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P R E F A C E .



UNTIL the advocates of the Ancient Literatures shall be silenced by their opponents, and it be universally agreed that an end of the glories of Greek and Roman Classics, both of History and Fable, is come—until then,—a remote future, in our hope—the Classical Dictionary will be needed, in its own language, by every community of civilized people. Mr. Cobden was wont to extol the news of *The Times* to the disparagement of the narrative of Xenophon ; but he would have been one of the first to acknowledge that the man who had read and studied the ancient historian would have been all the better able to appreciate the modern journalist. Pretty much of a truism would it be to extend the observation, and declare that he who knows the ancient authors is in a fair way to profit by his acquaintance with the writers of his own language, and with Modern Letters in all its branches.

To understand the Newspaper, the Magazine, or Book of to-day, to follow the Discoveries of Science, to fitly admire the Triumphs of Art, to participate in the Discussion of Politics—to do either or all of these things with advantage and benefit, a knowledge of the more ordinary Classic Proper Names is absolutely indispensable. Neither is it possible, without some acquaintance with Ancient Story and Fable, to read intelligently and profitably the English verse of Shakspeare or Milton, the essays of Lord Bacon or the Sieur de Montaigne, the modern writings of Lord Macaulay or Thomas Carlyle. What dire calamity, also, overtakes the author of the unhappy utterance of a false quantity in the society of learned and cultured men, and, notably, in either House of Parliament. With what fear and trembling does many a man of the people—self-made and uninstructed early—approach a reference to Classic Geography and Biography—say Spartan Menelaus

or sceptred Melpomene—lest, awakening the wrath of the Eumenides, he should fall into the realms of Orcus, son of Ops, and find no Orpheus to release him from the bondage of Pluto and Proserpine. Let men determine that Mount Olympus must serve as the physical example for mortals to follow. Its base was Earth, but its head touched Heaven. So should all men—if necessary it is to labour daily, keep shops, and write accounts, for dear bread below—ascend by times to the higher life, and air their better natures in the gentle airs of Celestial Spring which blow upon the summits of the Classic Height.

The immediate object of our Classical Dictionary is to give a brief but clear account of Persons and Places named in Ancient History and Fable. Exceedingly cheap in price, and conscientiously compiled and edited, we hope this volume of our National Reference Books will be received with favour by the masters and boys of public and private schools, and be serviceable to British Students and Teachers everywhere. The man of letters, at doubt upon some characteristic or attribute of Classic God or Hero, may, by these pages, resolve his uncertainty. The man of business may recall, by easy search in this handy book, his lost classic remembrances. The uneducated artisan, puzzling over some unfamiliar name, and unknowing how to pronounce it, the counting-house clerk, and every poor man, will have by him in this book (for a few pence) an explanatory guide to Names, Places, Phrases, and Narratives, of which he would otherwise remain, necessarily, ignorant. For, as we have said, the Names and References to the Greek and Roman Gods and Heroes, and the Places they made famous in their day, continually appear in the Newspaper, Magazine, and general Literature of this day—as, indeed, they have occurred in the writings of all former times—and as they must appear and occur in the books and literature of all future times; at least, surely as long as the human thirst for knowledge and power shall endure, and the nature of men shall not be changed.

BEETON'S

CLASSICAL DICTIONARY.

Abacœnum

A

ABACÆNUM, *ă-bă-cœ'-num*, an ancient town of Sicily, W. of Messina and S. of Tyndaris.

ABÆ, *ăb'-æ*, a town of Phocis, famed for an oracle of Apollo; after Xerxes' invasion, the Abantes migrated to Eubœa, and some thence to Ionia.

ABALUS, *ăb'-ăl-us*, an island in the German Ocean, where, it was believed, amber dropped from the trees.

ABANTES, *ă-ban'-tes*, the ancient Eubœans.

ABANTIAS, *ăb-an'-ti-as* (fem.), and **ABANTIADÉS**, *ăb-an'-ti-ă-dēs'* (masc.), a patronymic of the descendants of King Abas of Argos, such as Perseus, Danaë, Atalanta, &c.

ABANTIDAS, *ă-ban'-ti-das*, tyrant of Sicyon, after his murder of Clinias, Aratus's father, 264 B.C., was assassinated 251.

ABARBAREA, *ăb-ar-băr'-ă-a*, a Naiad, mother of Æscopus and Pegasus, by Bucolion, Laomedon's eldest son.

ABARIMON, *ăb-a-rî'-mon*, a country of Scythia, near Mount Imaus. The people were said to have their toes behind their heels, and able to breathe only their native air.

ABARIS, *ăb'-ăr-is*. 1. A man killed by Perseus. 2. A Rutulian killed by Euryalus. 3. A Scythian, son of Seuthes, lived during the Trojan war, or the age of Crœsus; he received from Apollo a flying arrow, by which he gave oracles and could transport himself anywhere: he returned to the Hyperborean regions from Athens without eating; he made the Trojan Palladium with the bones of Pelops. Probably two persons of the same name have been confounded.

ABARUS, *ăb-ăr'-rus*, also called Mezeres and Ariamnes, an Arabian prince who deserted Crassus in his expedition against Parthia.

ABAS, *ăb'-as*. 1. A river of Armenia Major, where Pompey routed the Albani. 2. A son of Metanira, changed into a lizard for laughing at Ceres. 3. The 12th king of Argos, famous for genius and valour: father of Proetus and Acrisius, by Ocalea; he built Abæ, and reigned 23 years, 1384 B.C. 4 & 5. Two companions of Æneas, one killed in Italy, another in the storm after leaving Carthage. 6. A Greek, killed by Æneas in the Trojan war. 7. A Latian chief who helped Æneas against Turnus, and was killed by Lausus. 8. A centaur, famous for skill in hunting.

Abradatas

ABASSUS, *a-bas'-sus*, a town of Phrygia.

ABASTOR, *a-bas'-tor*, one of Pluto's horses.

ABATOS, *ăb'-ă-tos*, an island in the lake near Memphis, burial-place of Osiris.

ABDALONYMUS, *ăb-dă-lŏ-nŏ-mus*, a descendant of the kings of Sidon. He had to maintain himself by working as a gardener: was made king in room of the deposed Strato, on capture of Sidon by Alexander.

ABDERA, *ăb-dě'-ra*, a maritime city in Thrace, founded by Hercules in honour of Abderus, and beautified by the Clazomenians and Teians. The air was unwholesome, and the people of a sluggish nature, whence the phrase *Abdērītīca mens* for stupidity: however, it was the birthplace of Democritus, Protagoras, Anaxarchus, and Hecataeus.

ABDERUS, *ăb-dě'-rus*, a man of Opus, in Locris, armourbearer to Hercules, torn to pieces by the mares of Diomedes, intrusted to him when Hercules warred against the Bistones. Abdera was built in his honour.

ABELLA, *ă-bel'-la*, a town of Campania, famed for its nuts (*nucēs Avellānæ*) and apples.

ABELUX, *ăb'-e-lux*, a Saguntine noble, favoured the Roman party against Carthage.

ABENDA, *a-ben'-da*, a town of Caria, where temples were first raised to the city of Rome.

ABIA, *ăb'-i-a*, formerly *IRE*, *ī'-rē*, named after a daughter of Hercules, a maritime town of Messenia.

ABII, *ăb'-i-i*, a Thracian people who lived on milk, esteemed celibacy, and disapproved of war.

ABILA, *ăb'-il-a*, or **ABYLA**. 1. A mountain of Africa, 18 miles from Calpe (*Gibraltar*), on the opposite coast of Spain. The two mountains are called the Columns of Hercules, and said to have been united till he made a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic. 2. A town of Cœle-Syria.

ABNOBA, *ăb-nŏ-ba*, a mountain of Germany.

ABORIGINES, *ăb-ŏr-i'-gin-es*, the original inhabitants of a country: especially the people conducted by Saturn into Latium, where they taught the use of letters to the king (Evander), assisted Æneas against Turnus, and were the progenitors of the Latini.

ABORRHAS, *ă-bor'-rhas*, a river falling into the Euphrates on its east side, near Arceesium.

ABRADATAS, *ăb-rad-ă'-tas*, a king of Susa, who, on his wife being captured and humanely

Abrocomas

treated by Cyrus, surrendered: he fell in his first battle as Cyrus's ally, and his wife stabbed herself.

ABROCOMAS, *ab-rōc'-ō-mas*, a satrap of Artaxerxes Mnemon.

ABRON, *ab'-ron*. 1. An Athenian writer on festivals and sacrifices. 2. A grammarian of Rhodes, who taught rhetoric at Rome. 3. An author of a treatise on Theocritus. 4. A native of Argos, famous for debauchery.

ABRONIUS, *ab-ro'-nī-us*, **SILUS**, a Latin poet in the Augustan age, wrote some fables.

ABRONYCHUS, *ab-rōn'-y-chus*, an Athenian, ambassador with Themistocles to Sparta.

ABROTOMUM, *ab-rōt'-ōm-um*. 1. The mother of Themistocles. 2. A city between the Syrtes, in Africa.

ABRYPOLIS, *ab-ryp'-ōl-is*, an ally of Rome, dispossessed by the last Macedonian king, Perseus.

ABSINTHII, *ab-sin'-thī-i*, a people on the coasts of Pontus.

ABSORRUS, *ab-sor'-rus*, **ABSVRTIS**, *ab-syr'-tis*, or **ABSVRTIDES**, *ab-syr'-ti-des*, the islands in the Adriatic where Absyrtus was killed.

ABSVRTOS, *ab-syr'-tos*, a river falling into the Adriatic near Absorrus.

ABSVRTUS, *ab-syr'-tus*, a son of Æetes, king of Colchis. His sister Medea, when she fled with Jason, murdered him, at Tomi, or at Absorrus, near Iстриa, and strewed his limbs in her father's way, to stop his pursuit: according to others, he was not sent in pursuit of, but accompanied her.

ABYDOS, *ā-by'-dōs*. 1. A town of Egypt, famed for Osiris's temple. 2. A city of Asia, nearly opposite Sestos, in Europe, built by the Milesians: famous for the loves of Hero and Leander. Here Xerxes built his bridge of boats over the Hellespont.

ABYLA, *āb'-y-la* (see **ABILA**).

ACACALLIS, *ac'-a-call'-is*, a nymph, mother of Miletus, Philander, Phylacis, &c., by Apollo.

ACADEMIA, *āc'-ā-dē-mī-a*, a place near Athens, surrounded with lofty trees, and adorned with covered walks, the seat of Plato's school, called the *Old Academy* to distinguish it from the *second Academy*, founded by Arcesilanus, and from the *third* by Carneades.

ACADEMICI, *āc'-ā-dē-mī-ci*, the philosophers of the *Academia* (q. v.).

ACAMAS, *āc'-ām-ās*. 1. Son of Theseus and Phædra, went with Diomedes to demand Helen from the Trojans: was father of Munitus by Laodice, Priam's daughter: engaged in the Trojan war: built *Acamantium*, in Phrygia, and, returning to Attica, gave his name to a tribe at Athens. 2. A son of Antenor, in the Trojan war. 3. A Thracian auxiliary of Priam.

ACANTHA *ā-can'-tha*, a nymph loved by Apollo, and changed into the acanthus.

ACANTHUS, *ā-can'-thus*. 1. A town near Mount Athos, founded from Andros. 2. A town of Egypt.

ACARNAN, *ā-car'-nān*, and **AMPHOTERUS**, *am-phōt'-ēr-us*, sons of Alcæon and Cal-

Achæa

lirrhõe: when infants, Jupiter granted their mother's prayer that they should quickly grow up to avenge their father's murder.

ACARNANIA, *ā-car-nā'-nī-a*, anciently *Curetis* (named from Acarnan), a district of Epirus, divided from Ætolia by the Achelous, famed for its breed of horses. The people were very rude; whence the proverbial *forçus Acarnas*.

ACASTA, *ā-cas'-ta*, one of the Oceanides.

ACASTUS, *ā-cas'-tus*. 1. Son of King Pelias, of Thessaly, and Anaxibia, married Astydamia (q. v.) or Hippolyte, who fell in love with Peleus, when in exile at Acastus's court. Peleus, rejecting her addresses, was accused of attempts on her virtue, and left exposed to the Centaurs, but delivered by Vulcan, at Jupiter's order, and he afterwards put Acastus and his wife to death. 2. The second archon at Athens.

ACCA LAURENTIA, *ac'-ca lau-ren'-tī-a*. 1. The wife of Faustulus, King Numitor's shepherd: she reared Romulus and Remus; and from her bad character was called *Lupa*; whence the story of the twins being suckled by a wolf: the *Larentalia* were an annual celebration in her honour. 2. A companion of Camilla.

ACCIA, *acc'-i-a*, or **ATIA**, *ā-tī-a*, daughter of M. Atius Balbus and Julia, and mother of Augustus: died about 40 B. C.

ACCIIUS, *L. acc'-i-us*. 1. A Roman tragic poet, born 170 B. C., translated some of the tragedies of Sophocles, and wrote on Roman subjects; but of his numerous compositions only a few fragments are preserved: he was much esteemed at Rome. 2. **TULLIUS**, *tul'-lī-us*, a prince of the Volsci, who received Coriolanus on his banishment from Rome.

ACCO, *ac'-co*, a chief of the Senones, 53 B. C.

ACERATUS, *ā-cē'-rā-tus*, a soothsayer who remained alone in Delphi when the inhabitants fled on the approach of Xerxes.

ACERINA, *a-cē'-rī-na*, a colony of the Brutii in Magna Græcia, taken by Alexander of Epirus.

ACERRÆ, *ā-cē'-ræ*. 1. A town of Campania, near the Clanus. 2. A town of the Insubres.

ACERSECOMES, *ā-cē'-sēc'-ō-mēs*, the *unshorn*, i. e. Apollo.

ACES, *ā-cēs*, a river of Central Asia, probably the *Oxus*.

ACESINES, *ā-cē'-sī-nēs*. 1. A river of Sicily, near Tauromenium. 2. A tributary of the Indus.

ACESTA, *ā-cēs'-ta*, or Segesta, a town of Sicily, called after King Acestes, and built by Æneas for some of his companions left on his voyage.

ACESTES, *ā-cēs'-tēs*, son of Crinismus and Egesta, king of the district near Drepanum, in Sicily, assisted Priam at Troy, and entertained Æneas on his voyage, and in commemoration of his taking part in the funeral of Anchises on Mount Eryx, Æneas built *Acesta*.

ACETES, *ā-cē'-tēs*, an attendant of Evander.

ACHÆA, *ā-chæ'-a*, an epithet of Pallas, from her temple in Daunia being defended by dogs, which attacked every one but *Greeks* (*Achæi*),

Achæi

and of Ceres, from her *lamentations* (ἄχεα) for the loss of Proserpine.

ACHÆI, *ā-chæ'-i*. 1. Descendants of Achæus, (q. v.), migrated from Thessaly to Peloponnesus, were expelled by the Heraclidæ about eighty years after the Trojan war, seized the twelve Ionian cities on north of Peloponnesus, Pellene, Ægira, Ægæ, Bura, Tritæa, Ægion, Rhyphæ, Olenos, Helice, Patræ, Dyme, and Pharæ. The three last and Tritæa formed, about 284 B.C., the *Achæan league*: in alliance with Philip they fought against the Ætolians, and extended their borders by conquest: at last, after one year's war with the Romans, the league was destroyed, 147 B.C. 2. The poets apply the name to all the Greeks indiscriminately. 3. A people of Asia on the borders of the Euxine.

ACHÆMENES, *ā-chæ'-mên-ēs*. 1. A Persian king, progenitor of Cyrus. His descendants, ACHÆMENIDÆ, *ā-chæ'-mên'-id-ēs*, were a distinct Persian tribe, and were especially charged by the dying Cambyses to maintain the Persian supremacy over the Medes. 2. A Persian governor of Egypt under Xerxes.

ACHÆMENIA, *ā-chæ'-mên'-i-a*, a district of Persia, called after Achæmenes.

ACHÆMENIDÆS, *ā-chæ'-mên'-id-ēs*, an Ithacan, son of Adramastus, abandoned by Ulysses on the coast of Sicily, where Æneas found him.

ACHÆUS, *ā-chæ'-us*. 1. A king of Lydia, hanged by his subjects for extortion. 2. A son of Xuthus, of Thessaly: after accidentally killing a man, he fled to the Peloponnesus, and gave his name to the inhabitants, *Achæi*: he afterwards returned to Thessaly. 3. A tragic poet of Eretria, born 484 B.C., wrote about forty tragedies (now lost), of which only one gained a prize. 4. A tragic poet of Syracuse, author of ten tragedies. 5. A relation of Antiochus the Great, and governor of Tarsus: disputed the sovereignty eight years with Antiochus: betrayed by a Cretan, his limbs were cut off, and his body, sewn in the skin of an ass, was exposed on a gibbet.

ACHAIA, *ā-chā'-i-a*. 1. A country of Peloponnesus, N. of Elis, on the Bay of Corinth, originally called Ægialus, or Ægialea (*shore*); it was named Ionia from the Ionians settling there, and then Achaia on the Achæi dispossessing them. 2. Original seat of Achæi in Thessaly. 3. The Roman province, formed 146 B.C., included Peloponnesus and North Greece south of Thessaly.

ACHARNÆ, *ā-char'-næ*, a village of Attica.

ACHATES, *ā-chā'-tes*, a friend of Æneas, renowned for his fidelity; whence the proverbial *fidus Achates*.

ACHELOIADÆS, *ā-chē'-lō'-ī'-ād-ēs*, the Sirens, daughters of Achelous.

ACHELOUS, *āch-ē'-lō'-us*. 1. The son of Oceanus or Sol, and Terra or Tethys, god of the river Achelous, in Epirus. As a suitor of Dejanira, he contended with Hercules, and changed himself into a serpent and then an ox, when Hercules broke one of his horns, which he re-

Achilles

gained in exchange for Amalthea's horn, and Achelous in disgrace retired into his waters. The river Achelous rises in Mount Pindus, in Epirus, divides Acarnania from Ætolia, and falls into the Ionian Sea, having formed some alluvial islands at its mouth. 2. A tributary of the Alpheus, in Arcadia. 3. A river flowing from Mount Sipylus.

ACHERIMI, *a-cher'-i-mi*, a people of Sicily.

ACHERON, *āch-ē'-rōn*. 1. A river of Thesprotia, falling into the Bay of Ambracia, and from the dead appearance of its waters called one of the rivers of Tartarus: its god was a son of Ceres, without a father, who concealed himself in hell for fear of the Titans, where he was changed into a bitter stream, over which the souls of the dead are first conveyed. By another myth, he was son of Titan, and plunged into hell by Jupiter for supplying the Titans with water. The name Acheron is often used for hell. 2. A river of Elis, in Peloponnesus. 3. A river of South Italy.

ACHERONTIA, *āch-ē'-rōn'-tī-a*. 1. A town of Apulia, in the mountains. 2. A town on the Acheron.

ACHERUSIA, *āch-ē'-rū'-sī-a*, a lake near Memphis, over which the bodies of the dead were ferried by Charon in his boat Baris, from which the Greek myth of the Styx, &c., was derived. 2. Other lakes.

ACHILLAS, *ā-chil'-las*, a general of Ptolemy, murdered Pompey the Great.

ACHILLEA, *ā-chil'-læ-a*. 1. A peninsula near the mouth of the Borysthenes. 2. An island at the mouth of the Ister, where was Achilles' tomb, over which birds never flew. 3. A fountain of Miletus, whose waters rose salt, but afterwards sweetened.

ACHILLEIENSES, *ā-chil'-lei-en'-sēs*, a people near Macedonia.

ACHILLES, *ā-chil'-lēs*. 1. Son of King Peleus, of the Myrmidones, and Thetis: when an infant, he was plunged by his mother into the Styx, and made invulnerable, except in the heel, by which she held him: was taught by Phœnix music and the art of war, and medicine by Chiron the Centaur. To keep him from his doom at Troy, Thetis sent him disguised as a female to Lycomedes' court, where Neoptolemus was born to him by Deidamia. As Troy could be taken only by the aid of Achilles, Ulysses, as a merchant, came to Lycomedes' court, offering jewels and arms for sale, when Achilles, by choosing the arms, betrayed himself. He went to Troy with an invulnerable suit of armour, made by Vulcan at Thetis's request. Deprived by Agamemnon of the maiden Briseis, who had fallen to his lot at the division of the booty of Lyrnessus, he abstained from the war till the death of Patroclus (q. v.): he then slew Hector, and thrice dragged round Troy the corpse, tied by the heels to his chariot, at last yielding it to Priam for a ransom. In the tenth year of the war, Achilles fell in battle at the Scæan gate; but, according to others, when addressing Polyxena, of whom he was enamoured, in the temple of Pallas, he

Achilleus

was wounded with an arrow in the heel by Paris, of which he died: he was buried at Sigæum, and received divine honours. Polyxena perished on his tomb,—by one version, voluntarily, by another, at the hand of Neoptolemus. The Thessalians yearly sacrificed a black and a white bull on his tomb, and Alexander, on his march to the conquest of Persia, offered sacrifices on it. After the siege of Troy, Achilles is said to have married Medea, or Iphigenia, in Leuce, a sort of separate Elysium. When young, he declared his preference, on his mother asking him, for a short life of military fame and glory, to a long life of obscurity and retirement. 2. TATIUS, *tā-ti-us*, a native of Alexandria, converted from paganism, and made a bishop, in time of the emperor Claudius: he wrote a history of great men, on the sphere, tactics, &c.

ACHILLEUS, *ā-chil'-leus*, or AQUILEUS, *a-quil'-eus*, a Roman general in Egypt, who rebelled against the emperor Diocletian, and reigned for five years at Alexandria: the emperor overcame him after a long siege, and ordered him to be devoured by lions.

ACHILIDES, *ā-chil'-lī-dēs*, Pyrrhus, son of Achilles.

ACHIVI, *ā-chi'-vi* (see ACHÆI).

ACHRADINA, *a-chrā-dīn'-a*, part of Syracuse.

ACIDALIA, *ā-ci-dāl'-i-a*, epithet of Venus, from her fountain (in which the Graces bathed) of that name in I'œotia.

ACILIA, *ā-ci'-li-a*. 1. A Roman plebeian family which traced its pedigree up to the Trojans. 2. LEX, enacted 193 B.C., for planting five colonies in Italy. 3. Another, also called CALPURNIA, *cal-pur'-ni-a*, excluding from the senate and public office all guilty of bribery at elections.

ACILIUS BALBUS, M., *ā-ci'-li-us, bal'-bus*. 1. Consul, 114 B.C. 2. GLABRIO, *glab'-ri-o*, tribune of plebs, with a legion quelled a servile insurrection in Etruria: when consul, 191 B.C., he obtained a triumph for his conquest of Antiochus at Thermopylæ; he contested the censorship with Cato, but withdrew on account of his competitor's false measures. 4. Son of the preceding, erected to Piety the temple his father had vowed for victory at Thermopylæ, on the spot where a woman had fed with her milk her aged father, who was imprisoned by the senate and deprived of food: he also raised a golden statue, the first in Italy, to his father. 5. A man accused of extortion, and twice defended by Cicero: proconsul of Sicily, and lieutenant of Cæsar in the civil wars. 6. A consul, whose son was killed by Domitian out of envy of his strength.

ACIS, *ā'-cis*, a Sicilian shepherd, son of Faunus and Symæthis, passionately loved by Galatæa, was crushed to death by his rival Polyphemus with a piece of rock, but changed by the gods into a stream on Mount Ætna.

ACMON, *ac'-mōn*, son of Clytus, and native of Lyrnessus, accompanied Æneas into Italy.

ACMONIDES, *ac'-mōn'-i-dēs*, one of the Cyclopes.

Acrotatus

ACÆTES, *ā-cæ'-tēs*, pilot of the ship whose crew carried off Bacchus when asleep, was alone preserved when they were changed into sea-monsters for ridiculing the god.

ACONTEUS, *ā-con'-tē-us*, a famous hunter, changed into stone by Medusa's head at the nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda. 2. A person killed in the wars of Æneas and Turnus.

ACONTIUS, *ā-con'-ti-us*, a youth of Ccos, who at Delos fell in love with Cydippe: unable to obtain her, he wrote these verses on an apple, and threw them into her bosom:—

“Juro tibi sanctæ per mystica sacra Dianæ,
Me tibi venturam comitem, spousamque futuram.”

Cydippe read the verses, and, compelled by the oath she had inadvertently made, married him.

ACRADINA, *ac-rā-dī'-na*, the citadel of Syracuse.

ACRÆPHIA, *ac-ræ'-phī-a*, a town of Bœotia.

ACRAGAS, *ac'-rā-gas* (see AGRIGENTUM).

ACRATUS, *ā-crā'-tus*, a freedman of Nero, sent into Asia to plunder the temples.

ACRION, *ac'-rī-ōn*, a Pythagorean philosopher of Locris.

ACRISIONEUS, *ac'-ris-i-ō-nē-us*, a name of the Argives, from a king Acrisius, or from Acrisione, *ac'-ris-i-ō-nē*, a town of Argolis, called after Danaë, daughter of Acrisius.

ACRISIONIADES, *ac'-ris'-i-ō-nī'-ā-dēs*, a name of Perseus, from his grandfather, Acrisius.

ACRISIUS, *ac'-ris'-i-us*, son of Abas, king of Argos, and Ocalea, daughter of Mantineus, and twin-brother of Proetus (whom, after many dissensions, he drove from Argos), and father of Danaë: being told by an oracle that Danaë's son would put him to death, he confined her in a brazen tower, where she was wooed by Jupiter in a golden shower, and gave birth to Perseus: the mother and babe were exposed on the sea, but preserved. On Perseus becoming famous, Acrisius went to Larissa to see him, where he was accidentally killed by a quoit thrown by Perseus.

ACROCERAUNIA (-ōrum), *ac'-rō-cē-ran'-i-ā*, a promontory of Epirus, with the mountains Acroceraunia projecting between the Ionian and Adriatic.

ACROCORINTHUS, *ac'-rō-cō-rin'-thus*, a mountain on the Isthmus of Corinth, with Venus's temple at the top, and Corinth at the foot.

ACRON, *ac'-rōn*. 1. A king of Cænina, killed by Romulus after the rape of the Sabines, and his spoils dedicated to Jupiter Feretrius. 2. A physician of Agrigentum, educated at Athens with Empedocles. 3. A friend of Æneas, killed by Mezentius. 4. HELENIUS, *hē-lēn'-i-us*, a Roman grammarian, 5th century A.D.

ACROPOLIS, *ac-rōp'-ōl-is*, a citadel,—especially that of Athens.

ACROTATUS, *ac-rōt'-ā-tus*. 1. Son of King Cleomenes of Sparta, assisted the Agrigentines against Agathocles of Syracuse, and died before

Acrothoum

his father, leaving a son, Areus. 2. A son of Areus, was greatly loved by Chelidonis, wife of Cleonymus, who called in Pyrrhus to avenge his wrongs.

ACROTHOUM, *ac-rō-thō'-um*, or ACROTHOI, *ac-rō-thō'-i*, a town on Athos.

ACTA, *ac'-ta*, or ACTE, *ac'-tē*, a name of Attica. 2. The peninsula on which Mount Athos is.

ACTÆA, *ac-tæ'-a*, a Nereid. 2. Ceres.

ACTÆON, *ac-tæ'-ōn*, a *σάτυρος* huntsman, son of Aristæus and Autoonē (whence his name *Autōnōēus hēros*), was changed into a stag and devoured by his dogs for seeing Diana bathing.

ACTÆUS, *ac-tæ'-us*, made himself master of a part of Greece, which he called Attica, and married his daughter Agraulos to Cecrops.

ACTIA, *ac'-ti-a*. 1. The mother of Augustus. 2. Annual games to Apollo, in honour of Augustus's victory at Actium. 3. A sister of Julius Cæsar.

ACTIUM, *ac'-ti-um*, a town and promontory of Epirus, scene of Augustus's victory over Antony, 2d September, 31 B.C., for which games were instituted, and a new town built, called Nicopolis.

ACTIUS, *ac'-ti-us*. 1. An epithet of Apollo, from Actium, where he had a temple. 2. NAVIUS, *nā'-vī-us*, who cut a loadstone through with a razor, to convince Tarquin and the Romans of his skill as an augur.

ACTOR, *ac'-tor*, father of Menœtus. 2. Father of Astyoche. 3. A friend of Æneas.

ACTORIDES, *ac-tōr'-id-ēs*, epithet of Erithus, son, and of Patroclus, grandson of Actor, &c.

ACTORIS, *ac'-tōr-is*, a maid of Ulysses.

ACULEO, C., *ā-cūl'-ē-o*, a famous Roman lawyer, uncle of Cicero.

ACUSILAUS, *ac-cū'-sī-lā'-us*, an Argive, writer on genealogies, 525 B.C.

ADA, *a'-da*, sister of Artemisia, and wife of Idricus, after whose death she gained the Carian throne, but, expelled by her younger brother, she retired to Alinda, and surrendered it to Alexander, who afterwards set her over Caria.

ADAMAS, *ād'-ā-mas*, a Trojan prince, killed by Merion.

ADAMASTUS, *ād'-ā-mas'-tus*, the father of Achæmenides.

ADDUA, *ād'-dū-a*, a river of Gallia Cisalpina.

ADELPHIUS, *ā-del'-phī-us*, a friend of M. Antoninus, whom he accompanied into Parthia. He wrote a history of the expedition.

ADGANDESTRIUS, *ad-gan-des'-trī-us*, a Gallic prince, who, without success, asked the Romans for poison to kill Arminius.

ADHERBAL, *ad-her'-bal*, son of Micipsa, besieged in Cirta, and killed by Jugurtha, 112 B.C.

ADIABENE, *ād'-i-ā-bē'-nē*, a district of Assyria.

ADIMANTUS, *ā-di-man'-tus*. 1. An Athenian commander, captured by the Spartans at Ægospotami, 405 B.C., but spared. 2. The com-

Adula

mander of the Corinthian fleet on Xerxes' invasion, 480 B.C.

ADMETA, *ad-mē'-ta*. 1. Daughter of Eurystheus, and priestess of Juno's temple at Argos: received from Hercules the girdle of the queen of the Amazons. 2. An Oceanid.

ADMETUS, *ad-mē'-tus*, son of Pheres and Clymene, king of Phœræ, in Thessaly, married Theone, daughter of Thestor, and, on her death, Alceste, daughter of Peleus. Apollo tended the flocks of Admetus for nine years, and the Fates granted him that Admetus should never die if another person laid down his life for him, which Alceste did. Admetus had obtained Alceste's hand by bringing, by Apollo's aid, a chariot drawn by a lion and a wild boar to Pelias. He was one of the Argonauts, and was at the hunt of the Calydonian boar.

ADONIS, *ā-dō'-nis*, son of Cinyras by his daughter Myrrha, was the favourite of Venus. When hunting he was killed by a wild boar he had wounded, and was changed by Venus into the anemone. Proserpine restored him to life, on condition of his spending half the year with her: this mythe refers to the alternation of summer and winter. Temples were raised to Adonis, and festivals, *Adonia*, dedicated. The time of their celebration was unlucky: on that day Nicias's fleet sailed from Athens for Syracuse.

ADRAMYTTIUM, *ad-ra-my't'-ti-um*, an Athenian colony on the coast of Mysia, near the Caycus.

ADRANA, *ad'-rā-na*, a river in Germany.

ADRASTIA, *ā-dras'-ti-a*, a daughter of Jupiter and Necessity, and called Nemesis, the punisher of injustice. 2. A daughter of Melisseus, reared Jupiter.

ADRASTUS, *ā-dras'-tus*. 1. Son of Talaus and Lysimache, king of Argos, gave his daughter Argia to the banished Polynices, and marched against Thebes. He alone survived of the leaders, and fled to Athens, where he received assistance from Theseus: eventually he died through grief at the death of his son Ægialeus, and was commemorated by a temple and annual festival at Sicyon. 2. A disciple of Aristotle. 3. A Phrygian, son of King Gordius, having accidentally killed his brother, fled to Cræsus, and received the care of his son Atys: in hunting a wild boar, Adrastus slew the prince, and killed himself on his tomb. 4. A soothsayer, son of Merops.

ADRIA, *ad'-ri-a*. 1. A town in Gallia Cisalpina. 2. A town of Picenum. 3. ADRIANUM, *ad-ri-ā'-num*, or ADRIATICUM MARE, *ad-ri-ā'-tic-um mār'-e*, the sea between Illyricum and Italy.

ADRIANUS, *ad-ri-ā'-nus* (see HADRIANUS).

ADRIMETUM, *ad-ri-mē'-tum*, a town of Africa, on the Mediterranean, built by the Phœnicians.

ADUATUCA, *a-du-a'-tū-ca*, a fort of the Eburones.

ADUATUCI, *a-du-a'-tū-ci*, a people of Gallia Belgica.

ADULA, *a-dū'-la*, now St. Gothard, a mountain among the Rhætian Alps,

Adule

ADULE, *a-dū-lē*, a coast city of Æthiopia.

ADYRMACHIDÆ, *ā-dyr-māch'id-æ*, a maritime people of Africa, near Egypt.

ÆA, *æ'-a*, a huntress, changed into an island of the same name by the gods, to rescue her from the pursuit of her lover, the river Phasis. On it was Æa, the capital of Colchis.

ÆACIDES, *æ'-ā-cī-dēs*. 1. A king of Epirus, son of Neoptolemus, expelled by his subjects for his continual wars with Macedonia. 2. Any descendant of Æacus.

ÆACUS, *æ'-ā-cus*, son of Jupiter and Ægina, daughter of Asopus, king of the island Cœnopia. His people being destroyed by pestilence, Jupiter, at his request, transformed ants into men; whence Æacus called them *Myrmidones* (from *μύρμηξ*, *ant*). For his integrity he was made judge of hell, with Minos and Rhadamanthus. There were Æacea, *æ-a-cē'-a*, games in his honour, at Ægina.

ÆEA, *æ'-æ'-a* (1. see ÆA). 2. An epithet of Circe, and also of Calypso.

ÆANTIDES, *æ-an'-tī-des*, a tyrant of Lampascus, friend of Darius, and husband of a daughter of Hippas, tyrant of Athens.

ÆAS, *æ'-as*, a river of Epirus, falling into the Ionian Sea, but described by Ovid as a tributary of the Peneus, and meeting other rivers at Tepe.

ÆATUS, *æ-a'-tus*, son of Philip and brother of Polyclea, was descended from Hercules. An oracle having said that whoever of the two touched first the land on crossing the Achelous, should obtain the kingdom, Polyclea pretended to be lame, and was carried across by him, but, when near the shore, leapt from her brother's back. Æatus married her, and reigned with her. His son Thessalus gave his name to Thessaly.

ÆDESSA, *æ-des'-sa*, or EDESSA, *ē-des'-sa*, also ÆGÆ, *æ'-gæ*, a town near Pella, the burial-place of the Macedonian kings. Alexander was not buried there, and so, in accordance with an oracle, the monarchy ended.

ÆDILES, *æ-dī'-les*, Roman magistrates, of three grades,—*Plēbeii* or *Mīnōres*, *Mājōres*, and *Cērēāles*, charged with the care of buildings, police, and markets. The *plēbeian ædiles* were two, first created with the tribunes, and presided over the more minute affairs, procuring a due supply of provisions. The *majorēs* and the *cereales* had greater privileges, and occupied ivory chairs; the office was the primary step to greater dignities.

ÆDITUS, VAL., *æ-dī't-ū-us*, a Roman epigrammatist and amatory poet, before the age of Cicero.

ÆDON, *æ-ē'-dōn*, daughter of Pandareus, and wife of Zethus; jealous of Niobe's having more children, she determined to kill the elder, but by mistake killed her own son, Itylus; when trying to commit suicide, she was changed into a nightingale.

ÆDUI, *æ-dū-i*, a nation of Celtic Gaul: they were victorious over the Sequani, who called in Ariovistus, of Germany, and gained the superiority; but the arrival of Cæsar again

Ægides

restored the sovereignty to the Ædui, whom also he eventually reduced.

ÆETA, *æ-ē'-ta*, or ÆETES, *æ-ē'-tēs*, king of Colchis, son of Sol and Perseis, was father of Medea, Absyrus, and Chalciope, by Idyia, an Oceanid: he killed Phryxus, who had fled to his court on a golden ram to gain the fleece, which the Argonauts recovered by means of Medea, though guarded by fire-breathing bulls and a dragon.

ÆETIS, *æ-ē'-tis*, or ÆETIAS, *æ-ē'-tī-as*, or ÆETINE, *æ-ē'-tī-nē*, Medea.

ÆGÆ, *æ'-gæ*. 1. A town in Achaia, on the Crathis. 2. A town in Macedonia. 3. A town in Eubœa.

ÆGÆÆ, *æ-gæ'-æ*, a seaport of Cilicia.

ÆGÆON, *æ-gæ'-ōn* (see BRIAREUS).

ÆGÆUM MARE, *æ-gæ'-um mār'-e*, part of the Mediterranean, between Greece and Asia Minor, now the *Archipelago*; full of islands—the Cyclades, Sporades, &c.

ÆGALEOS, *æ-gāl'-ē-ōs*, or ÆGALEUM, *æ-gāl'-ē-um*, a mountain of Attica, opposite Salamis, on which Xerxes viewed the battle of his and the Greek fleets.

ÆGAN, *æ'-gan*, the Ægean Sea.

ÆGATES, *æ-gā'-tēs*. 1. A promontory of Æolia. 2. Three islands opposite Carthage, called *Aræ* by Virgil, near which Catulus defeated the Carthaginian fleet under Hanno, 241 B.C.

ÆGELEON, *æ-gel'-ē-on*, a town of Macedonia.

ÆGESTA, *æ-ges'-ta*. 1. Daughter of Hippotes, and mother of Ægestus, or Acestes. 2. A town of Sicily, near Mount Eryx, called Segesta, or Acesta, destroyed by Agathocles.

ÆGEUS, *æ'-geus*, son of Pandion, and king of Athens, went to consult the oracle about children, and on his return, stayed at the court of Pittheus of Troezen, whose daughter Æthra he married. He told her, if she had a son, to send him to Athens as soon as he could lift a stone under which Ægeus had concealed his sword. The son was Theseus, who came to Athens when Ægeus was living with Medea; she attempted the life of Theseus, who escaped and revealed himself by the sword to Ægeus. When Theseus returned from Crete, after the death of the Minotaur, he forgot to hoist, as agreed on the white sails as a signal of success; and Ægeus, concluding he was dead, threw himself from a high rock into the sea, 1235 B.C.

ÆGIALE, *æ-gī'-āl-ē*. 1. Sister of Phæton. 2. A daughter of Adrastus, married Diomedes, who, for her unfaithfulness during his absence in the Trojan war, settled in Daunia.

ÆGIALEA, *æ'-gī-āl-ē'-a*. 1. An island in the Ionian Sea, near the Echinades. 2. Another in the Cretan, near Peloponnesus. 3. An ancient name of Peloponnesus.

ÆGIALEUS, *æ-gī'-āl-ē-us*, son of Adrastus and Amphitea, alone was killed in the expedition of the Epigoni.

ÆGIALUS, *æ-gī'-āl-us* (1. see ACHAIA). 2. A city of Asia Minor. 3. A city of Thrace, near the Strymon.

ÆGIDES, *æ-gī'-dēs*, patronymic of Theseus,

Ægilia

ÆGILIA, *æ-gil'-i-a*, an isle W. of Eubœa. 2. An isle between Crete and Cythera.

ÆGINA, *æ-gi'-na*, daughter of Asopus, had Æacus by Jupiter (changed into flames), and afterwards married Actor, son of Myrmidon. 2. Formerly (Enopia, an island in the Saronic Gulf; re-peopled, after a pestilence, by the transformation of ants, at Æacus's prayer. The people surrendered to Darius; were wared against by the Athenians, and expatriated; they settled in Peloponnesus, but were restored after Lysander's conquest of Athens, 404 B.C.

ÆGIOCHUS, *æ-gi'-och-us*. 1. An epithet of Zeus, from his being brought up by the goat Amalthæa in Crete, and using her skin instead of a shield in the war with the Titans. 2. Minerva, to whom Zeus gave the ægis.

ÆGIPLANCTUS, *æ-gi'-planc-tus*, a mountain in Megaris.

ÆGIRA, *æ-gi'-ra*. 1. A town between Ætolia and Peloponnesus. 2. Of Achaia.

ÆGIRUSSA, *æ-gi'-rus'-sa*, a town of Ætolia.

ÆGIS, *æ-gis*, the shield of Jupiter (see ÆGIOCHUS); he gave it to Pallas, who placed on it Mœdusa's head, which petrified all who gazed on it.

ÆGISTHUS, *æ-gis'-thus*, king of Argos, son of Thyestes and his daughter Pelopea. Thyestes was told he could avenge himself on his brother Atreus only by a son by himself and his daughter; to avoid this he consecrated her to Minerva; but afterwards, not recognizing her, a son was born to him, and exposed by the mother, but preserved. Pelopea married Atreus, who sent Ægisthus to murder Thyestes; but recognizing him from his own sword, which Pelopea had kept, Thyestes sent him to murder Atreus, after which Ægisthus ascended the throne, and banished the Atreidæ—Agamemnon and Menelaus,—who fled to Polyphidus of Sicyon, and next to Ceneus of Ætolia. They married the daughters of Tyn-darus, king of Sparta, to whom Menelaus succeeded, while Agamemnon went to claim Argos. But Ægisthus became reconciled to the Atreidæ, and was made guardian of Agamemnon's kingdom and wife Clytemnestra during his absence at Troy. He lived in adultery with her, and the two murdered Agamemnon on his return, and then were publicly married. Orestes, Agamemnon's son, had been sent by his sister Electra to his uncle Strophius, king of Phocis, where he became very intimate with his cousin Pylades. He returned to Mycenæ; and Electra having given out that he was dead, Ægisthus and Clytemnestra went to thank Apollo for it, when Orestes, who had been concealed in the temple, killed both, and they were buried without the city walls.

ÆGITIUM, *æ-gi't'-i-um*, a town of Ætolia.

ÆGIUM, *æ-gi'-um*, a town on the Corinthian isthmus, where Jupiter was fed by a goat.

ÆGLE, *æg'-lê*. 1. A nymph, daughter of Sol and Neæra. 2. One of the Hesperides.

ÆGOCERUS, *æg'-d'-cêr-us*, or CAPRICORNUS,

Ægyptus

an animal into which Pan transformed himself when flying before Typhon in the war with the giants.

ÆGON, *æg'-on*. 1. A shepherd. 2. A name of the Ægean. 3. A boxer of Zacynthus, who dragged a large bull by the heel from a mountain into the city.

ÆGOSPOTAMOS, *æ'-gos-pôt'-âm-os*, or *Goat's River*, a river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, scene of Lysander's victory over the Athenian fleet, 405 B.C.

ÆGYPSUS, *æ-gyp'-sus*, a town of Mœsia.

ÆGYPTII, *æ-gyp'-ti-i*, inhabitants of Ægyptus (q. v.).

ÆGYPTIUM MARE, *æ-gyp'-ti-um mâr'-e*, that part of the Mediterranean which is on the coast of Egypt.

ÆGYPTUS, *æ-gyp'-tus*. 1. Son of Belus, and brother of Danaus, to whose fifty daughters he gave his fifty sons in marriage. Danaus had fled to Argos, being afraid of his brother's fifty sons; they followed him from Egypt into Greece. Danaus accepted them as sons-in-law, but induced his daughters to murder their husbands the first night of their marriage,—which all did, excepting Hypermnestra, who spared Lynceus; and Ægyptus was killed by his niece Polyxena. 2. A country of Africa, bounded on the E. by Arabia, N. by the Mediterranean, W. by Libya, S. by Æthiopia; watered by the overflowing of the Nile, and named from Ægyptus, Danaus's brother; divided into Lower, near the Mediterranean, and Upper, towards the S. Upper Ægyptus was famous for Thebes; but Lower was the most populous, and contained the Delta (q. v.), and the chief part of it was formed by deposits of the Nile. The Egyptians, who are considered of Æthiopian origin, reckoned themselves the most ancient nation; they were noted for superstitious veneration of animals, especially the cat, the crocodile, and the bull, which were honoured as much as Isis. It is said to have once contained 20,000 cities, the most famous of which were Thebes, Memphis, Alexandria, Pelusium, Coptos, Arsinoe. Its pyramids and canals have immortalized its kings. Its priests, who formed a caste, were noted for historical, or rather mythological knowledge, and traced the monarchy up to the gods, and believed, in Herodotus's time, it had lasted 11,340 years. The history of Ægyptus may be divided into four epochs: the *first*, from the foundation of the monarchy under Misraim, son of Ham, 2188 B.C., to its conquest by Cambyzes, 525, or rather its revolt again, 414, when Amyrtæus was made king; the *second*, from his reign, including his successors, Psammetichus, who succeeded 408; Nephereus, 396; Acoris, 389; Psammuthis, 376; Nephertis (four months) and Nectanebis, 375; its conquest by King Ochus, of Persia, 350; and ending with the death, 323, of Alexander, conqueror of Persia: the *third*, from the refounding of the monarchy by the first of the Ptolemies, 323, including in the line Philadelphus, 284; Euergetes, 246; Philo-

Ælia

pator, 221; Epiphanes, 204; Philomater, 180 and 169, conjointly with Euergetes II. (or Physcon), for six years; Euergetes II., 145; Lathurus Soter and his mother Cleopatra, 116; Alexander of Cyprus and Cleopatra, 106; Lathurus Soter restored, 88; Cleopatra II. six months, and Alexander II. nineteen days, 81; Ptolemy (surnamed Alexander III.), 80; Dionysius Auletes, 65; Dionysius II. with Cleopatra III., 51; Cleopatra III. with young Ptolemy, 46; ending with its conquest by Augustus, 30 B.C.: and the fourth, under the Romans, to its conquest by the Arabs, A.D. 638. (See PROVINCIAS.) 3. The ancient name of the Nile.

ÆLIA LEX, *æ-li-a*. 1. Enacted by Ælius Tubero, tribune, 196 B.C., to send two colonies among the Bruttii. 2. Another, 186 B.C., ordaining, for public business, the observance of the heavens by the augurs, and authorizing the magistrates to postpone the business. 3. By Ælius Sextus, A.D. 3, enacting that all slaves who had been imprisoned or bore marks of punishment should be set free, but not made citizens. 4. Jerusalem was called Ælia after its restoration by the emperor Ælius Hadrianus.

ÆLIANUS, *claudius, æ-li-æ-nus, clau'di-us*, a sophist of Præneste, in the reign of Hadrian; taught rhetoric at Rome, and wrote some extant works on animals, miscellaneous history, &c., in Greek. He died, aged sixty, A.D. 140.

ÆLIUS, *æ-li-us*, and ÆLIA, *æ-li-a*, a Roman plebeian gens.

ÆLIUS, HADRIANUS, *æ-li-us, had-ri-æ-nus*. 1. An African, grandfather of the emperor Hadrian. 2. PUBLIUS, *pub-li-us*, one of the first quaestors chosen from plebeians. 3. Q. Æ. PÆTUS, *pæ-tus*, son of Sextus or Publius. A woodpecker perched on his head in the senate-house, when an augur said, if he preserved the bird his house would flourish and Rome decay, and if he killed it, the reverse. Ælius bit off its head. All the youths of the family were killed at Cannæ, after which overthrew the Roman arms met with success. 4. SEJANUS, *sæ-jæ-nus* (q. v.). 5. SEXTUS CATUS, *sex-tus cæ-tus*, censor with M. Cethegus, separated the senators from the people at the public spectacles. 6. SPARTIANUS, *spar-ti-æ-nus*, biographer of Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and M. Aurelius. 7. TUBERO, *tû-bæ-ro*, grandson of L. Paulus, austere in morals, and opposed to the Gracchi. 8. VERUS CÆSAR, *væ-rus cæ-sar*, the name of L. C. Commodus Verus, after adoption by Hadrian; made prætor and consul by the emperor, he soon showed his incapacity. He died of drinking an antidote. He was father of Antoninus Verus, whom Antoninus Pius adopted. 9. SEXTUS PÆTUS, *sex-tus pæ-tus*, consul 188 B.C., a lawyer, commended by Cicero for his knowledge, and called *cordatus homo* by Ennius. 10. STILO, *stî-lo*, a native of Lanuvium, teacher of M. Ter. Varro, and author of some treatises.

ÆLLO, *æ-ll-o*. 1. One of the Harpies. 2. One of Actæon's dogs.

ÆLURUS, *æ-lû-rus* (a cat), a deity worshipped

Æneas

by the Egyptians in Bubastis, where cats were embalmed and buried.

ÆMATHION, *æ-mâth-i-on*, and ÆMATHIA, *æ-mâth-i-a* (see EMATHION).

ÆMILIA, *æ-mil-i-a*. 1. A noble family in Rome, descended from MamerCUS, son of Pythagoras, and called 'Αμιόλος for his blindness, or from Æmilius, son of Ascanius; its branches were Lepidi, Pauli, Scauri, &c. 2. A vestal, who rekindled the fire of Vesta by putting her veil over it. 3. The wife of the elder Africanus. 4. LEPIDA, *læp-i-d-a*, married the younger Drusus; she was very licentious, and, when accused, committed suicide. 5. A part of Italy, called also Flaminia. 6. A public road from Mediolanum to Ariminum. 7. LEX, enacted by dictator Æmilius 445 B.C., limiting the censorship (formerly quinquennial) to one year and a half for actual tenure. 8. Another by Æmilius MamerCUS, consul 363 B.C., ordaining that the eldest prætor should fix a nail in the Capitol on the ides of September.

ÆMILIANUS, *æ-mil-i-æ-nus*. 1. Scipio Africanus the younger, son of P. Æmilius, and uniting the Scipio and Æmili families. 2. C. JULIUS, *jû-li-us*, a native of Mauritania, proclaimed emperor after Decius's death, but soon after murdered by his troops.

ÆMILIUS, *æ-mil-i-us*. 1. A beautiful youth of Sybaris, whose wife met with the fate of Procris (q. v.). 2. CENSORINUS, *cen-sõ-rî-nus*, a tyrant of Sicily. 3. A triumvir with Octavius (see LEPIDUS). 4. MACER, *mæ-cer*, a poet of Verona in the Augustan age. 5. MARCUS SCAURUS, *mar-cus scaur-rus*, a Roman, about 100 B.C.; left an autobiography. 6. A tragic poet in the age of Tiberius. 7. MAMERCUS, *mâ-mer-cus*, thrice dictator, and conqueror of Fidenæ: he limited tenure of censorship to eighteen months. 8. PAPINIANUS, *pâ-pin-i-æ-nus*, a jurist, made by the emperor Severus governor to his sons Geta and Caracalla, and murdered by Caracalla's soldiers for upbraiding him for killing Geta, then his partner in the empire: from his school the Romans have had many able lawyers, called *Papinianists*. 9. PAPPUS, *pâp-pus*, a censor, who expelled from the senate P. Corn. Rufinus for having more than ten pounds of silver plate at his table, 276 B.C. 10. REGILLUS, *re-gil-lus*, triumphed for conquering the general of Antiochus at sea. 11. SCAURUS, *scaur-rus*, a noble but poor Roman, whose father was a coal-merchant: he became ædile and prætor, and fought against Jugurtha: his son Marcus, son-in-law of Sulla, when ædile, built a splendid theatre.

ÆNARIA, *æ-nâ-ri-a*, or ΠΙΤΗΚΕΣΑ, *pi-thê-cê-sa*, or INARIME, *in-âr-i-mê*, an island in the Bay of Puteoli, abounding with cypresses, and, formerly, mineral waters: Typhœus lay under it.

ÆNASIUS, *æ-nâ-si-us*, a Spartan ephor, 431. ÆNEA, *æ-nê-a*, or ÆNEIA, *æ-nê-i-a*, a town near Thessalonica, founded by Æneas.

ÆNEADES, *æ-nê-æ-dês*, any descendant of Æneas.

ÆNEAS, *æ-nê-âs*. 1. Called *Pius* from his filial

Æneia

affection, a Trojan prince, son of Anchises and Venus; reared by a nymph, and taught by Chiron; married Creüsa, daughter of Priam, by whom he had Ascanius. In the Trojan war he fought with Diomedes and Achilles, but he is accused by some of betraying, with Antenor, his country: he lived at variance with Priam, which may have accounted for the perfidy, if the charge be true: from the flames of Troy he carried on his back Anchises and the household gods, and led Ascanius, leaving Creüsa (q. v.) to follow: he retired to Ida, and built twenty ships, and visited his ally Polymnestor in the Thracian Chersonesus, Delos, the Strophades, Crete, and Epirus, and then King Acestes at Drepanum, in Sicily, where he buried his father; thence he sailed for Italy, but was driven to Africa, and was hospitably entertained (according to an anachronism of Virgil) by Queen Dido of Carthage, whom he gave a garment of Helen, and who became enamoured of him; but Æneas left suddenly by order of the gods, and Dido (q. v.) killed herself: he was driven to Sicily, and went thence to Cumæ, where the Sibyl conducted him to the lower world to hear the fates of his posterity. After a voyage of seven years, and the loss of thirteen ships, he reached the Tiber, where King Latinus received him, and promised him his daughter Lavinia, betrothed to Turnus by her mother Amata. Turnus declared war, and, in a combat with Æneas, was killed. Æneas married Lavinia, and in her honour built Lavinium: he succeeded Latinus, and, after a short reign, was killed in war with the Etrurians, or drowned in the Numicus. Strabo says Æneas never left his country, but rebuilt Troy; and this was evidently Homer's belief: some suppose that he fell to the share of Neoptolemus, and was with Andromache carried to Thessaly, whence he escaped to Italy; others that, after coming to Italy and establishing Ascanius, he returned to Troy. The Cæsars traced their origin to Æneas; and his wanderings and adventures in Italy form the subject of the great Latin epic, the *Æneid* of Virgil. 2. SILVIUS, *sil'v'ius*, a son of Æneas and Lavinia, so called from his mother having retired into a wood after the death of Æneas; he succeeded Ascanius in Latium, though opposed by his predecessor's son Julius. 3. A Spartan ambassador to Athens, in the eighth year of the Peloponnesian war. 4. An ancient writer on tactics, epitomized by Cineas, Pyrrhus's friend. 5. A Platonist, of Gaza, converted to Christianity, A.D. 485, and author of *Theophrastus*, a dialogue on immortality.

ÆNEIA, *æ-nel'-a*, or ÆNIA, *æ-nl'-a*, the Janiculum (q. v.).

ÆNESIDEMUS, *æ-nê-sî-dê'-mus*. 1. An Argive general. 2. A Cretan writer, pupil of Pyrrho the Sceptic.

ÆNIANS, *æ-nî-â-nês*, an ancient race, migrated from Ossa to South Thessaly, on the Sperchetus.

ÆNIOCHI, *æ-nl'-ôch-i*, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia.

Æsar

ÆNUS, *æ'-nus*, a city of Thrace, at the east mouth of the Hebrus. 2. A river in Rhætia.

ÆNYRA, *æ-nl'-ra*, a town of Thasos.

ÆOLIA, *æ-ôl'-i-a*. 1. A name of Arne, daughter of Æolus. 2. Or ÆOLIS, *æ-ôl'-is*, a country of Asia Minor, near the Ægean, with Troas on the N. and Ionia at the S.; and named from Æolus, son of Hellen, who migrated from Greece about 1124 B.C.; the inhabitants, ÆOLES, *æ-ôl'-ês*, or ÆOLII, *æ-ôl'-i-i*, had twelve considerable cities, Cumæ and Lesbos being the most famous, and held many of the neighbouring islands. Sappho and Alcæus being natives of Lesbos, the former is called *Æolia puella*, and lyric poetry *Æolium carmen*. 3. An ancient name of Thessaly. 4. See ÆOLIAE.

ÆOLIAE, *æ-ôl'-i-a*, or ÆOLIA, *æ-ôl'-i-a*, and ÆOLIDES, *æ-ôl'-i-dês*, seven islands N.E. of Sicily,—Lipara, Hiera, Strongyle, Didyme, Ericusa, Phœnicusa, and Euonymos; they were the retreat of the winds, whose king was Æolus: they were also called *Vulcânîæ* and *Hêphæstiâdês*, now Lipari.

ÆOLIDA, *æ-ôl'-id-a*. 1. A city of Tenedos. 2. A city near Thermopylæ.

ÆOLIDES, *æ-ôl'-i-dês*, a patronymic of Ulysses—from his mother Anticlea being pregnant by Sisyphus, Æolus's son, when she married Laertes—and of Athamas and Misenus. 2. See ÆOLIAE.

ÆOLUS, *æ-ôl'-us*. 1. Son of Hippotus, was made by Juno king of winds, in Æolia: he gave Ulysses, on his return from Troy to Ithaca, all the adverse winds in bags; but his companions from curiosity opened them. 2. A king of Etruria, father of Macareus and Canace. 3. A son of Hellen, and husband of Enaretta.

ÆORA, *æ-ô'-ra*, a festival of Erigone at Athens.

ÆPYTUS, *æ-pÿ'-tus*. 1. King of Messenia, son of Cresphontes and Merope, educated in Arcadia by Cypselus, his mother's father: he regained his kingdom by killing the usurper Polyphontes, who had forced Merope to marry him. 2. A son of Hippothous, forcibly entered Neptune's temple near Mantinea, and was blinded by salt water from the altar: he was killed by a serpent in hunting. 3. A mythical king of Arcadia.

ÆQUI, *æ'-qui*, or ÆQUICOLI, *æ-qui'-côl-i*, or ÆQUICOLÆ, *æ-qui'-côl-æ*, a people of East Latium, near Tibur, very hostile to infant Rome, and conquered finally 302 B.C.

ÆRIAS, *æ'-ri-as*, an ancient king of Cyprus, who built the temple of Paphos.

ÆEROPE, *æ-êr'-ô-pê*, wife of Atreus (q. v.).

ÆEROPUS, *æ-êr'-ôp-us*. 1. A general of Epirus, in Pyrrhus's reign. 2. Regent of Orestes, infant son of Archelaus, king of Macedonia. 3. A mountain of Chaonia.

ÆSACUS, *æ-sâ'-cus*, a river of Troy, near Ida. 2. A son of Priam by Alexirrhôë, or by Arisba; enamoured of Hesperia, he pursued her into the woods; the nymph flung herself into the sea and was made a bird, and Æsacus, following her example, was made a cormorant.

ÆSAR, *æ'-sar*, or ÆSARUS, *æ'-sâr-us*, a river of

Æschines

Magna Græcia, falling into the sea near Crotona.

ÆSCHINES, *æs'-chîn-ēs*. 1. An Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes, about 342 B.C. : son of Atrometus, he boasted of noble descent, but was reproached by Demosthenes for his low birth. Their rivalry began when ambassadors at Philip's court, 347, where Æschines was bribed : Æschines impeached Ctesiphon when he proposed a golden crown as reward for Demosthenes, regarding which we have the extant rival orations of Æschines *in Ctesiphontem* and Demosthenes *de Cōronā*. Æschines was defeated, and retired to Rhodes, where he died 314. 2. A disciple of Socrates, author of several dialogues.

ÆSCHRION, *æs'-chri-on*. 1. A Mytilenean poet, intimate with Aristotle, accompanied Alexander into Asia. 2. A physician, commended by Galen, and a writer on husbandry.

ÆSCHYLUS, *æs'-chyl-us*. 1. A soldier and tragic poet of Athens, son of Euphorion, and brother to Cynægirus, born 525 B.C., fought at Marathon, Salamis, and Plataea, and wrote ninety tragedies, of which forty gained prizes, but only seven are extant : viz., *Promētheus vinc-tus*, *Septem contra Thebas*, *Persæ*, *Agamemnon*, *Choēphoræ*, *Eumēnidēs*, *Supplices* : he first introduced two actors, gave suitable dresses, and removed the commission of murder from the stage. His imagination was strong and comprehensive, but too wild, fruitful in prodigies, but disdaining probabilities : his style is obscure. He was accused of impiety and condemned, but pardoned, on, it is said, his brother Amynias uncovering an arm of which the hand was lost at Salamis. He withdrew to Sicily, where he was killed, 456, by an eagle dropping a tortoise on his bald head, supposing it to be a stone. He is said to have been addicted to intoxication. 2. A native of Cnidus, who taught rhetoric to Cicero.

ÆSCULAPIUS, *æs'-cūl-ā'p-i-us*, the god of healing, son of Apollo by Coronis, or by Larissa, daughter of Phlegias. The mother was killed by Apollo with lightning, from jealousy, but the babe in her womb was saved, and educated by Chiron ; by another version, the mother, to conceal the birth, exposed the child near Epidaurus, where he was fed by a goat of Aresthanas, and guarded by the dog of the flock. Æsculapius was physician to the Argonauts, and restored many to life, for which Jupiter, at Pluto's complaint, struck him dead : Apollo, in anger, killed the Cyclops who made the thunderbolt. Æsculapius after death, was worshipped at Epidaurus, Pergamus, Athens, Smyrna, &c. ; goats, bulls, lambs, and pigs were sacrificed, and the cock and serpent were sacred to him. A temple was, 291 B.C., raised to him at Rome for his being supposed to have driven away a pestilence, when he hid himself as a serpent among the reeds in an island of the Tiber. Æsculapius was represented with a large beard, in one hand a serpent-wreathed staff, and the other hand supported by a serpent's head.

Ætion

ÆSEPIUS, *æ-sē'-pi-us*, a son of Bucolion.
ÆSERNIA, *æ-ser'-ni-a*, a city of the Samnites.

ÆSIS, *æ'-sis*, a river of Italy, separating Umbria from Picenum ; and a town on the same.

ÆSON, *æ'-sōn*. 1. Son of Cretheus, and twin-brother of Pelias, succeeded his father in Iolchos, but was soon exiled by Pelias. He married Alcimede, by whom he had Jason. Jason demanded the kingdom of Pelias, who persuaded him to go in search of the golden fleece ; on his return with Medea, she filled the veins of Æson with the juice of certain herbs, and so restored him to youth. Æson killed himself by drinking bull's blood to avoid the persecution of Pelias. 2. A town and river of Thessaly.

ÆSONIDES, *æ-sō'-nī-dēs*, patronymic of Jason.

ÆSOPUS, *æ-sō'-p-us*. 1. A Phrygian slave, liberated for his sallies of genius. He travelled through Greece and Egypt, but chiefly resided in Lydia with Cræsus, who sent him to consult the Delphian oracle ; the Delphians, offended with his sarcasms, accused him of stealing a vessel from the temple, and threw him from a rock, 561 B.C. The fables now circulating under his name include those of wits before and after his age. 2. **CLAUDIUS**, *clau'-di-us*, a Roman actor, intimate with Cicero, and possessor of an immense fortune ; his son melted precious stones to drink at his entertainments.

ÆSULA, *æ'-sū-la*, a town on a mountain between Tibur and Præneste.

ÆSVETES, *æ-sv'-ētēs*, a Trojan, from whose tomb Polites spied out what the Greeks did in their ships during the Trojan war.

ÆTHALIA, *æ-thāl'-i-a*, or **ÆTHERIA**, *æ-thēr'-i-a*, an island between Etruria and Corsica, now *Elba*.

ÆTHALIDES, *æ-thāl'-i-dēs*, a herald, son of Mercury : his soul migrated into Pythagoras.

ÆTHION, *æ'-thi-ōn*, a man slain at the nuptials of Andromeda.

ÆTHIOPIA, *æ-thi-ō'-pī-a*, a country of Africa, S. of Egypt, divided into East, near Meroe, and West, near the Mauri ; but little known to the ancients, though Homer styles its inhabitants the justest of men and favourites of the gods. The name of Æthiopia was given to every country whose inhabitants are of a black colour.

ÆTHON, *æth'-ōn*. 1. A horse of the sun. 2. A horse of Pallas, which shed tears at the death of his master. 3. A horse of Hector.

ÆTHRA, *æth'-ra*. 1. Daughter of Pittheus, king of Trozene, was mother of Theseus by Ægeus (q. v.) : she was carried away by Castor and Pollux when they recovered Helen, whom Theseus had stolen : she went with Helen to Troy. 2. An Oceanid, generally called *Peione*, and wife of Atlas.

ÆTION, *æ-ēl'-i-on*, or **EETION**, *ē-ēl'-i-on*. 1. The father of Andromache, was killed at Thebes, with his seven sons, by the Greeks. 2. A famous painter, who painted Alexander going

Ætna

to celebrate his nuptials with Roxane, a painting so much admired at the Olympic games that the president gave him his daughter.

ÆTNA, *æt'-na*, a mountain of Sicily, famous for its volcano (first mentioned by Pindar), in action for nearly 3,000 years. It is 2 miles in perpendicular height, 180 round at the base, with an ascent of 30; the crater is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in circumference. The summit is covered with snow, but the sides are very fertile. Under Ætna Jupiter confined Typhon or Enceladus, and Vulcan had his forge.

ÆTOLIA, *æt-ō'-lī-a*, a country bounded by Epirus on N., Acarnania on W., and Locris on E., named from Ætoli. Its rude inhabitants, little known before, became formidable as allies and as enemies of Rome, after the ruin of Athens and Sparta, till conquered by Fulvius.

ÆTOLUS, *æt-ō'-lus*, son of Endymion of Elis and Iphianassa, was father of Pleuron and Calydon by Pronoe. Having accidentally killed Apis, son of Phoroneus, he went to settle in Greece, and gave his name to Ætolia.

AFER, *äf'-er*. 1. Any inhabitant of Africa. 2. An informer under Tiberius and his successors, was an orator, teacher of Quintilian, and made consul by Domitian; he died A.D. 59.

AFRANIUS, *L. af-rā' nī-us*. 1. A Roman comic poet, imitator of Menander, 100 B.C. 2. A general of Pompey, conquered by Caesar in Spain and at Thapsus. 3. Q., author of a severe satire on Nero, for which he was put to death in the Pisonian conspiracy.

AFRICA, *af-rī'-ca*, called Libya by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the largest peninsula in the globe; bounded on the E. by Arabia and the Red Sea, on the N. by the Mediterranean, S. and W. by the ocean. Greatest length, 4,300 miles; greatest breadth, 3,500. Joined on E. to Asia by an isthmus 60 miles long, which some of the Ptolemies vainly endeavoured to pierce with a canal, now successfully achieved by M. Lesseps. Only the maritime parts were known to the ancients, whose imaginations peopled the south of it with monsters of every kind.

AFRICANUM MARE, *af-rī-cā-nūm mār'-e*, the part of the Mediterranean on the coast of Africa.

AFRICANUS, *af-rī-cā-nus*. 1. A blind poet, commended by Ennius. 2. A Christian writer and chronicler, about A.D. 222. 3. A lawyer, disciple of Papinian, and friend of the emperor Alexander. 4. Epithet of the Scipios, from the conquest of Africa (see **SCIPIO**).

AGAGRIANÆ PORTÆ, *a-gag'-rī-ā'-næ port'-tæ*, gates at Syracuse, near which the dead were buried.

AGAMEDES, *äg-ä-mē'-dēs*, and Trophonius, two architects who made the entrance to the Delphic temple, and asked the god for the best of gifts, and, eight days after, they were found dead in bed. According to another account, they robbed the treasury; Agamedes was entrapped, and his brother was swallowed up by the earth.

Agathoclea

AGAMEMNON, *äg-ä-mem'-nōn*, king of Mycenæ and Argos, brother of Menelaus, and son of Plisthenes (q. v.), the son of Atreus, but called by Homer son of Atreus. On Atreus's death, his brother Thyestes seized Argos, and removed Menelaus and Agamemnon, who went to Polyphidus, king of Sicyon, and then to Cneus, king of Ætolia, where they were educated. Agamemnon married Clytemnestra (q. v.), and Menelaus Helen, daughters of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, who helped them to recover their father's kingdom; Agamemnon establishing himself at Mycenæ, and Menelaus succeeding Tyndarus at Sparta. When Helen was stolen by Paris, Agamemnon became commander-in-chief of the forces against Troy; and when adverse winds kept the fleet at Aulis, he sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia (q. v.) to Diana: he showed great valour at Troy, where his quarrel about Briseïs with Achilles made the latter withdraw, and inflicted great loss on the Greeks. After the capture of Troy, Cassandra fell to his share, and prophesied his murder by Clytemnestra, to which he paid no heed: he returned to Argos, where, as he was leaving the bath, he was murdered by Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus (q. v.), and afterwards avenged by Orestes.

AGAMEMNONIUS, *äg'-ä-mem'-nōn'-i-us*, or **AGAMEMNONIDES**, *äg'-ä-mem'-nōn'-i-dēs*, Orestes.

AGANIPPE, *äg-ä-nīp'-pē*, a famous fountain of Bœotia, at foot of Mount Helicon, tributary of the Permessus, and sacred to the Muses, thence named **AGANIPPIDES**, *äg-än-īp'-pid-ēs*.

AGAPENOR, *äg-ä-pēn'-or*. 1. The commander of Agamemnon's fleet. 2. Son of Ancæus and grandson of Lycurgus, was, after the fall of Troy, carried by a storm into Cyprus, and built Paphos.

AGARISTA, *äg-är-is'-ta*. 1. A daughter of Clisthenes, was wooed by all the princes of Greece, and married Megacles. 2. A daughter of Hippocrates, married Xanthippus: before the birth of Pericles, she dreamt she had given birth to a lion.

AGASICLES, *äg-äs'-i-clēs*, king of Sparta, son of Archidamus.

AGASSÆ, *äg-as'-sæ*, a city of Thess'ly.

AGATHENES, *äg-as'-thēn-ēs*, father of Polyxenus, fought against Troy as one of Helen's suitors.

AGASTROPHUS, *äg-as'-trōph-us*, a Trojan, wounded by Diomedes.

AGATHARCHIDAS, *äg-ä-thar'-chīd-as*. 1. A Corinthian general in the Peloponnesian war. 2. A Samian (or Cnidian) philosopher and historian, flourished about 177 B.C.

AGATHARCHUS, *äg-ä-thar'-chus*, an officer in the Syracusan fleet.

AGATHIAS, *äg-äth'-i-as*. 1. A Greek historian of Æolia. 2. A poet and historian temp. Justinian, of whose reign he wrote a history, in continuation of Procopius, and also several epigrams.

AGATHOCLEA, *äg-äth'-clē'-a*, an Egyptian courtesan, married by one of the Ptolemies

Agathocles

after destroying his wife : she and her brother long governed the kingdom, and attempted the life of the king's son.

AGATHOCLES, *äg-äth'-ö-clēs*. 1. A debauched youth, son of a potter, raised to wealth by Damas, seized Syracuse 317 B.C., and reduced Sicily : defeated at Himera by the Carthaginians, 310, he for four years successfully waged war in Africa, thence passed into Italy, and won Crotona : he died 289 B.C. 2. A son of Lysimachus, made prisoner by the Getæ; ransomed, he married Lysandra, daughter of Ptolemy Lagus, and his aged father married her sister Arsinoë, who, after her husband's death, fearful for her children, attempted the life of Agathocles; he died 283 B.C., and Lysandra fled to Seleucus. 3. A Greek of Babylon, author of an account of Cyzicus. 4. A Chian writer on husbandry.

AGATHON, *äg'-äth-ön*. 1. A son of Priam. 2. Of Samos, a historian of Scythia. 3. A tragic poet, flourished 406 B.C.

AGATHYLLUS, *äg-äth-yll'-us*, an elegiac poet of Arcadia.

AGATHYRSI, *äg-äth-yr'-si* (named from a son of Hercules), an effeminate nation of Scythia, who had their wives in common.

AGAULI, *äg-au'-i*, a northern nation, fed on milk.

AGAVE, *äg-äv'-ē*, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, wife of Echion, and mother of Pentheus (q. v.), killed her husband in celebrating the orgies of Bacchus : she was deified after death, having contributed to the education of Bacchus.

AGELASTUS, *äg-gē-las'-tus*. 1. An epithet of Crassus, grandfather of M. Licinius Crassus, from having laughed only once in his life, when he saw an ass eat thistles. 2. Pluto, from his melancholy face.

AGELAUS, *äg-ē-lä'-us*. 1. One of Penelope's suitors. 2. A servant of Priam, who preserved Paris when exposed on Ida. 3. A king of Corinth, son of Ixion.

AGENICUM, *äg-en'-dīc-um*, capital of the Senones.

AGENOR, *äg-gē'-nor*. 1. King of Phœnicia, son of Neptune and Libya, and brother of Belus, married Telephassa, by whom he had Cadmus, Phœnix, Cilix, and Europa. 2. A son of Antenor.

AGENORIDES, *äg-gē-nör'-i-dēs*, any descendant of Agenor.

AGERINUS, *äg-e-rī'-nus*, a freedman of Agrippina, accused of attempting Nero's life.

AGESANDER, *äg-ēs-an'-der*, sculptor of Rhodes under Vespasian; the famous Laocoön is his work.

AGESILAUS, *äg-ēs'-i-lä'-us*. 1. King of Sparta, of the Agidæ family, son of Doryssus, and father of Archelaus : in his reign Lycurgus's reforms were made. 2. A son of Archidamus II., of the Proclidæ family, made king of Sparta in preference to his nephew Leotychides : warred successfully with King Artaxerxes of Persia; summoned home against the Athenians and Bœotians, he traversed in thirty days the

Agnon

space which took Xerxes a year, and defeated at Coronea, 394 B.C., the allied forces of Athens, Thebes, Corinth, and Argos : during his subsequent sickness the Spartans were beaten in every battle, especially Leuctra, till he again took command. He died on his return from Egypt, 361, his body being embalmed and brought to Sparta. Agesilaus was of small stature, and lame, and very abstemious. 3. A brother of Themistocles, went as a spy into the Persian camp, and stabbed, without fatal effect, Mardonius instead of Xerxes. 4. Epithet of Pluto.

AGESIPOLIS, *äg-ēs-īp'-öl-is*. 1. King of Sparta, son of Pausanias, victorious over Mantineans; was succeeded by Cleombrotus 380 B.C. 2. King of Sparta, son of Cleombrotus; was succeeded by Cleomenes II., 370 B.C.

AGGRAMMES, *äg-gram'-mēs*, a cruel king of the Gangarides, son of a hairdresser; the queen was enamoured of his father, and made him governor of the king's children; and he killed them to let his son by her, Aggrammes, gain the throne.

AGGRINÆ, *äg-grī'-næ*, a people near Mount Rhodope.

AGIDÆ, *äg-gī'-dæ*, the descendants of Eurystheus, named from his son Agis, shared the Spartan throne with the Proclidæ, and became extinct in Cleomenes, son of Leonidas.

AGILAUS, *äg-gī-lä'-us*. 1. A king of Corinth. 2. An ephor.

AGIS, *äg-gīs*. 1. King of Sparta for one year, son of Eurysthenes, was succeeded by Echestratus, 1058 B.C. 2. A king of Sparta, who warred against Athens and liberated many Greek cities; he tried to restore Lycurgus's institutions, but perished in the attempt, being strangled by order of the ephors, 240 B.C. 3. A king of Sparta, 427 B.C., son of Archidamus II., was distinguished in the war against Epidaurus, victorious at Mantinea, and successful in the Peloponnesian war. 4. A king of Sparta, son of Archidamus, tried, by Persian aid, to deliver Greece from Macedonia, but was conquered and slain, with 5,300 Spartans, by Alexander's general Antipater, 330 B.C. 5. A Lycian, companion of Æneas, killed in Italy.

AGLAIA, *äg-lä'-i-a*, or PASIPHAE, *pä-sīph'-ä-ē*, one of the Graces.

AGLAUROS, *äg-läu'-ros*, or AGRAULOS, *äg-raul'-los*, daughter of Erechtheus, or of Cecrops, changed into a stone by Mercury. (See HERSE.)

AGNA, *äg-na*, a deformed woman, in Horace's time, who had many admirers.

AGNODICE, *äg-nöd'-i-cē*, an Athenian virgin, who concealed her sex to learn medicine under Hierophilus. She had extensive practice, and was by the males of her profession accused before the Areopagus of corruption; but, confessing her sex, was acquitted, and women were afterwards admitted to the profession.

AGNON, *äg-nōn*, son of Nicias, was present at the capture of Samos by Pericles; in the Peloponnesian war he went against Potidæa, but

Agnonides

abandoned the expedition through disease. He founded Amphipolis, which rebelled to Brasidas.

AGNONIDES, *ag-nōn'īd-ēs*, an Athenian rhetor, put to death for falsely accusing Phocion of treason.

AGONALIA, *āg-ō-nū'li-a*, and AGONIA, *āg-ōn'ī-a*, ancient Roman festivals, thrice a year, for Janus.

AGONES CAPITOLINI, *āg-ō-nes cāp'ī-tō-lī-ni*, quinquennial games on the Capitoline hill, when prizes were given for poetical and literary, as well as bodily excellence; instituted 387 B.C.

AGONOTHETÆ, *āg-ōn-ōth'ēt-æ*, judges at the Greek games (Olympia, Nemea, &c.).

AGORACRITUS, *āg-ōr-a-crit-us*, a Parian sculptor, made a statue of Venus for Athens.

AGORANOMI, *āg-ōr-ā-nō-mi*, ten Athenian magistrates, who had charge of the city, port, and markets.

AGRA, *ag'-ra*, a place of Bœotia, near source of Ilissus. Diana was called *Agræa* from hunting there.

AGRÆI, *ag-ræ'i*, and AGRENSIS, *ag-ren'-ses*. 1. A people of Arabia. 2. A people of Ætolia.

AGRAGAS, *ag-rā-gas*, or ACRA GAS, *ac-rā-gas*, also AGRIGENTUM, *ag-rī-ge-ni-tum* (q. v.), a river, mountain, and town of Sicily.

AGRARIÆ LEGES, *ag-ræ-rī-æ lē'-ges*, laws for the distribution among the Romans of the lands gained by conquest: the most important were Appuleia, Cassia, Cornelia, Flaminia, Flavia, Julia, Licinia, Sempronia, Servilia, Thoria (q. v.). They were the occasion of fierce struggles of the poorer plebeians with the wealthier plebeians and the patricians. The latter leased large quantities of this state property at a low rental, and in many cases had been allowed to omit payment of the rental. The Agrariæ Leges aimed—besides dividing newly-acquired territory among the poorer plebeians—at limiting the amount to be held by one person, and at re-distributing in accordance with these limitations.

AGRAULIA, *ag-rau'li-a*, an Athenian festival for Agraulos, daughter of Cecrops.

AGRAULOS, *ag-rau'los* (see AGLAUROS).

AGRAUONITÆ, *ag-rau'ō-ni'tæ*, a people of Illyria.

AGRIANES, *ag-rī-ā-nes*, a river and people of Thrace.

AGRICOLA, *ag-rīc'ōl-a*, father-in-law of his biographer Tacitus, eminent for his virtues, was governor of Britain A.D. 78, and first discovered it to be an island: he was recalled out of envy by Domitian, and ordered to enter Rome in the night: he died 93, aged 55.

AGRIGENTUM, *ag-rī-ge-ni-tum*, a town of Sicily, on Mount Agragas (q. v.), founded by a Rhodian colony from Gela: its inhabitants were noted for luxury and hospitality; the monarchy was subverted by a democracy, from which Phalaris, 560 B.C., seized sovereign power, which was also for a while held by the Carthaginians, who destroyed it 405: the Romans took it 210.

Agrius

AGRIONIA, *ag-rī-ō-nī-a*, annual festivals at Orchomenos, in honour of Bacchus.

AGRIPPA, VIPSIANUS, M., *ā-grip'p-a, vip-sān'ī-us*. 1. Conqueror over Sextus Pompey, was distinguished at Actium and Philippi, and victorious in his expeditions into Gaul and Germany; he embellished Rome with splendid buildings, among which was the Pantheon; after two years' retirement at Mytilene, from a quarrel with Marcellus, he was recalled by Augustus, who gave him his daughter Julia in marriage, 21 B.C., and the charge of the empire during a two years' visit to Greece and Asia: he had formerly been married to Pomponia, daughter of Atticus, and Marcella, daughter of Octavia: he died 12 B.C., aged 51. By Julia he left five children, C. *Cæsar Agrippa* (adopted by Augustus, made consul at 15, and killed in Armenia by the treachery of Lollius), L. *Cæsar Agrippa* (also adopted by Augustus, but banished to Campania for sedition, and assassinated in his 26th year by order of Livia and Tiberius), *Posthumus Agrippa*, *Agrippina* (who married Germanicus), and *Julia* (who married Lepidus and was banished for licentiousness). 2. SILVIUS, *sil'-vī-us*, king of Latium, son of Tiberius Silvius, succeeded by Romulus Silvius. 3. A consul, conquered the Æqui. 4. HERODES, *hē-rō-dēs*, son of Aristobulus, and grandson of the Great Herod, was tutor to Tiberius's grandchild, and imprisoned by the tyrant: released on accession of Caligula, he was made king of Judæa; when yielding to the flatteries of the Jews he was struck with *pedicularis morbus*, and died A.D. 43. 5. A son of Herodes, deprived of his kingdom by the emperor Claudius in exchange for other provinces: before him St. Paul pleaded. He was with Titus at the siege of Jerusalem, and died 100. 6. MENENIUS, *mēn-ē-nī-us*, a Roman general, victorious over the Samnites; he appeased the plebs at a secession to the *Mons Sacer* by the fable of the belly and the members, and created the tribuneship of the plebs 493 B.C.

AGRIPPINA, *ā-grip'pī-na*. 1. Wife of Tiberius, repudiated for Julia. 2. A daughter of M. Vipsianus Agrippa and Julia, the daughter of Augustus, married Germanicus, and, when Piso poisoned him in Syria, bore his ashes to Italy, and accused Piso, who stabbed himself. She was exiled by her enemy, the emperor Tiberius, to Pandataria, where she died of starvation, A.D. 26; she was a favourite of the populace; she left nine children. 3. JULIA, *jū'li-a*, the daughter of Agrippina (2), married Domitius Ahenobarbus A.D. 28, and was mother of Nero; after her husband's death she married her uncle, the emperor Claudius, whom she killed to gain the throne for Nero; after many cruelties and much licentiousness, she was assassinated A.D. 59, by Nero's orders.

AGRIUS, *ag'-rī-us*, son of Parthaon, drove his brother Cæneus from the throne, by whose grandson, Diomedes, he was expelled, on which he killed himself.

Agrotera

AGROTERA, *ag-rōt'ēr-a*, an anniversary sacrifice of 500 goats to Diana at Athens, instituted by Callimachus the Polemarch, who vowed as many goats as there might be killed of the enemy at Marathon.

AGYIEUS, *äg-yī'ē-us*, epithet of Apollo, as guardian of the streets at Athens.

AGYLLA, *äg-yll'-la*, a Pelasgian town of Etruria, under Mezentius, when Æneas came to Italy.

AGYLLÆUS, *äg-yll'-læ-us*, a gigantic wrestler of Cleonæ.

AGYRIUM, *äg-yr'-i-um*, a town of Sicily, where Diodorus the historian was born.

AHALA, *ä-häl'-la*, surname of the Servilii (q. v.).

AHENOBARBUS, *ä-hē'-nō-bar'-bus*, surname of L. Domitius, and descendants, from his beard having been touched, and its colour instantly changed to that of bronze (*æs*), by Castor and Pollux—on his discrediting the victory at Lake Regillus, with which they acquainted him. (See DOMITIUS 2.)

AIDONEUS, *ä-i-dō'-neus*. 1. Pluto (as causing to disappear). 2. A king of the Molossi, who imprisoned Theseus, for attempting with Pirithous to seize his daughter Proserpine near the Acheron.

AIUS LOCUTIUS, *ai'-us lö-cū'-tī-us* (announcing speaker), a deity to whom a temple was built by Camillus, after the conquest of the Gauls, 390 B.C., from a plebeian, Ceditius, having informed the tribunes that from above the temple of Vesta, before the invasion, a supernatural voice had warned him that Rome would be attacked by the Gauls—a prediction neglected, but soon verified.

AJAX, *äj'-ax*. 1. Son of Telamon and Peribæa or Eriabæa, daughter of Alcahous, was the bravest of the Greeks next to Achilles; he fought, and at parting exchanged arms, with Hector. On the death of Achilles he disputed possession of his arms with Ulysses, and was so enraged at the latter receiving them from the Atreidæ that he slaughtered a flock of sheep, supposing them to be the sons of Atreus: he then stabbed himself, the blood from the wound being changed into the hyacinth: he was buried at Sigæum, and his tomb was visited by Alexander. 2. *The Locrian*, son of King Oileus of Locris, went, as a former suitor of Helen, with forty ships against Troy. For offering violence to Cassandra, who had fled to Pallas's temple, on the night Troy fell, Pallas destroyed his ship on his voyage home; he swam to a rock and said he was safe in spite of the gods, when Neptune struck the rock with his trident, and Ajax was drowned. His body was afterwards found by the Greeks, and black sheep offered on his tomb.

ALABANDA (*-æ*, or *-ōrum*), *äl-ä-ban'-da*, a prosperous inland town of Caria; its neighbourhood abounded with scorpions.

ALALCOMENÆ, *äl-al-cōm'-ēn-æ*, a city of Bœotia, where some suppose Pallas (ALALCOMENEIS, *äl-al'-cōm'-ēn-ē'-is*) was born.

ALALIA, *äl-äl'-i-a*, a town of Corsica, built

Albula

by a Phocæan colony, 564 B.C., destroyed by Scipio 262 B.C., and afterwards rebuilt by Sulla: it was also called *Alëria*.

ALAMANNI, *äl-ä-man'-ni*, a people of Germany, near the Hercynian Forest, very inimical to Rome.

ALANI, *äl-ä-ni*, a powerful people of Sarmatia, near the Palus Mæotis.

ALARES, *äl-är-es*, a people of Pannonia.

ALARICUS, *äl-ä-rī'-cus*, king of the Goths, plundered Rome in the reign of Honorius, died A.D. 410.

ALASTOR, *äl-las'-tor*, armourbearer of King Sarpedon, of Lycia, killed by Ulysses.

ALAZON, *äl-laz'-on*, a tributary of the Cyrus, separating Albania from Iberia.

ALBA, SILVIUS, *äl-ba, sil'-vī-us*. 1. Son and successor of King Latinus Silvius, of Latium, reigned thirty-six years. 2. LONGA, *lon'-ga*, a city of Latium, built by Ascanius 1152 B.C., where Æneas found, according to the prophecy of Helenus and of the god of the river, a white sow with a litter of thirty: long the powerful rival of Rome, it was destroyed 665 B.C., and its inhabitants removed to Rome. 3. FUCENTIA, *fū-cen'-tī-a*, a city of the Marsi. 4. POMPEIA, *pon'-peī'-a*, a town in Liguria.

ALBANI, *äl-bä'-ni*, and ALBENSES, *äl-ben'-ses*, the inhabitants of the three cities Alba.

ALBANIA, *äl-bä'-ni-a*, a country of Asia, between the Caspian Sea and Iberia.

ALBANUS, *äl-bä'-nus*, a mountain with a lake, near Alba Longa, sixteen miles from Rome; on it the *Latina jërie* were celebrated; the lake was drained by the Romans at the siege of Veii.

ALBICI, *äl-bī'-ci*, a people of Gallia Aquitania.

ALBINOVANUS, C. PEDO, *äl-bin-ō-vā'-nus, pēd'-o*. 1. An elegiac poet, contemporary with Ovid. 2. See CELSUS.

ALBINTHELIUM, *äl-bin'-tēm-ē'-lī-um*, a town of Liguria.

ALBINUS, CLODIUS, *äl-bī'-nus, clō-dī-us*. 1. A native of Adrumetum, in Africa, made governor of Britain by Commodus, A.D. 192; elected emperor by his soldiers after the murder of Pertinax, he was overthrown in Gaul by Severus, his head cut off, and body thrown into the Rhone, 198. 2. A prætorian, sent as ambassador from the senate to Sulla, during the civil wars, and put to death. 3. A plebeian who conveyed the Vestals from Rome when sacked by the Gauls. 4. A. POSTHUMUS, *post'-hūm-us*, consul 151 B.C., author of a Greek history of Rome.

ALBION, *äl-bī-on*. 1. Son of Neptune by Amphitrite, established a kingdom in Britain, and first introduced astronomy and shipbuilding: he was killed with stones by Jupiter at the mouth of the Rhone, for opposing Hercules' passage. 2. The largest island of Europe, now Great Britain, so called from (1) its chalky white cliffs, or, from the Celtic, *high island*.

ALBIS, *äl-bis*, a river of Germany, the *Elbe*.

ALBULA, *äl-bū'-la*, the ancient name of the Tiber.

Albunea

ALBUNEA, *al-bū-nē-a*, a wood at Tibur, near the Anio, sacred to the Muses, and named from a Sibyl, who was worshipped there in a temple still remaining. Near it was a sulphureous lake, which flowed by the Albula into the Anio.

ALBURNUS, *al-bur'-nus*, a lofty mountain of Lucania, where the Tanager rises.

ALBUTIUS, *al-bū-ti-us*. 1. A sordid man, father to Canidia: he used to beat his servants, lest, when they offended, he might have no time to punish them. 2. An Epicurean philosopher, born at Rome; made governor of Sardinia, but banished by the senate.

ALCÆUS, *al-cæ'-us*. 1. A famous lyric poet of Mytilene, in Lesbos, 600 B.C.: he fled from a battle, when his enemies hung up his armour in the temple of Pallas. He paid his addresses to Sappho. He invented *alcaics*, but of his works only fragments remain. 2. An epigrammatist. 3. A comic poet. 4. A son of Perseus, father of Amphitryon and Anaxo, from whom Hercules was called *Alcidēs*. 5. A son of Hercules by a maid of Omphale.

ALCAMENES, *al-cām'-ē-nēs*. 1. King of Sparta, of the Agidæ family, reigned 779-742 B.C., after his father Telechus. 2. A statuary, 448 B.C., distinguished for statues of Venus and Vulcan.

ALCANDER, *al-can'-der*. 1. An attendant of Sarpedon, killed by Ulysses. 2. A Trojan, killed by Turnus.

ALCANDRE, *al-can'-drē*, wife of Polybius, a rich Theban.

ALCANOR, *al-cā-nōr*, a Trojan, whose sons, Pandarus and Bitias, followed Æneas to Italy. 2. A son of Phorus, killed by Æneas.

ALCATHOE, *al-cāth'-ē-ē*, a name of Megara, in Attica.

ALCATHOUS, *al-cāth'-ō-us*. 1. A son of Pelops, who, being suspected of murdering his brother Chrysiptus, came to Megara, killed a lion that had killed the king's son, and succeeded to the kingdom. 2. Husband of Anchises' daughter Hippodamia, killed by Idomeneus. 3. A friend of Æneas, killed in the Rutulian war.

ALCE, *al'-cē*. 1. One of Actæon's dogs. 2. A town of Celtiberia.

ALCENOR, *al-cē'-nor*, an Argive who, with Chromius, survived the combat of 300 Argives with 300 Spartans.

ALCESTE, *al-cēs'-tē*, or **ALCESTIS**, *al-cēs'-tis*, daughter of Pelias and Anaxibia, with her sisters put Pelias to death to have him restored to youth by Medea, who then refused. They fled to Admetus, who married Alceste, and was attacked by their brother Acastus, and ransomed from imprisonment by Alceste devoting herself to death. For another version, see **ADMETUS**.

ALCIBIADES, *al-cī-bī'-ā-dēs*, son of Clinias and Dinomache, an Athenian general, disciple of Socrates, famous for his enterprising spirit, versatile genius, and natural foibles. He encouraged the Athenians to go against Syracuse, but, from the destruction of the Hermæ, he was tried for impiety after he had sailed, and deprived of his command. He took refuge

Alcman

with the Spartans, and next, 412, with Tisaphernes. Recalled to Athens, 411, he obliged the Spartans to sue for peace, made several conquests in Asia, and was received in triumph at Athens, 407; but in 406, unsuccessful against Cyme, he had to retire, and in 404 took refuge with Pharnabazus, whom he almost induced to wage war with the Spartans, when their general, Lysander, prevailed upon the satrap to murder him: slaves set his cottage on fire and killed him with darts, when trying to escape, 404, aged 46. His was a most unique character, uniting heroism, strategy, statesmanship, philosophy, and debauchery.

ALCIDAMAS, *al-cī-dā'-mas*. 1. Of Cos, father of Ctesilla. 2. A philosopher and orator, pupil of Gorgias, flor. 424 B.C., and wrote a treatise on Death.

ALCIDAMUS, *al-cī-dā'-mus*, an Athenian rhetorician, who wrote a eulogy on Death.

ALCIDAS, *al-cī'-das*, a Spartan, sent with twenty-three ships against Corcyra in the Peloponnesian war.

ALCIDES, *al-cī'-dēs*. 1. Hercules, from his grandfather Alcæus. 2. Epithet of Pallas in Macedonia.

ALCIMEDE, *al-cīm'-ē-dē*, mother of Jason by Æson.

ALCINOUS, *al-cīn'-ō-us*, son of Nausithous and Peribœa, king of Phæacia, praised for his love of agriculture. By his niece Arete he had several sons and a daughter, Nausicaa. He entertained Ulysses, and heard the recital of his adventures.

ALCIPHRON, *al-cī-phrōn*, an elegant Greek epistolary writer, about A.D. 180. The epistles under his name are fictitious.

ALCITHOE, *al-cīth'-ē-ē*, a daughter of Minyas, charged into a bat, and her spindle and yarn into a vine and ivy, for her ridiculing Bacchus's orgies.

ALCMÆON, *al-cmæ'-ōn*. 1. Son of Amphiaras and Eriphyle (q. v.), was charged by his father, on going to Thebes, to avenge his death on Eriphyle, whom he killed, for which he was persecuted by the Furies till cleansed by Phlegeus, whose daughter Alpheisbœa he married. Alcmæon gave her the fatal necklace which Eriphyle had received to betray his father, and then divorced her for Callirrhōē, for whom he wished to recover the necklace from Alpheisbœa, when he was slain by her brothers. 2. A Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona. 3. A son of Syllus, driven from Messenia by the Heraclidæ, was founder of the *Alcmæonidæ* in Athens.

ALCMÆONIDÆ, *al-cmæ'-ō-nī-dæ*, a noble family in Athens, descended from Alcmæon (3); were banished, 595 B.C., for Megacles' sacrilege, and restored 560. For 300 talents they built, in a magnificent manner, the burnt temple of Delphi, 548; and by their influence the Pythia prevailed on the Spartans to deliver Athens from the Pisisstratidæ, 510; and one of them, Clisthenes, gave a new constitution to Athens.

ALCMAN, *al'-man*, a lyric poet of Sardinia, 630 B.C., wrote in Doric: fragments remain.

Alcmena

ALCMENA, *al-mē-na*, daughter of King Electryon of Argos, who promised her and his crown to Amphitryon if he would revenge on the Teleboæ the death of his sons. In Amphitryon's absence against them, Jupiter assumed his form, and, announcing success, became by Alcmena father of Hercules, born at the same birth with Iphiclus, her son by Amphitryon. Near the time of Hercules' birth, Jupiter promised to give power over all his neighbours and the children of his own blood to a child born that day, whereon Juno delayed the labour of Alcmena, and hastened that of the wife of King Sthenelus of Argos, who bore Eurystheus, to whom Hercules (q. v.) was subjected. After Amphitryon's death, Alcmena married Rhadamanthus.

ALCYONE, *al-cy-ō-nē*, or **HALCYONE**, *hal-cy-ō-nē*. 1. Daughter of Æolus, married Ceyx, who was drowned when going to consult the oracle at Claros: Alcyone dreamed of his fate, and flung herself into the sea, and she and her husband were changed into *halcyons*. 2. A Pleiad, daughter of Atlas, mother of Arethusa by Neptune, and Eleuthera by Apollo. 3. A daughter of Evenus, after marriage carried away by Apollo. 4. Meleager's wife. 5. A town of Thessaly.

ALDESCUS, *al-des-cus*, a river of European Sarmatia, flowing from the Rhipæan mountains.

ALDUABIS, *al-āw-ā-bis* (see **DUBIS**).

ALEA, *āl-ē-a*. 1. Minerva, from her temple by Aleus, at Tegea. 2. A town of Arcadia, built by Aleus.

ALEBION, *a-lē-bi-on*, and Dercynus, sons of Neptune, killed by Hercules for stealing his oxen.

ALECTO, *ā-lec-tō*, one of the Eumenides (q. v.).

ALECTRYON, *ā-lec-try-on*, a youth stationed at the door by Mars when visiting Venus, to watch the approach of Phœbus: he was changed into a cock for falling asleep.

ALECTUS, *a-lec-tus*, a usurper in Britain; died A. D. 296.

ALEIUS CAMPUS, *ā-lē-i-us cam-pus*, a place in Lycia, where Bellerophon fell from his horse Pegasus.

ALEMANNI *āl-ē-man-ni* (see **ALAMANNI**).

ALEMON, *a-lē-mon*, father of Myscellus; founded Crotona.

ALERIA, *ā-lē-rī-a* (see **ALALIA**).

ALESA, *ā-lē-sa*, or **ACHRONIDION**, *a-chron-īd-ī-ōn*, a town of Sicily, made by the Romans an independent city.

ALESIA, *ā-lēs-i-a*, a city of the Mandubii, founded by Hercules, and conquered by Julius Cæsar 52 B. C.

ALETHES, *ā-lē-thes*. 1. King of Corinth, son of Hippotas, and first of the Heraclidæ. 2. An aged companion of Æneas.

ALETRIUM, *ā-lē-rī-um*, a town of the Hernici, W. of Sora.

ALEUADÆ, *ā-lew-ā-dæ*, a royal family, descendants of King ALEUAS, *ā-lew-as*, of Larissa, in Thessaly, betrayed their country to Xerxes.

Alexander

ALEXAMENUS, *āl-ex-an-ēn-us*, murderer of Nabis, of Sparta, was soon after killed by the people.

ALEXANDER I., *āl-ex-an-der*. 1. Son of Amyntas, tenth king of Macedonia: he killed the Persian ambassadors for their behaviour to the women at his father's court: he first made the Macedonians prominent: he reigned 43 years, and died 455 B. C. 2. **ALEXANDER II.**, son of Amyntas II., and king of Macedonia, was murdered by his younger brother Ptolemy, 367 B. C. 3. **ALEXANDER III.**, or the **GREAT**, son of Philip and Olympias, born 356 B. C., on the night when Diana's temple at Ephesus was burnt by Eratostratus, which conflagration, with many other prodigies at and before his birth, was taken as an omen of his future greatness. He was educated by Aristotle, and charged with the government at 15, during the absence in war of his father, whom he soon after followed to the field, and whose life he saved in battle. Offended at Philip's divorce of Olympias for Cleopatra, he withdrew to his mother, but was soon recalled; and, on Philip being murdered, 336, he avenged his death. He conquered Thrace and Illyricum, and destroyed Thebes, and, at the head of all the forces of Greece, invaded Asia, 334; defeated Darius at the Granicus; conquered Asia Minor; again defeated Darius at Issus, 333, and Arbela, 331; took Tyre after a siege of seven months, putting all to the sword; conquered Egypt, Media, Syria, and Persia; was saluted as a god at the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and built Alexandria as his capital of an immense empire, to extend from the Mediterranean to the Ganges. He invaded India, 327, where his conquests were checked by King Porus (q. v.); and, after invading Scythia, and visiting the Indian Ocean, 326, he entered Babylon, 325, where, as foretold by the magicians, he died, universally regretted, 323, aged 32, after reigning 12 years 8 months. His sudden death was ascribed to poisoning by Antipater, and excess of drinking. Many conspiracies had been formed against him by his officers, but discovered. The wife of Darius, who, with her children, had been kindly treated by Alexander, killed herself on hearing of his death. Alexander was very brave and truthful, but proud, and, at times, cruel. He forbade any one to make his statue but Lysippus, and any one to paint his portrait but Apelles. When dying, he gave his ring to Perdiccas, as if to name him successor, and declared to his officers that the worthiest among them should succeed him. At first it was determined to name his brother Philip Aridaeus regent, till Roxane, then pregnant by Alexander, should give birth to a legitimate heir; but the generals quarrelled among themselves. All Alexander's family and infant children were put to death by Cassander (q. v.). (See **PERDICCAS**, **EUMENES**, **PTOLEMY**, **ANTIPATER**, **CRATERUS**, **SELEUCUS**, **ANTIGONUS**, **LYSIMACHUS**, **LEONATUS**.) 4. A son of Alexander III., by Roxane, killed by Cas-

Alexandra

sander. 5. A king of Corinth, killed on restoration of Telestes. 6. A son of King Cassander, of Macedonia, joint king with Antipater, and killed by Demetrius. 7. MOLOSSUS, *mō-loſ'-sus*, a king of Epirus, succeeded Arybas; banished Timolaus, and warred with the Romans in Italy. 8. A king of Epirus, son of Pyrrhus; conquered Macedonia, and, after being expelled by Demetrius, again gained it by aid of the Acarnanians. 9. A king of Syria, expelled by Nicanor and his father-in-law, Ptolemy Philometer. 10. BALA, *bā'-la*, a merchant, succeeded Demetrius as king of Syria; conquered Nicanor, by whose son, Antiochus Gryphus, he was killed. 11. PTOLEMÆUS, *ptōl-ē-nū'-us*, raised to the throne by his mother Cleopatra, reigned in Egypt with his brother Ptolemy Lathurus; Cleopatra expelled, but again recalled him; he soon after killed her, and was himself killed by a subject. 12. PTOLEMÆUS II., son of Ptolemæus I.; educated in Cos; was, when king of Egypt, made prisoner by Mithridates, but escaped, and was restored to his throne by Sulla, but murdered in a few days by his subjects. 13. PTOLEMÆUS III., succeeded his brother (Ptolemæus II.); was, after a peaceful reign, banished by his subjects, and died, 65 B.C., at Tyre, bequeathing Egypt to the Romans. 14. An Epicurean philosopher. 15. A governor of Æolia. 16. PARIS, *pār'-is* (q.v.), son of Priam. 17. JANNÆUS, *jan-næ'-us*, king of Judæa, son of Hyrcanus, after a cruel reign, died of excess of drinking, 79 B.C. 18. A Paphlagonian magician, friend of M. Aurelius. 19. A Carian commentator on Aristotle, of the 3rd century A.D. 19. TRALLIANUS, *tral-li-ā'-nus*, a philosopher and physician of the 4th century A.D. 20. A poet of Ætolia, temp. Ptolemy Philadelphus. 21. A Peripatetic, preceptor to Nero. 22. POLYHISTOR, *pōl-y-his'-tor*, flor. 88 B.C., wrote on the Roman republic and Pythagoreanism. 23. A poet of Ephesus. 24. A sophist of Seleucia, temp. Antoninus. 25. A physician, temp. Justinian. 26. A son of Lysimachus. 27. A Lycian governor. 28. A poet of Pleuron. 29. A Spartan general, killed, with 200 of his soldiers, when trying to prevent the Argives passing through the country of Tegea. 30. A tyrant of Pheræ, warred with the Macedonians, took Pelopidas prisoner, and was murdered by his wife Thebe, 357 B.C. 31. SEVERUS, *sē-vēr'-us* (q.v., 2), the Roman emperor.

ALEXANDRA, *āl-ex-an'-dra*. 1. The name of several queens of Judæa. 2. Cassandra (q.v.), from assisting men by prophecies.

ALEXANDRI ARÆ, *āl-ex-an'-dri ar'-æ*, the boundaries of Alexander's victories near the Tanais.

ALEXANDRIA, *āl-ex-an'-drī-a*, or *āl-ex-an'-drī-a*, the name of several cities founded by Alexander, the greatest being, in 332 B.C., on the W. side of the Delta, and intended as his capital of an immense empire from the Mediterranean to the Ganges. It became a great

Allia

commercial emporium and literary centre; its famous library, collected by the Ptolemies, was burnt by the caliph Omar in the Saracen invasion, A.D. 642. It was renowned for its schools of philosophy, theology, astronomy, and medicine.

ALEXANDRIDES, *āl-ex-an'-drī-dēs*. 1. A Spartan, father of Dorycus, Leonidas, Cleombrotus. 2. A Delphian historian.

ALEXANDROPOLIS, *āl-ex-an-drōp'-ōl-is*, a city of Parthia, built by Alexander the Great.

ALEXAS, *āl-ex'-as*, of Laodicea, friend of M. Antony, and the cause of his divorcing Octavia for Cleopatra; he was punished by Augustus.

ALEXICACUS, *āl-ex-ic'-ac-us*, Apollo, from delivering the Athenians from a plague during the Peloponnesian war.

ALEXINUS, *āl-ex-i'-nus*, a disciple of Eubulides.

ALEXION, *āl-ex'-i-ōn*, a physician, friend of Cicero.

ALEXIRRHŒ, *āl-ex-ir'-rhō-ē*. 1. A daughter of the river-god Granicus. 2. A daughter of Dymus, mother of Æsacus by Priam.

ALEXIS, *āl-ex'-is*. 1. A Samian geographer. 2. A comic poet of Thurium, 336 B.C. 3. A youth, loved by a shepherd, in Virgil, *Ecl.* 2. 4. A statuary, pupil of Polycletes. 5. A school-fellow of Atticus.

ALFENUS VARUS, *al-fē'-nus vār'-us*, P., rose by genius and application from being a shoemaker to be consul.

ALGIDUM, *al'-gīd-um*, a town of Latium, near Tusculum, about twelve miles from Rome.

ALGIDUS, *al'-gīd-us*, a mountain-range of Latium, running from the Alban mountain to the Tusculan hills.

ALIACMON, *al-i-ac'-mon*, a river, separates Macedonia from Thessaly, flowing into Sinus Thermaicus.

ALIARTUS, *al-i-ar'-tus*, or ALIARTUM, *al-i-ar'-tum*. 1. A town of Bœotia, near the Permessus; founded by Thersander's son, and containing the monuments of King Pandion and Lysander, was taken by M. Lucretius. 2. A town on the coast of Messenia.

ALIENUS CÆCINA, *āl-i-ē'-nus cæ-cī'-na*, a quæstor in Bœotia, was made commander of a legion in Gaul by Galba, but was subsequently disgraced, and rebelled unsuccessfully.

ALIFÆ, *āl-lī'-fæ*, ALIFA, *āl-lī'-fa*, or ALIPHA, *āl-lī'-pha*, a town near the Vulturnus.

ALIMENTUS, *āl-i-ment'-us*, CINC., a Roman annalist, 200 B.C.

ALINDÆ, *āl-līn'-dæ*, a town of Caria.

ALIPHERA, *āl-iph-ēr'-a*, a town of Arcadia.

ALIRROTHIUS, *āl-ir-rōth'-i-us*, a son of Neptune, died from attempting to cut down Pallas's olive on the Acropolis.

ALLEDIUS SEVERUS, T., *al-lē-dī-us, sē-vēr'-us*. 1. A Roman knight, married his niece to please Agrippina. 2. A noted glutton in Domitian's reign.

ALLIA, *al'-li-a*, a stream six miles above Rome, tributary of the Tiber, scene of the Gauls' victory over the Romans, 390 B.C.

Allobroges

ALLOBROGES, *al-lōb'-rō-ges*, a brave nation of Gaul, near the Rhone; their city was destroyed by the Romans for assisting Hannibal, and they were conquered, 121 B.C., by Q. Fabius Maximus; their ambassadors were tempted by Catiline, but discovered his conspiracy.

ALMO, *al'-mo*, a tributary of the Tiber, south of Rome.

ALMON, *al'-mon*, eldest son of Tyrrhus: from the skirmish at his death the Rutulian war arose.

ALOA, *ā-lō'-a*, Athenian festivals to Ceres and Bacchus, when fruits were offered.

ALOEUS, *ā-lō'-eus*, a giant, son of Neptune and Canace, married Iphimedia, who by Neptune had twins, Otus and Ephialtus, the **ALOIDÆ**, *ā-lō'-ī'-dæ*.

ALOPE, *āl'-ō'-pē*. 1. Daughter of King Ceryon, of Eleusis, exposed her child, Hippothoon (q. v.), by Neptune, who, to save her from being killed by her father, made her a fountain. 2. A harpy. 3. A town of Opuntian Locris.

ALOPECE, *āl'-ō'-pē-cē*. 1. An isle in Palus Mæotis. 2. Another in the Cimærian Bosphorus. 3. Another in the Ægean, opposite Smyrna.

ALOPECES, *āl'-ō'-pē-cēs*, a hamlet of Attica, tomb of Anchimolius, birthplace of Socrates and Aristides.

ALOPECONESSUS, *āl'-ō'-pē-con-nēs'-us*, an Æolian town in the Thracian Chersonesus.

ALPENUS, *al'-pēn'-us*, capital of the Locri Epicnemidii.

ALPES, *alp'-es*, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from Spain, Gaul, Rhætia, and Germany, and divided, according to situation, into the *Cottia*, *Carnica*, *Graia*, *Norica*, *Julia*, *Maritima*, *Pannonia*, *Pennina*, *Pæna*, *Rhætia*, *Tridentina*, and *Venæta*. The Alps, from which several rivers flow into the German, Mediterranean, and Euxine seas, are capped with perpetual snow, and were thought impassable till Hannibal marched over them, by, it is said, softening the rocks with vinegar. The fierce tribes on the Alps were not subdued till Augustus's age.

ALPHEIA, *al-phē'-i-a*. 1. A name of Diana in Elis, because assailed by Alpheus. 2. Arethusa, because loved by Alpheus.

ALPHENOR, *al-phē'-nōr*, one of Niobe's sons.

ALPHESIBŒA, *al-phē'-sī-bœ'-a*, daughter of Phlegæus, married Alcmaeon, who had fled to her father's court after his mother's murder, and from whom she received the necklace Polynices had given Eriphyle to betray Amphiarus. Alcmaeon, being persecuted by his mother, abandoned Alpheisbœa for Calirrhœë, and, endeavouring to get back the necklace for the latter, was killed by her brothers Temenus and Axion.

ALPHEUS, *al-phē'-us*, a river of Arcadia, flowing through Elis. Its god fell in love with Arethusa, whom Diana changed into a fountain in Ortygia, a small island near Syracuse, where the Alpheus was supposed to rise again, after passing beneath the sea: he also offered violence to Diana. The river Alpheus was used by Hercules to clean Augeas's stables.

Amandus

ALPHIUS, *al'-phī-us*, or **ALFEUS**, *al'-fē-us*, a usurer at Rome.

ALPHIUS AVITUS, *al'-phī-us āv'-ī'-tus*, a writer on the Punic war and illustrious men, *temp. Severus*.

ALPINUS, *al'-pī'-nus*. 1. Belonging to the Alps. 2. **CORNELIUS COR-NĒL'-ī-us**, a poet, ridiculed by Horace. 3. **JULIUS JŪ'-li-us**, one of the chiefs of the Helvetii.

ALPIS, *alp'-is*, a small tributary of the Danube.

ALSIUM, *al'-sī-um*, an old seaport at the west of the Tiber.

ALTHÆA, *al-thæ'-a*, daughter of Thestius and Eurythemis, married King Œneus, of Calydon, by whom she had, among others, Meleager. Meleager's life was to last as long as a log of wood, placed in the fire by the Parcæ at his birth, was preserved: on his killing his two maternal uncles, Althæa, who had preserved it, flung it into the fire and destroyed it: he immediately died, and Althæa killed herself.

ALTHÆMENES, *āl-thæ'-mēn-ēs*, son of King Creteus, of Crete, hearing that he or his brothers were to be parricides, fled to Rhodes; thither Creteus, after the death of his other sons, followed him, and, being assailed as an enemy, fell by the hand of Althæmenes, who, on recognising his father, prayed the gods to remove himself, and was at once swallowed up by the earth.

ALTIMUM, *al-tī'-num*, a flourishing city, near Aquileia.

ALTIS, *al'-tis*, the grove round Jupiter's temple at Olympia, containing the Olympic victors' statues.

ALUNTUM, *a-lun'-tī-um*, a coast town in the north of Sicily.

ALUS, *āl'-us*, a town of Phthiotis, near Mount Othrys.

ALYATTES I., *āl-ŷ-al'-tēs*. 1. King of Lydia for 57 years, was sprung from the Heraclidæ.

2. **ALYATTES II.**, king of Lydia, 617—560 B.C., of the Mermnadæ family, and father of Cræsus; expelled the Cimærians from Asia, and warred with the Medes, an eclipse happening during his battle with Cyaxæres. He died when fighting against Miletus.

ALYXOTHOE, *āl-yx-ōtī'-ō-ē* (see **ALEXIRHOE** 2).

ALYZIA, *ā-lŷ'-zī-a*, a town of Acarnania, at the west mouth of the Achelous, opposite the Echinades.

AMALTHÆA, *ām-al-thæ'-a*. 1. Daughter of King Melissus, of Crete, fed Jupiter with goat's milk; whence Amalthæa is called by some a goat, and placed in heaven as a constellation, one of her horns being given as a talisman to the nymphs who had taken care of the infant god. 2. A sibyl of Cumæ (see **SIBYLLÆ**).

AMALTHEUM, *ām-al-thē'-um*. Atticus's country-house in Epirus.

AMANDUS, *CN. S., ā-man'-dus*, a rebel general under Diocletian, conquered by the latter's colleague.

Amantes

AMANTES, *ā-man'tes*, or AMANTINI, *ā-man-ti'ni*, a people of Illyricum, descended from the Abantes of Phocis.

AMANUS, *ā-mā'-nus*. 1. A deity worshipped in Armenia and Cappadocia. 2. A mountain in Cilicia.

AMARACUS, *ā-mā'-rāc-us*, an officer of Cinyras, changed into marjoram.

AMARDI, *ā-mar'di*, a nation S. of the Caspian.

AMARYNTHUS, *ām-ār-yn'thus*, a village near Eretria, in Eubœa: from her festivals there Diana was called *Amārjsia*.

AMASENUS, *ām-ā-sē'-nus*, a small river of Latium.

AMASIA, *ā-mā'-sī-a*, the capital of Pontus, birthplace of Mithridates and Strabo.

AMASIS, *ā-mā'-sis*. 1. A common soldier, became king of Egypt, 570 B.C., and warred with Arabia. He refused to continue an ally of Polycrates, from the latter's great prosperity. He died 526, and Cambyses, on his invasion, ordered his body to be dug up and burnt. 2. Leader of the Persians against Barce.

AMASTRIS, *ā-mas'tris*. 1. Wife of Dionysius of Sicily, and sister to Darius Codomannus. 2. A city of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine. 3. See AMESTRIS.

AMASTRUS, *ā-mas'trus*, a friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla in the Rutulian war.

AMATA, *ā-mā'-ta*, wife of King Latinus, favoured the interests of Turnus, to whom she had betrothed Lavinia before Æneas's arrival; and, on the latter succeeding, she hanged herself.

AMATHUS, *ām'ā-thus*, or AMATHUSIA, *ām'-ā-thū'-sī-a*, a city on the S. side of Cyprus, dedicated to Venus (*Amāthūsia*).

AMAXAMPEUS, *ām-ax'-am-pē'-us*, a fountain of Scythia, whose waters embitter the Hypanis.

AMAXIA, *ā-max'ī-a*, or AMAXITA, *ā-max-ī'-ta*. 1. A town of Troas. 2. A place in Cilicia, with good wood for ships.

AMAZONES, *ā-māz'-ōn-ēs*, or AMAZONIDES, *ā-māz'-ōn'-ī-dēs*, the Amazons, a nation of women living near the Thermodon, in Cappadocia, devoted themselves to all manly pursuits, the name being by some derived from the right breast being cut off (*ā priv.* and *μάζα*) to use the bow, &c. They strangled at birth all the male children they bore by the men of the neighbouring tribes, or gave them up to the fathers. They founded a kingdom, with a capital, Themiscyra, in Asia Minor, along the Euxine coasts, near the Thermodon, and, being defeated by the Greeks, some migrated beyond the Tanais. Their queen, Penthesilea (q. v.), an ally of Priam (whom the Amazons had before attacked), was killed by Achilles at Troy. They invaded Attica to punish Theseus for carrying off a queen Antiope, but were defeated, as also by Bellesophon and Hercules. A more ancient tribe of Amazons existed in Africa. Many ancient authors with good reason doubted the existence of the Amazons.

Amestratus

AMAZONIA, *ā-māz'-ōn'-ī-a*. 1. The country of the Amazones. 2. A mistress of the emperor Commodus.

AMAZONIUM, *ā-māz'-ōn'-ī-um*, a place in Attica, scene of Theseus's defeat of the Amazones.

AMBARRI, *am-bar'-ri*, a people of Gallia Celtica, on the Arar, related to the Ædui.

AMBARVALIA, *am-bar-vā'-li-a*, festivals in April and July in honour of Ceres, when the Romans, led by the Arvales Frates, went thrice round the fields, crowned with oak-leaves, and singing hymns; a sacrifice—*sūdvē-taurilia* (from *sus*, *ovis*, *taurus*)—of a sow, sheep, and bull, was then made.

AMBIALITES, *am'-bi-ā-lī'-tes*, a people of Gallia Celtica.

AMBIANUM, *am-bī-ā'-num*, a town of Belgium.

AMBIATINUM, *am-bī-ā-tī'-num*, a hamlet of Germany, birthplace of Caligula.

AMBIGATUS, *am-bi-gā'-tus*, king of the Celtæ, *temp.* Tarquinius Priscus, sent his nephews Sigovesus and Bellovesus to found colonies,—the former towards the Hercynian woods, the other towards Italy.

AMBIORIX, *am-bī-ōr-ix*, king of the Eburones, was killed in a great battle with Cæsar.

AMBRACIA, *am-brā'-cī-a*, a Corinthian colony of Epirus, 660 B.C., near the Acheron, residence of King Pyrrhus, called *Nicopolis* by Augustus after the battle of Actium.

AMBRACIUS SINUS, *am-brā'-cī-us sīn'-us*, a bay near Ambracia.

AMBRONES, *am-brō'-nēs*, predatory tribes in Celtic Gaul, conquered by Marius, 102 B.C.

AMBROSIA, *am-brō'-sī-a*, the food of the gods (meaning *immortal*), their drink being nectar: it was sweeter than honey, and very odoriferous: it was eaten by, and gave immortality to, Tithonus, Tantalus, Pelops, and Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy Soter. With it Venus healed Æneas's wounds, and Apollo saved Sarpedon's body from putrefaction. The gods perfumed their hair with it.

AMBROSIUS, *am-brōs'-i-us*, bishop of Milan, wrote against the Arians, and made the emperor Theodosius do penance for the murder of Theodosianics: died A.D. 397.

AMBRYSsus, *am-brys'-sus*, a city of Phocis.

AMBUBALÆ, *am-bū-bal'-æ*, dissolute Syrian women at Rome, attended assemblies as minstrels.

AMELES, *ām'-ēl-ēs*, a river in hell.

AMENANUS, *ām-ēn-ān'-us*, a river of Sicily, near Ætna.

AMENIDES, *a-mē'-nī-dēs*, secretary of Darius Codomannus, set over the Arimaspi by Alexander.

AMENOCLES, *ā-mē'-nō-clēs*, of Corinth, who first built triremes at Samos and Corinth.

AMERIA, *ā-mēr'-ī-a*, a city of Umbria, whose osiers (*āmērtue sāllices*) were famous for binding vines to the elm-trees.

AMESTRATUS, *ā-mes'-trāt-us*, a town in the north of Sicily.

Amestris

AMESTRIS, *ā-mēs'-tris*. 1. Wife of Xerxes. 2. A daughter of Oxyartes, wife to Lysimachus.

AMIDA, *am'-i-da*, a city of Mesopotamia.

AMIMONE, *ām-ī-mō'-nē*, a daughter of Danaus, made a fountain near the lake Lerna.

AMISIA, *ā-mī'-sī-a*, a river in the north of Germany.

AMISUS, *ā-mī'-sus*, a city on the coast of Pontus.

AMITERNUM, *ām-ī-ter'-num*, a town of Italy, on the Aternus, birthplace of Sallust: it allied with Turnus.

AMMIANUS, *am-nī-ā'-nus* (see MARCELLINUS).

AMMON, *am'-mōn*. 1. Name and temple of Jupiter in Libya, where he appeared under the form of a ram (afterwards made a constellation) to Hercules, or, according to others, to Bacchus, when he and his army were in great straits for water, in Africa, and showed a fountain, for which the temple was reared in the deserts, nine days' journey from Alexandria. It had a famous oracle, established 1800 B.C., by a dove from Thebais, in Egypt, another flying to Dodona (q.v.). The oracle enjoyed great repute till its flattery in pronouncing Alexander the son of Jupiter. A hundred priests were in the temple, but only the elders delivered oracles. Near it was a fountain, whose waters were cold at noon and midnight, and warm at morn and evening. There was also an oracle of Jupiter Ammon in Æthiopia. 2. A king of Libya, father to Bacchus. 3. A famous boxer.

AMMONII, *am-mō'-nī-i*, an African nation, sprung from the Egyptians and Æthiopians.

AMMONIUS, *am-mō'-nī-us*, a Christian teacher of Platonism at Alexandria, A.D. 232, among whose pupils were Origen and Plotinus.

AMNIAS, *am'-nī-as*, a river of Bithynia.

AMNISUS, *am-nī'-sus*, a port and river of Gnosus.

AMOR, *ām'-or* (see CUPIDO).

AMORGES, *a-mor'-gēs*, a Persian general, killed in Caria, in the reign of Xerxes.

AMORGUS, *a-mor'-gus*, one of the Sporades, birthplace of Simonides.

AMPELUS, *am'-pēl-us*. 1. Son of a satyr and a nymph, and favourite of Bacchus, was made a constellation. 2. Towns in Crete, Macedonia, Liguria, Cyrene. 3. A promontory of Samos.

AMPELUSIA, *am-pēl-ū'-sī-a*, a promontory of Mauritania.

AMPHIALAUS, *am-phī-ā-lā'-us*, a famous Phœacian dancer.

AMPHIANAX, *am-phī-ān-ax*, a king of Lycia, temp. Acrisius.

AMPHIARAIDES, *am'-phī-ā-rā'-id-es*, patronymic of Alcmaeon.

AMPHIARAUS, *am'-phī-ā-rā'-us*, son of Oicles, or (from his knowledge of futurity) of Apollo, by Hypermnestra: was at the hunt of the Calydonian boar, and in the Argonautic expedition. By his wife Eriphyle, sister of King Adrastus, of Argos, he had Alcmaeon

Amphion

and Amphilochous. To avoid going with Adrastus against Thebes, where he knew he would perish, he hid himself, but was discovered to Polynices by Eriphyle for a necklace: he then joined the Epigoni against Thebes, and, when retreating, was swallowed up with his chariot by the earth. Alcmaeon, obeying his father's charge when he set out, killed Eriphyle. Amphiarus was deified, and had a famous temple and oracle, with a sacred fountain, at Oropos, in Attica: those who consulted him, after purifications, sacrificed a ram and slept on its skin to receive in a dream the oracle.

AMPHICLEA, *am-phī-clē'-a*. 1. A town in the north of Phocis.

AMPHICTYON, *am-phīc'-tū-ōn*. 1. Son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, succeeded Cranaus at Athens. 2. Son of Helenus, founded the council of the *Amphictyōnēs*, who met in spring at Delphi, and in autumn at Thermopylæ; the autumn session being called *Pylæa* strictly, but the same name was applied to the other. The Council, which consisted of deputies, *Pylægōvæ* and *Hieromnemōnēs*, from the great cities of Greece, exercised great influence; it declared the *Sacred War*, supported by the states of Greece for ten years, against the Phocians, for plundering the Delphic temple; and they and their allies, the Spartans, were deprived of their seats in the council, the Macedonians being admitted instead, for their aid; but the Phocians were reinstated sixty years after for their bravery in the Gauls' invasion under Brennus.

AMPHIDAMUS, *am-phī-dā'-mus*. 1. A son of Aleus, brother to Lycurgus. 2. An Argonaut. 3. A son of Busiris, killed by Hercules.

AMPHIDROMIA, *am-phī-arōm'-i-a*, a family festival on the fifth day after the birth of every child at Athens, named from *running round* the fire with the child.

AMPHIGENIA, *am'-phī-gē-nī'-a*, a town of Messenia.

AMPHILOCHIA, *am-phī-lōch'-i-a*, a tribe in Acarnania.

AMPHILOCHUS, *am-phīl'-ōch-us*, son of Amphiarus and Eriphyle, built Amphilochous in Epirus.

AMPHILYTUS, *am-phīl'-y-tus*, an Acarnanian soothsayer, encouraged Pisistratus to seize Athens.

AMPHIMEDON, *am-phīnī'-ē-dōn*. 1. A Libyan, killed by Perseus. 2. A suitor of Penelope, killed by Telemachus.

AMPHINOME, *am-phīnī'-ō-mē*, an attendant of Thetis.

AMPHINOMUS, *am-phīnī'-ō-mus*, and ANAPIUS, *an-āp'-i-us*. 1. Two brothers, who, when Catania and the neighbouring cities were on fire, saved their parents on their shoulders, and for their piety were placed by Pluto in Leuce after death. 2. A suitor of Penelope, killed by Telemachus.

AMPHION, *am-phī'-ōn*. 1. The twin brother to Zethus, born to Jupiter by Antiope (q.v.), on Mount Citharon, whither she had fled to

Amphipoles

avoid the wrath of Dirce, for whom Nycteus had repudiated her: the babes were exposed, but saved by a shepherd. Amphion became a great musician under the instruction of Mercury, to whom he raised an altar. To avenge their mother, Amphion and Zethus besieged Syracuse's successor, Lycus, in Thebes, and put him to death, and tied his wife to a wild bull, which dragged her over precipices till she died. 2. A son of King Jasus, of Orchomenos, by Mius's daughter Persephone, married Niobe (q. v.), daughter of Tantalus, and had, among other children, Chloris, wife of Neleus. When all his children, except Chloris, were destroyed by Apollo's and Diana's darts, and Niobe changed into a stone for her boasting herself greater and more worthy of immortality than Latona, Amphion killed himself. 3. An Argonaut. 4. A famous painter and statuary, son of Acestor, of Gnosus. 5. A Greek general in the Trojan war.

AMPHIPOLES, *am-phīp'ōl-es*, a magistracy at Syracuse for 300 years, founded by Timoleon, on the expulsion of Dionysius the younger.

AMPHIPOLIS, *am-phīp'ōl-is*, a town surrounded by the Strymon, between Macedonia and Thrace, also called *Acra*, *Strymon*, *Myrica*, *Eion*, and *Eunēa Hodoi*, founded by an Athenian colony under Agnon, Nicias's son, who expelled the Edonians. It was frequently the cause of wars between the Athenians and Spartans.

AMPHIS, *am-phīs*, a comic poet of Athens, son of Amphicrates, contemporary with Plato.

AMPHISBENA, *am-phīs-bē-na*, a venomous two-headed serpent in the deserts of Libya.

AMPHISSA, *am-phīs-sa*, or *ISSA*, *is-sa*, daughter of Macareus, loved by Apollo, gave her name to a city of Locris, near Phocis. 2. A town of Bruttium.

AMPHISSUS, *am-phīs-sus*, a son of Dryope.

AMPHISTRATUS, *am-phīs-trāt-us*, charioteer of Castor and Pollux.

AMPHITEA, *am-phīt'ē-a*, daughter of Pro-nax, mother of Ægialeus, by Cyanippus, and of Argia, Deipyle, and Ægialea, by King Adrastus, of Argos. 2. Mother of Anticlea, by Autolycus.

AMPHITHOE, *am-phīt'h'ō-e*, a Nereid.

AMPHITRITE, *am-phī-trī-tē*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, was mother of Triton, by Neptune.

AMPHITRYON, *am-phīt'ryōn*, a Theban prince, son of Alcæus and Hipponome. When his sister Anaxo's husband, King Electryon of Mycenæ, on his sons being killed in battle with the Teleboes, offered his crown and daughter Alcmena (q. v.) to their avenger, Amphitryon came forward. During his expedition, Jupiter appeared in the form of Amphitryon, and announced his success; Alcmena became pregnant by the god, and bore, after her labour being delayed by Juno's jealousy till the birth of Eurystheus, Hercules, and, at the same birth, Iphiclus, by Amphitryon. He brought back to Electryon his herds from the Teleboes. A stick which he flung at a cow

Amymone

rebounded and killed Electryon, for which Amphitryon was expelled from Argolis by Sthenelus, Electryon's brother, and retired with Alcmena to Thebes, where he was purified by King Creon.

AMPHITRYONIADES, *am-phīt'ryōnī-ā-dēs*, an epithet of Hercules, as the supposed son of Amphitryon.

AMPHRYSSUS, *am-phry'ssus*. 1. A river of Thessaly, near which Apollo in banishment fed Admetus's flocks; whence his epithet *Amphrýsius*, and his priestess *Amphrýsía*. 2. A river of Phrygia. 3. See AMBRYSsus.

AMPIA LABIENA LEX, *am'pī-a lāb-i-ē-na lex*, enacted 61 B.C., by the tribunes T. Ampius and A. Labienus, conferred on Pompey the privilege of triumphal robes and a golden crown at the Circensian games, and a toga prætexta and golden crown at theatrical plays.

AMPRACIA, *am-prā-ci-a* (see AMBRACIA).

AMPSANCTUS, *am'psanc't-us*, a sulphureous lake in the country of the Hirpini, where Allecto descended into hell.

AMPYSIDES, *am-py'sī-dēs*, Mopsus, son of Ampyx.

AMPYX, *am'pyx*. 1. A son of Pelias. 2. The father of Mopsus.

AMULIUS, *ā-mīl'i-us*, king of Alba, son of Procas, and younger brother of Numitor, whom he deposed, killing his son Lausus, and making his daughter Rhea Silvia (q. v.) a vestal. He was put to death by her sons Romulus and Remus, who restored Numitor.

AMVCI PORTUS, *ām'j-cī port'us*, a harbour on the Thracian Bosphorus, burial-place of King Amycus, of the Bebryces.

AMYCLÆ, *ā-mý-clæ*. 1. A town between Caieta and Tarracina, built by companions of Castor and Pollux; called *tacitæ* by Virgil, from the inhabitants having once passed a law forbidding any one to circulate a report that the enemy was coming; in consequence of which they were easily taken by the enemy. 2. A city of Peloponnesus, built by Amyclas, and birthplace of Castor and Pollux, where Apollo (*Amýclæus*) had a rich temple. It was noted for dogs.

AMYCLAS, *ā-mý-clas*. 1. Son of Lacedæmon and Sparta, and brother of Eurydice, built Amyclæ. 2. The master of a ship in which Cæsar embarked in disguise. In a storm, he wished to put back, when Cæsar, ordering him to pursue his voyage, discovered himself in the words *Cæsarem vēhis Cæsārisque fortānam*.

AMYCLIDES, *ā-mý-clī-dēs*. Hyacinthus, son of Amyclas (1).

AMYCUS, *ām'j-cus*. 1. King of the Bebryces, son of Neptune, by Melia or by Bithynis, was famous for his strength and skill with the cestus. He entertained the Argonauts, and was killed by Pollux when trying to overcome him by fraud in a combat. 2 & 3. Companions of Æneas, killed by Turnus. 4. A son of Ixion and the Cloud.

AMYDON, *ām'j-dōn*, a city of Pæonia.

AMYMONE, *ā-mý-mō-nē*. 1. Daughter of

Amyntas

Danaus and Europa, married Enceladus, whom she killed on the first night of her marriage. She alone of the fifty sisters (Danaïdes) was not condemned to fill the leaky vessel in hell, because, by her father's orders, she had supplied Argos with water in a drought. Neptune, who had before saved her from a satyr, became enamoured of her in this employment, and carried her away, producing a fountain from the rock on which she stood. She bore Nauplius to him. 2. A fountain and rivulet flowing through Argolis to Lake Lerna.

AMYNTAS I., *ā-myn'-tās*. 1. Succeeded his father Alcetas as king of Macedonia, 540 B.C. On his son Alexander murdering the envoys of Megabyzus for their insolent behaviour to the ladies of the court, Bubares came with an army for vengeance, but married the daughter of Amyntas, and defended his possessions. Amyntas died 500. 2. Amyntas II., son of Menelaus, was king of Macedonia, 393 B.C., after his murder of Pausanias. Expelled by the Illyrians, he was restored by the Thessalians and Spartans. He warred with the Illyrians and Olynthians, and died at a great age, 369, being succeeded by his son Philip (father of Alexander the Great), who murdered his brothers Alexander, Perdicas, Archelaus, Aridæus, and Menelaus. 3. Another king of Macedonia, of whom little is known. 4. A man who succeeded Deiotarus as king of Gallogræcia. 5, & 6. Officers of Alexander. 7. A son of Antiochus.

AMYNTIANUS, *ā-myn'-tī-ān'-us*, temp. Antoninus, wrote eulogies of Philip, Olympias, and Alexander.

AMYNTOR, *ā-myn'-tor*. 1. King of Argos, son of Phrastor, blinded his son Phoenix for offering violence to his concubine Clytia. 2. A Dolopian general. 3. A son of Ægyptus, killed by Damone on the night of his marriage.

AMYTHAON, *ām-y'-thā'-ōn*. 1. A son of King Cretheus of Iolchos, by Tyro, married Idomene, who bore Bias and Melampus. After the death of Cretheus, he established himself with his brother Neleus in Messenia, and regulated the Olympic games. 2. A son of Hippasus, killed by Lycomedes.

AMYTHAONIUS, *ām-y'-thā'-ōn'-i-us*, Melampus, son of Amythaon.

AMYTIS, *a-my'-tis*. 1. Daughter of Astyages, wife of Cyrus. 2. A licentious daughter of Xerxes, wife of Megabyzus.

ANACES, *ān'-ā-cēs*, or ANACTES, *ān-ac'-tēs*, name of Castor and Pollux. Their festivals were called *Anāceia*.

ANACHARSIS, *ān-ā-char'-sis*, a Scythian philosopher, one of the seven wise men, 550 B.C. He travelled in Greece, where he became a friend of Solon; he tried to introduce Greek customs into Scythia, but was killed by his brother, the king. Several inventions have been attributed to him.

ANACREON, *ān-ac'-rē'-ōn*, a lyric poet of Teos, 532 B.C., favoured by Polycrates and Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus; he was very intemperate, and enamoured of a youth, Bathyllus. He

Anaxagoras

died at 85, choked with a grape-stone. Some of his odes are extant.

ANACTORIA, *ān-ac-tōr'-i-a*, and ANACTORIUM, *ān-ac-tōr'-i-um*. 1. A town of Epirus, near the mouth of the gulf of Ambracia, founded by a Corinthian colony, and the frequent cause of quarrel between the Corcyreans and Corinthians. Its inhabitants were removed by Augustus to Nicopolis. 2. Ancient name of Miletus.

ANACTORIE, *ān-ac-tōr'-i-ē*, a woman of Lesbos, loved by Sappho.

ANAGNIA, *ān-ag'-nī-a*, a city of the Hernici, where Antony struck a medal on the divorce of Octavia.

ANAGOGIA, *ān-ā-gō'-gī-a*, a festival at Eryx, in Sicily, in honour of Venus.

ANAGYRONTUM, *ān'-ā-gy'-ron'-tum*, a hamlet of Attica.

ANAITIS, *ān-ā'-tī-s*. 1. A goddess of Armenia, whose festivals were celebrated with the greatest licentiousness and intemperance. 2. A name of Diana among the Lydians.

ANAPHE, *ān'-ā-phē*, an island in the Cretan sea, where Apollo (*Anāphæus*) had a temple.

ANAPUS, *ā-nā'-pus*, a river of Acarnania. 2. A river near Syracuse.

ANARTES, *ān-ar'-tes*, a people of Lower Pannonia.

ANAS, *ān'-as*, now the *Guadiana*, in Spain. ANAUCHIDAS, *ān-au'-chīd-as*, a Samian wrestler.

ANAUROS, *ān-au'-rus*, a river of Thessaly, near the base of Mount Pelion.

ANAUSSIS, *ān-au'-sis*, one of Medea's suitors.

ANAXAGORAS, *ān-ax-āg'-ōr-as*. 1. Succeeded his father, King Megapenthes of Argos, sharing the throne with Bias and Melampus, who had cured the women of Argos of madness. 2. A philosopher of Clazomenæ, born 500 B.C., son of Hēgēsibūlus, disciple of Anaximenes, and preceptor of Socrātes, Euripides, Pericles, &c. He travelled in Egypt. The previous systems of Greek philosophy had been entirely physical, endeavouring to resolve the Universe into its primordial elements, and to find the 'Αρχή, or First Principle, or (with them, Material) Cause of all, which Thales, like Homer and the mythologists, thought was *water*, Anaximander *fire*, and Anaximenes *air*. Anaxagoras first introduced as his *ἀρχή* Intelligence, *Νοῦς*, which, alone pure and unmixed, impersonal and immaterial, had two attributes,—to *move* and to *know*, and exercised a catalytic agency on the chaotic mass, in which it originated a rotatory movement. This chaos consisted of *Homæomeries*, or elements which were always united and identical, and incapable of being decomposed. Anaxagoras has been blamed for making but little use of his principle, and being chiefly physical like his predecessors. He supposed the sun to be a ball of fire about the size of Peloponnesus, and that the moon was inhabited. His philosophy was deemed impious; he was accused, and defended by Pericles, but banished. He died in his seventy-second year,

Anaxander

428 B.C., at Lampsacus. When the inhabitants asked him before his death how to commemorate him, he asked them to make the anniversary of his death a holiday for the boys, which was carefully observed.

ANAXANDER, *ân-ax-an'-der*. 1. One of the Heraclidæ, son of Eurycrates, and king of Sparta. In his reign the second Messenian war began: he had a son Eurycrates. 2. A general of Megalopolis, taken by the Thebans.

ANAXANDRIDES, *ân-ax-an'-dri-dēs*. 1. King of Sparta, 560—520 B.C., son of Leon, and father of Cleomenes I. and Leonidas. He was the first Spartan who had two wives, having divorced the first for her barrenness, by order of the Ephors. 2. A son of Theopompus. 3. A comic poet of Rhodes, *temp.* Philip and Alexander, wrote over 100 plays, of which ten obtained the prize; a few fragments are preserved. He was starved to death by order of the Athenians, for satirizing their government.

ANAXARCHUS, *ân-ax-ar'-chus*. 1. An atomic philosopher of Abdera, 340 B.C., friend of Alexander, after whose death he was seized and pounded in a stone mortar with iron hammers, by orders of Nicocreon. 2. A Theban general.

ANAXARETE, *ân-ax-âr'-ē-tē*, a girl of Salamis, whose lover, Iphis, hung himself, from her pride.

ANAXIBIA, *ân-ax-îl'-i-a*. 1. A sister of Agamemnon, wife of Nestor. 2. A daughter of Bias, and niece of Melampus, married King Pelias of Iolchos.

ANAXIDAMUS, *ân-ax-i-dâ'-mus*, succeeded his father Zeuxidamus on the throne of Sparta.

ANAXILAS, *ân-ax'-il-as*, or **ANAXILAUS**, *ân-ax'-il-â'-us*. 1. A Messenian, tyrant of Rhegium, captured Zancle; died 476 B.C., after a popular reign. 2. A magician of Larissa, banished from Italy by Augustus.

ANAXIMANDER, *ân-ax'-i-man'-der*, born 610 B.C., a philosopher of Miletus, companion and pupil of Thales, was the first to construct spheres, geographical maps, and sundials, asserting that the earth was of a cylindrical form. He taught that fire was the principle of all things; that men were sprung from earth and water mixed, and heated by the sun; that the earth moved; and that the moon received light from the sun, which was a circle of fire about twenty-eight times the size of the earth. He died 547.

ANAXIMENES, *ân-ax-im'-ên-ēs*. 1. A philosopher, *flor.* 544—480 B.C., son of Erasistratus, and pupil and successor of Anaximander, believed that *air* was the Principle or Material Cause of all things, and that the sun, moon, and stars had been made from the earth, which he considered to be a plain, while the heavens were a solid concave figure, on which the stars were fixed like nails, an opinion then prevalent; whence the proverb *τί ἐι θόρονός ἐμπέσοι* (alluded to by Horace, *Od.* III., 3, 7). 2. A native of Lampsacus, son of Aristocles, was pupil to Diogenes the Cynic, preceptor to Alexander the Great, and bio-

Anchises

grapher of the latter and of Philip, and author of a history of Greece, in twelve books, now lost. Alexander having threatened to destroy the Lampsacenes for their obstinate defence, they sent Anaximenes to appease him; and on seeing him the king swore he would not grant the favour he was about to ask, whereupon Anaximenes asked him to destroy the people, and thus saved them.

ANAXIPPUS, *ân-ax-ip'-pus*, a comic writer *temp.* Demetrius, who used to say that philosophers were wise only in their speeches, but fools in their actions.

ANAXO, *ân-ax'-o*. 1. A virgin of Træzene, carried off by Theseus. 2. A daughter of Alceus, mother of Alcmena by Electryon.

ANAZARBUS, *ân-a-zar'-bus*, a city and mountain of Cilicia.

ANCEÛS, *an-cæ'-us*. 1. An Argonaut, son of Lycurgus by Antinoë, perished in the hunt of the Calydonian boar. 2. An Argonaut, son of Neptune and Astypalæa, succeeded Tiphis as pilot of the Argo. He reigned in Ionia, and married Samia, daughter of the Mæander, who bore four sons, Perilas, Enodus, Samus, Alithersus, and a daughter, Parthenope. When harshly treating a slave in the vineyard, the latter told him he would never taste the wine. Anceus pressed the grapes into the cup, when the servant uttered what has become a proverb, *Πολλὰ μεταξὺ πέλει κύλικος καὶ χεῖλος ἄκρον* (*Multa cadunt inter calicem supremâque labra*, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip"); at the moment, Anceus was told a wild boar had entered the vineyard; upon which he threw down the cup, and was killed in attempting to drive away the wild beast.

ANCALITES, *an-ca-lit'-tes*, a people of Britain, near the Trinobantes.

ANCHEMOLUS, *an-chēm'-öl-us*, king of the Marrubii, in Italy, was expelled by his father, Rhoetus, for offering violence to his mother-in-law, Casperia; he took refuge with Turnus, and was killed by Evander's son Pallas, in the Rutulian war.

ANCHESITES, *an-ches'-it'-tes*, a wind blowing from Anchisa, a harbour of Epirus.

ANCHESMUS, *an-ches'-mus*, a mountain of Attica.

ANCHIALE, *an-chi'-ä-lē*, and **ANCHIALUS**, *an-chi'-ä-lus*. 1. A city on the coast of Cilicia, built by Sardänäpälus in one day, with the neighbouring Tarsus: the burial-place of Sardänäpälus. 2. A city of Thrace near Mœsia. 3. A city of Epirus.

ANCHIALUS, *an-chi'-ä-lus*. 1. A famous astrologer. 2. The father of Mentès. 3. A Phæacian. 4. Supposed to designate a god of the Jews (Martial, *Ep.* xi. 95).

ANCHIMOLIUS, *an-chi-möl'-i-us*. 1. A Spartan general, killed in the expedition against the Pisistratidæ. 2. See **ANCHEMOLUS**.

ANCHISES, *an-chi'-sēs*, a son of Capys by Themis, daughter of Ilus, was so handsome that Venus visited him on Mount Ida, and became by him mother of Æneas. At the

Anchisiades

capture of Troy, Anchises, then very infirm, was borne out on Æneas's shoulders: on the voyage towards Italy he died in Sicily, aged 86, and was buried by Æneas and King Acestes; and the anniversary of his death was afterwards celebrated with games at his tomb by Æneas and the Trojans.

ANCHISADES, *an-chî-sî-â-dēs*, Æneas, son of Anchises.

ANCHOR, *an'-chō-ē*, a place and lake near the mouth of the Cephissus, in Bœotia.

ANCHURUS, *an-chū-rus*, a son of King Midas, of Phrygia, leapt into a gulf that had swallowed many buildings, on an oracle declaring that the gulf would never close unless what Midas held dearest was thrown in (*see* CURTIUS). Midas there erected to Jupiter an altar of stones—the first object turned into gold when he acquired his fatal gift.

ANCILE, *an-cī-lē*, or **ANCYLE**, *an-cy'-lē*, a sacred shield which fell from heaven during a pestilence in Numa's reign. As the fate of Rome depended on its preservation, Numa had eleven others made like it by Veturius Mamurius, that a thief might not be able to distinguish the true shield: they were placed in Vesta's temple, and guarded by twelve priests—Salii (q. v.), who, on the 1st of March, carried in procession the shields round the walls of Rome, dancing and singing hymns to Mars, and afterwards partook of a splendid banquet. The festival lasted for three days, during which it was unlucky for any business to be transacted; during it Otho set out on his unsuccessful campaign against Vitellius.

ANCON, *an'-cōn*, or **ANCONA**, *an-cō'-na*, a town of Picenum, built by the Syracusans, 392 B.C., on the Adriatic.

ANCUS MARCIUS, *an'-cus mar'-cī-us*, the fourth king of Rome, 640—616 B.C., grandson of Numa, warred successfully with the Latins, Veientes, Fidenates, Volsci, and Sabines; joined Mount Janiculum to the city by a bridge; inclosed Mount Martius and the Aventine within the walls; and extended the Roman territories to the coast, building Ostia at the mouth of the Tiber. He was succeeded by Tarquinius Priscus.

ANCYRÆ, *an-cy'-ræ*. 1. A town of Phrygia. 2. A city of Galatia west of the Halys.

ANDABATÆ, *an-dāb'-ā-tæ*, gladiators who fought blindfolded; whence the proverb *Andabātārum nōre*, to denote inconsiderateness.

ANDEGAVIA, *an-de-gā'-vī-a*, a country of Gaul, near the Turones and the ocean.

ANDES, *an'-dēs*. 1. The same as the Andegavi (q. v.). 2. A village near Mantua, birthplace of Virgil.

ANDOCIDES, *an-dō'-cī-dēs*, an Athenian orator, son of Leogoras, born 467 B.C.: was often banished.

ANDRÆMON, *an-dræ'-mōn*. 1. The father of Thoas. 2. The son-in-law and successor of Ceneus.

ANDREAS, *an'-drē'-as*. 1. A statue of Argos. 2. A man of Panormus, wrote on remarkable events in Sicily. 3. A son of the Peneus,

Andromeda

after him a part of Bœotia near Orchomenos was called *Andrēis*.

ANDRISCUS, *an-drī-s'-cus*. 1. A historian of Naxos. 2. PSEUDOPHILIPPUS, *pseu'-dō-phīl-īp'-pus*, incited the Macedonians to revolt against Rome, and was conquered by Metellus 152 B.C., and led in triumph at Rome.

ANDROCLEA, *an-drō-clē'-a*, daughter of Antipenus of Thebes, with her sister Alcida sacrificed herself in the service of her country when an oracle promised victory in the war against Orchomenos, if any one of noble birth sacrificed himself.

ANDROCLEA, *an-drōc'-lēs*. 1. King of Mes-senia, son of Phintas. 2. The slave of a Roman consul: he was exposed in the circus, but not harmed by a lion which recognized him: he had once extracted a thorn from its foot in a cave in Africa, when hiding from his master.

ANDROCLUS, *an-drōc'-lus*, king in Ionia, son of Codrus, took Ephesus and Samos.

ANDROGEOS, *an-drō'-gē-ōs*. 1. A Greek killed by Æneas. 2. A son of Minos and Pasiphæe, victorious at the Panathenæa; whereon King Ægeus, from jealousy, caused him to be assassinated when going to Thebes; but according to others, he was killed by the wild bull of Marathon. Minos declared war against Athens, and peace was concluded on condition that Ægeus should annually send seven boys and seven girls from Athens to Crete to be devoured by the Minotaur (q. v.), and the Athenians established expiatory festivals.

ANDROGYNÆ, *an-drō'-gyn-æ*, a mythical people—hermaphrodites—of Africa, beyond the Nasamones.

ANDROMACHE, *an-drōm'-ā-chē*, a daughter of King Eetion of Thebes, in Cilicia, wife of Hector, by whom she had Astyanax. The most pathetic scene in Homer's *Iliad* is her parting with Hector on his going to the battle in which he was to perish. At the fall of Troy, in the division of the prisoners, she fell to the share of Neoptolemus (Pyrrhus), who took her to Epirus, and treated her as his wife: he had three sons by her, Molossus, Pictus, and Pergæmus, and afterwards repudiated her. She then married Priam's son Helenus, who was also a captive of Pyrrhus, and became mother by him of Cestrinus.

ANDROMACHUS, *an-drōm'-ā-chus*. 1. The father of the historian Timæus, assisted Timoleon in regaining liberty for Syracuse. 2. A general of Alexander, made by Parmenio governor of Syria, and burnt alive by the Samaritans.

ANDROMEDA, *an-drōm'-ē-da*, daughter of King Cepheus, of Æthiopia, by Cassiopea, was promised in marriage to her uncle Phineus, when Neptune inundated the kingdom, and sent a sea-monster to ravage the country, for Cassiopea having boasted herself fairer than Juno and the Nereids. To appease Neptune, Andromeda was, by the advice of Jupiter Ammon, exposed, bound on a rock, to the monster: Perseus, returning through the air from his conquest of the Gorgons, saw her,

Andron

and offered to deliver her if he received her in marriage. Cepheus consented, and Perseus, by Medusa's head, changed the monster into a rock, and untied Andromeda: he had many children by her, including Sthenclus, Ancæus, and Electryon. Phineus made war on Perseus, who changed him into a stone.

ANDRON, *an'-drôn*. 1. An Argive who travelled over the deserts of Libya without drinking. 2. A man set over the citadel of Syracuse by Dionysius, and put to death by him for not making known to him that Hermocrates had vainly tempted him to revolt.

ANDRONICUS, *an-drô-nî-cus* (1. see LIVIUS, 1.). 2. A Peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes, flor. 59 B.C., the first who published and revised the works of Aristotle and Theophrastus. 3. A Latin poet temp. Cæsar. 4. A Latin grammarian, of whom Suetonius has written a life. 5. ALPVUS, *al'-pÿ-us*, a king of Lydia. 6. One of Alexander's officers. 7. An officer of Antiochus Epiphânes. 8. An astronomer of Athens, built, in honour of the eight principal Winds, an octagonal marble tower, with a Triton as weathercock.

ANDROPHAGI, *an-drôph'-â-gi*, savages in European Scythia.

ANDROS, *an'-drôs*, an island (and its chief town), one of the Cyclades, S.E. of Eubœa, also called Epagryis, Antandros, Lasia, Cauros, Hydrussa, Nonagria. Bacchus's temple, near the harbour, had a fountain whose waters, during the ides of January, tasted like wine. Andros colonized Acanthus and Stagira, 650 B.C.

ANDROSTHENES, *an-dros'-thên-ês*, governor of Thessaly, supported Pompey, and was conquered by Julius Cæsar.

ANEMOLIA, *ân-ê-nô-li-a*, afterwards Hyampolis (q. v.).

ANGITES, *an-gî-tês*, a tributary of the Strymon.

ANGLI, *ang'-li*, a people of Germany, N. of Albi, crossed with the Saxones into England.

ANGRIVARII, *ang-ri-vâ-ri-i*, a people of Germany, on both banks of the Visurgis.

ANGRUS, *ang'-rus*, a river of Illyricum, flowing north.

ANGUITIA, *ang-uît'-i-a*, a wood between Alba and Lake Fucinus, inhabited by descendants of Circe; to them serpents were innocuous.

ANICETUS, *â-nî-cê'-tus*. 1. A son of Hercules and Hebe. 2. A freedman, directed the education of Nero, and became the instrument of his crimes.

ANICIVS GALLUS, *a-nî-cî-us gal'-lus*. 1. Triumphed over King Gentius of the Illyrians, and was pro-prætor 169 B.C. 2. Consul 160 B.C. 3. **PROBUS**, *prôb'-us*, consul in the 4th century, famous for humanity.

ANIGRIADES, *â-nî-grî-â-dês*, nymphs of the Anigrus.

ANIGRUS, *â-nî-grus*, or **MINVEIUS**, *mîn-ÿ-ê'-i-us*, a river of Thessaly, made unwholesome by the Centaurs washing in it the wounds they had received from Hercules.

Antalcidas

ANIO, *ân'-i-ô*, and **ANIEN**, *ân'-i-ên*, a river flowing through the country of Tibur, and falling into the Tiber about five miles north of Rome, named from a King Anius of Etruria drowned there. Rome drew some of its water from it.

ANISTORGIS, *a-nis-tor'-gis*, a city in the south of Lusitania.

ANIUS, *ân'-i-us*, son of Apollo and Crêusa, was king of Delos, and, by Dorippe, father of three daughters, Ceno, Sperma, and Elais. Bacchus gave them (thence named the *Enot'riôpæ*) the power of *changing* whatever they pleased into *wine*, corn, and oil, and changed them into doves on their complaining to him that Agamemnon wished to take them to Troy to supply his army with provisions.

ANNA, *ân'-na*, daughter of Belus, and sister of Dido, fled from Carthage, besieged by Iarbas, at her sister's death, to Italy, where she was hospitably entertained by Æneas, whom she met walking on the banks of the Tiber. Warned in a dream by Dido that Æneas's wife Lavinia was about to destroy her, she fled to the Numicus, of which she became goddess, ordering the inhabitants to call her *Anna Perven'na*, from remaining for ever under the water. The Romans celebrated her festivals on the 15th of March. Some represented Anna Perenna as Themis, or Io, the daughter of Inachus; others as Maia; others thought her to be an old woman of Bovillæ, who brought cakes daily to the plebs on their secession to Mons Sacer, and was afterwards deified. 2. **COMNENA**, *com-nê'-na*, a princess of Constantinople, wrote a Greek biography of her father, the emperor Alexius.

ANNALES, *an-nâ'-les*, a chronological account of the important events every year in a state. The annals of early Rome were compiled and kept by the Pontifex Maximus.

ANNALIS LEX, *an-nâ-lis lex*, or **VILLIA**, *vîl'-li-a*, 179 B.C., settled the age at which a citizen could be admitted to exercise the offices of the state.

ANNIBAL, *an-nî-bal* (see HANNIBAL).

ANNICERIS, *an-nî-cê-ris*, a charioteer of Cyrene, exhibited his skill before Plato and the Academy. He established a philosophic school at Cyrene.

ANNON, *ân'-nôn* (see HANNO).

ANOPEA, *ân-ô-pê'-a*, a mountain and road near the Asopus.

ANSER, *ân'-sêr*, a Roman poet, called bold and impertinent by Ovid, and said to have been ridiculed by Virgil and Propertius.

ANSIBARII, *an-sî-bâ-ri-i*, a people of Germany.

ANTÆA, *an-tæ'-a*, wife of Prætus. 2. A goddess worshipped at Antium.

ANTÆUS, *an-tæ'-us*, a giant of Libya, son of Terra and Neptune, was attacked by Hercules; as each time he touched his mother earth he received new strength, Hercules held him up in the air and squeezed him to death.

ANTALCIDAS, *ant-al'-cî-das*, of Sparta, son of Leon, was sent into Persia, where he made,

Antandros

387 B.C., a very disadvantageous peace with Artaxerxes, the Greek cities of Asia becoming tributary to Persia.

ANTANDROS, *ant-an'-drōs*, an Æolian city of Troas, inhabited by Leleges, and known also as Edonis, Cimmeris, Assos, and Apollonia. Near it Æneas built his fleet: on a hill (Alexandria) near it Paris awarded the prize of beauty to Venus.

ANTERBROGIUS, *an-ter-brō'-gi-us*, an ambassador from the Rhemi to Cæsar.

ANTEIUS PUBLIUS, *an-tei'-us pub'-li-us*, set over Syria by Nero, poisoned himself when accused of conspiracy.

ANTEMNÆ, *an-tem'-næ*, an ancient city of the Sabines, between Rome and the Anio.

ANTENOR, *ant-ē'-nōr*, a Trojan, related to Priam: he is said to have kept up a secret correspondence with the Greeks: he advised Ulysses to carry away the Trojan palladium, and encouraged the Greeks to build the wooden horse, which was brought into Troy by a breach made in the walls at his persuasion: Æneas was suspected of being a partner in his guilt. After the fall of Troy, Antenor migrated into Italy, where he built Padua: his sons, *Antēnōr'ida*, were Polybius, Acamas, Agenor (and, others add, Polydamas, Helicaon): they behaved with valour in the Trojan war, in which they all fell.

ANTEROS, *ant'-ē'-rōs*. 1. A son of Mars and Venus, was the god of mutual love (see CUPIDO). 2. A freedman of Atticus.

ANTHEA, *an-thē'-a*. 1. A town of Achaia. 2. Of Messenia. 3. Of Trœzene.

ANTHEDON, *anth-ē'-dōn*. 1. A coast city of Bœotia, formerly inhabited by Thracians. 2. A port of Palestine, S. W. of Gaza.

ANTHELÆ, *anth-ē'-læ*, a town of Thessaly, near the Asofus, near which Ceres and Amphictyon had a temple.

ANTHEMUS, *an-thē'-mus*. 1. A city of Macedonia at Thermæ. 2. A city of Syria.

ANTHEMUSIA, *anth-ē'-mū'-si-a*, a city of Mesopotamia.

ANTHENE, *anth-ē'-nē*, a town in Cynuria.

ANTHESPHORIA, *an-thes-phōr'-i-a*. 1. Festivals in Sicily in honour of Proserpine, carried away by Pluto when gathering flowers. 2. Festivals at Argos in honour of Juno.

ANTHETERIA, *an-thes-tē'-ri-a*, Greek festivals in honour of Bacchus, in the month *Anthēstērion* (February), for three days: the first was called Πιθουρία, from opening their casks of liquor; the second, Χόεγ, from every one drinking from the measure χούγ, to commemorate the arrival of Orestes, obliged to drink by himself because polluted by parricide; on the same day they used to ride out in chariots and ridicule the passers-by; the third, χύτροι from χύτρος, a vessel brought out full of all sorts of seeds and herbs, and sacred to Bacchus and Hermes Chthōnius. The slaves had great freedom allowed during the festival, at the end of which a herald proclaimed Θύραζε, Κάρες, οὐκ ἔρ' Ἀνθεστήρια, "Begone, ye Carian slaves, the festival is ended."

Antigonus

ANTHEUS, *an-thē'-us*. 1. A son of Antenor, much esteemed by Paris. 2. A companion of Æneas.

ANTHIUS, *an'-thi-us* (*flowery*), epithet of Bacchus at Athens and Patræ.

ANTHORES, *an-thō'-rēs*, a companion of Hercules, followed Evander to Italy, and fell in the Rutulian war.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, *an-thrō-pōph'-ā-gi*, cannibals of Scythia, near the Massagetæ.

ANTHYLLA, *an-thyl'-la*, a city of Lower Egypt, near the Canopic mouth of the Nile.

ANTIA LEX, *an'-ti-a lex*, an ineffectual sumptuary law, enacted by Antius Restio.

ANTIANIRA, *an'-ti-ā-ni'-ra*, the mother of Echion.

ANTIAs, *an'-ti-as*. 1. An epithet of Fortuna at Antium. 2. Q. VALERIUS, *vā-lēr'-i-us*, an historian of Rome, 80 B.C.

ANTICLEA, *an-ti-clē'-a*. 1. Daughter of Autolycus and Amphithæa, was pregnant of Ulysses by Sisypheus, son of Æolus, at the time she married King Laertes, of Ithæca; she killed herself on a false report of her son's death. 2. Mother of Periphetes by Vulcan. 3. A daughter of Diocles, and wife of Machaon, son of Æsculapius, bore Nicomachus and Gorgasus.

ANTICRAGUS, *an-tic'-rāg-us*, a mountain of Lycia, opposite Cragus (q. v.).

ANTICRATES, *an-tic'-rāt-ēs*, a Spartan, stabbed the Theban general Epaminondas at Mantinea.

ANTICYRA, *an-ti-cyr'-a*, a town in Phocis, and another near Mount Ceta, both famous for hellebore; whence the proverb *Naviget Anticyram* ("sail to Anticyra"), hellebore being a remedy for insanity. The Anticyra in Phocis, anciently *Cyparissa*, had a temple of Neptune.

ANTIGENIDAS, *an-ti-gēn'-i-das*, a famous musician of Thebes, pupil of Philoxenus.

ANTIGONA, *an-tig'-ō-na*, daughter of Berenice, married King Pyrrhus (2).

ANTIGONE, *an-tig'-ō-nē*. 1. A daughter of King Edipus (q. v.), of Thebes, and Iocasta, nobly attended her exiled father till his death. She buried by night her brother Polynices, against the positive orders of Creon, who ordered her to be buried alive; but she killed herself before his order could be executed, and Creon's son, Hæmon, who loved her, killed himself on her grave. The death of Antigone is the subject of a tragedy of Sophocles. 2. A daughter of King Eurytion of Phthia, in Thessaly. 3. A daughter of Laomedon, changed into a stork for comparing herself to Juno.

ANTIGONIA, *an-ti-gō-ni'-a*. 1. An inland town of Epirus. 2. A town in Macedonia, founded by Antigonus, son of Gonatas. 3. One in Syria, near the Orontes. 4. Nicæa, in Bithynia.

ANTIGONUS I., *an-tig'-ō-nus*. 1. A general of Alexander, and believed to be the illegitimate son of Philip, Alexander's father. At the division of the provinces, on Alexander's death, 323 B.C., Antigonus received Pamphylia,

Antilibanus

Lycia, and Phrygia: he united with Antipater and Ptolemy to destroy Perdiccas and Eumenes, and after Perdiccas's death, he continued the war against Eumenes, whom, after three years, he took prisoner, and ordered to be starved: he then conquered Cassander, warred with Lysimachus, and obliged Seleucus to flee from Syria to Egypt, where he was received by Ptolemy, against whom Antigonus then declared war. Demetrius, son of Antigonus, conquered Ptolemy's fleet near Cyprus, 306. After this battle, Antigonus and the other generals of Alexander assumed the title of kings. Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus now combined against Antigonus, who vainly attempted to enter Egypt, but won several battles, and died, aged 80, of wounds received in his defeat by Lysimachus at Ipsus, 301 B.C. Antigonus had been master of all Asia Minor, but, after his death, Demetrius lost Asia: he was concerned in the affairs of the Greeks, allied with the Ætoliens, and was very indulgent to the Athenians. 2. ANTIGONUS II., GONATAS, *gôn-â-tas*, son of Demetrius, and grandson of (1), was king of Macedonia 277 B.C.: he restored liberty to the Armenians, conquered the Gauls, and was expelled by Pyrrhus, but he soon again recovered Macedonia, and died 239. 3. ANTIGONUS III., called DOSON, *dô'-sôn*, from promising much and giving nothing, married the widow of his brother, Demetrius II., of whose son Philip he was guardian, and usurped the kingdom: he obliged King Cleomenes to flee from Sparta to Egypt, for favouring the Ætoliens against the Greeks, 221: he died 220 B.C., leaving the throne to Philip. 4. A son of King Aristobulus, of Judæa: obtained an army from the king of Parthia, invaded Judæa, and cut off the ears of Hyrcanus, to unfit him for the priesthood: he was taken prisoner by Herod, and put to death by Antony. 5. CARYSTIUS, *câr-ys-ti-us*, a biographer of philosophers, *temp.* Philadelphus.

ANTILIBANUS, *an-ti-lib-ân-us*, a mountain of Syria, opposite Mount Libanus.

ANTIOCHUS, *an-ti-ô-chus*. 1. A king of Messenia. 2. The eldest son of Nestor and Anaxibia, was killed at Troy by Aurora's son Memnon.

ANTIMACHUS, *an-tim-â-chus*. 1. A Greek poet and musician of Ionia, *temp.* Socrates, surnamed *Clarius*, from Mount Claros, near which he was born, wrote a voluminous poem on the Theban war, and a treatise on the age and genealogy of Homer. 2. A Trojan, bribed by Paris to oppose the restoring of Helen, when Menelaus and Ulysses came as ambassadors. His sons Hippolochus and Pisander were killed by Agamemnon.

ANTINOË, *an-tin-ô-ë*, a daughter of Pelias.

ANTINOËIA, *an-tin-ô-ë-i-a*, quinquennial games and sacrifices to Antinous (q. v.) at Mantinea.

ANTINOOPOLIS, *an-tin-ô-ë'-ôl-is*, a town of Egypt, on the east bank of the Nile (*see* ANTINOUS, 1).

Antiochus

ANTINOUS, *an-tin-ô-us*. 1. A youth of Bithynia, was drowned in the Nile, or, according to others, offered himself at a sacrifice in honour of the emperor Hadrian, who was much attached to him; the emperor erected a temple to him, instituted the *Antinoëia* (q. v.), and built *Antinoópolis*. 2. A son of Eupetheus of Ithaca, was a suitor of Penelope: incited his companions to destroy Telemachus, and struck Ulysses on his return disguised as a beggar: he was the first suitor killed by Ulysses.

ANTIOCHIA, *an-ti-ô-chi-a*. 1. A Syrian province. 2. A great and beautiful city of Syria, built by Antiochus and Seleucus Nicānor, partly on a hill and partly on a plain, near the Orontes and a grove (Daphne). 3. Nisibis (q. v.), a city in Mesopotamia. 4. The capital of Pisidia, 92 miles east of Ephesus. 5. A city on Mount Cragus. 6. Another near the Tigris, 25 leagues west of Seleucia. 7. Alexandria or Seleucia, in Margiāna. 8. A city near Mount Taurus. 9. A city of Caria, on the Mæander.

ANTIOCHIS, *an-ti-ô-chis*, mother of Antiochus (1).

ANTIOCHUS I., SOTER, *an-ti-ô-chus, sô'-têr*.

1. Son of Seleucus, was king of Syria 280—261 B.C., allied with King Ptolemy II., Philadelphus, of Egypt, married his stepmother Stratonice, and was killed fighting against the Gauls. 2. ANTIOCHUS II., the son and successor of Antiochus Soter, 261 B.C.: put to death the tyrant Timarchus, of Miletus: he ended the war which had been begun with Ptolemy, whose daughter Berenice he married; whereupon his former wife, Laodice, by whom he had two sons, poisoned him, 246, and made Artemon, who was like Antiochus, represent him, till her son was firmly fixed in power, when she killed Berenice and her son. 3. ANTIOCHUS III., THE GREAT, the brother of Seleucus Ceraunus, was king of Syria 223—187 B.C.: he was defeated by Ptolemy Philopator at Raphia, 217; warred with Persia, and took Sardis; and, after Philopator's death, tried to crush his infant son Epiphānes, but was prevented by the Romans: he conquered the greater part of Greece, and was encouraged by Hannibal to invade Italy; but his measures were dilatory, and he was obliged, 191, to retire beyond Mount Taurus and pay a yearly fine of 2,000 talents to the Romans, to meet which he attempted to plunder the temple of Belus, in Susiana, when he was killed by the inhabitants, 187. As a king he had been humane and liberal, and the patron of learning: he left three sons, Seleucus Philopator, who succeeded him, Antiochus Epiphānes, and Demetrius, who were kept as hostages by the Romans. 4. ANTIOCHUS IV., EPIPHANES, *ë-pi-ph-â-nês (Illustrious)*, reigned over Syria. 175—164 B.C., after the death of his brother Seleucus; he destroyed Jerusalem, and was so severe to the Jews, that they called him *Epimānês (mad)*: he ineffectually tried to plunder Persepolis. He was childish, not to say a fool, and a glutton. 5. EUPATOR

Antiope

eu'-pā-tōr, succeeded his father, Epiphānes, in Syria, 164 B.C., made a peace with the Jews, and was assassinated, 162, by his uncle Demetrius. 6. ENTHEOS, *en'-thē-ōs*, son of Alexander Bala, reared by Malcus, an Arabian: received the crown of Syria from Tryphon, 144 B.C., in opposition to his brother Demetrius; but was murdered by Tryphon 143 B.C. 7. SIDETES, *si-dē'-tēs*, king of Syria 137—128 B.C., killed Tryphon, warred with King Phraates, of Parthia, and fell in battle. 8. GRYPUS, *grý'-pus* (from his *aquiline* nose), son of Demetrius Nicanor and Cleopatra, made his mother drink the poison she had prepared for him; warred with his rival for the throne of Syria, his half-brother Alexander Zebina, with whom he at length divided the kingdom, and was murdered, 96 B.C. 9. CYZICENUS, *cýz-i-cē'-nus* (because educated at Cyzicus), son of Antiochus Sidetes by Cleopatra; wrested Cœle-Syria from his brother Grypus, 112 B.C.; was conquered by his nephew Seleucus near Antioch; and fell in battle, 95. He invented some useful military engines. 10. The son of Antiochus Cyzicēnus, ironically named EUSEBES, *eu'-sē-bēs*, for having married Selena, the wife of his father and of his uncle: expelled Grypus's son Seleucus from Syria, 95 B.C.; and fell in war with the Parthians. 11. ASIATICUS, *as-i-ā'-i-i-cus*, son of Eusebes, received the Syrian throne from Lucullus, the Roman general, 69 B.C., on expulsion of King Tigranes, of Armenia; but was deposed by Pompey, and Syria made a Roman province, 65. 12. A philosopher of Ascalon, treated with great respect by his pupils, Lucullus, Cicero, Brutus. 13. A native of Syracuse, son of Xenophanes, wrote a history of Sicily. 14. A commander of the Athenian fleet, under Alcibiades, defeated by Lysander. 15. A servant of Atticus. 16. A sculptor, said to have made the statue of Pallas, in the Ludovisi gardens at Rome.

ANTIOPE, *an-ti'-ō-pē*. 1. A daughter of King Nycteus, of Thebes, by Polyxo: became pregnant by Jupiter, and, to avoid her father's wrath, fled to Mount Cithæron, where she bore the twins Amphion and Zethus, who were exposed, but preserved: she then fled to King Epopeus, of Sicyon, who married her. According to others, Epopeus carried off Antiope and her father; and afterwards his brother Lycus, on succeeding him on the throne, warred with Epopeus, who was killed, and Antiope recovered and married by her uncle Lycus. His first wife, Dirce, imprisoned her for some years, when Antiope escaped to her sons, who took Thebes, put Lycus to death, and tied Dirce to a wild bull, which dragged her till she died; but Bacchus changed Dirce into a fountain, and deprived Antiope of her senses: she wandered about Greece, and was at last cured and married by Phocus, son of Ornytion. Antiope is also called daughter of Asopus; perhaps two of the name have been confused. 2. A daughter of Thespius, bore Alopheus to Hercules. 3. See HIPPOLYTE.

Antiphilus

4. A daughter of Æolus, bore Bœotus and Hellen to Neptune. 5. A daughter of Pilon, married Eurytus.

ANTIPAROS, *an-ti'p-ār-ōs*, an isle six miles from Paros.

ANTIPATER, *an-ti'p-ā-tēr*. 1. Son of Iolaus, served under King Philip, and was made general by Alexander the Great, who set him over Greece and Macedonia when he invaded Asia, 334 B.C. He warred with Sparta, and soon after joined Alexander. He has been suspected of poisoning the king, at whose death he received Macedonia in the division of the provinces. After being routed by the Athenians in Thessaly, and besieged in Lamia, 323, he was reinforced by Craterus from Asia, defeated the Athenians at Cranon, 322, marched into Bœotia, conquered the Ætolians, and granted peace to the Athenians, who had to surrender his foes, the orators Demosthēnes and Hyperides, and to admit a Macedonian garrison. He made preparations against Perdicas, setting Polysperchon over Macedonia, who soon repelled an invasion of the Ætolians. Antipater assisted Eumenes against Antigonus, and died 319, leaving all his possessions to Polysperchon, and giving his own son, Cassander, a subordinate station under him; but Cassander took up arms and gained Macedonia. 2. A son of King Cassander of Macedonia, and son-in-law of Lysimachus, killed his mother for wishing his brother Alexander to succeed to the throne. Alexander called in Demetrius, but peace was made between the brothers. Soon after Demetrius killed Antipater and seized Macedonia, 294 B.C. 3. A king of Macedonia for forty-five days, 277 B.C. 4. A king of Cilicia. 5. The father of Herod, was made governor of Judæa, 47 B.C., by Cæsar, for assistance in the Alexandrine war. 6. A conspirator with Hermolaus against Alexander. 7. A sophist of Hieropolis, tutor to the children of the emperor Severus. 8. A Stoic philosopher of Tarsus, 144 B.C. 9. An epigrammatist of Sidon, 80 B.C. 10. A philosopher of Phœnicia, teacher of Cato of Utica. 11. A Stoic philosopher, pupil of Diogenes of Babylon, wrote on divination. 12. A pupil of Aristotle. 13. A Thessalonican poet *temp.* Augustus.

ANTIPATRIA, *an-ti-pat'-ri-a*, a city of Illyricum.

ANTIPATRIDAS, *an-ti-pat'-ri-das*, a governor of Telmessus.

ANTIPATRIS, *an-ti'p-a-tris*, a city of Palestine.

ANTIPHATES, *an-ti'ph'-ā-tēs*. 1. A king of the Læstrygones, was descended from Lamus, who founded Formiæ. He ate one of the crew of Ulysses, and sunk with stones all the fleet except the ship in which Ulysses was. 2. The grandfather of Amphiaræus. 3. A son of Sarpëdon.

ANTIPHILI PORTUS, *an-ti'ph'-il-i port'-us*, a harbour on the African side of the Red Sea.

ANTIPHILUS, *an-ti'ph'-il-us*. 1. An Athenian,

Antiphon

succeeded Leosthēnes, at the siege of Lamia against Antipāter. 2. An Egyptian painter, pupil of Ctesidēmus.

ANTIPHON, *an-tī-phōn*. 1. Born at Rhamnus, in Attica, 480 B.C., called *Nestōr*, from his eloquence and prudence. He supported the oligarchy, and was put to death 411. 2. An orator, put to death at the instigation of Demosthenes for having promised King Philip of Macedonia that he would set the citadel of Athens on fire. 3. A poet who wrote on agriculture. 4. An author of a treatise on peacocks. 5. A rich man, introduced by Xenophon as disputing with Socrates. 6. An Athenian diviner. 7. A foolish rhetorician. 8. A poet of Attica, put to death by Dionysius for refusing to praise his compositions.

ANTIPHUS, *an-tī-phus*. 1. A son of Priam, killed by Agamemnon. 2. A son of Thessālus, grandson of Hercules, went to Troy with thirty ships. 3. A friend of Ulysses.

ANTIPOLIS, *an-tī-pōl-is*, a city of Narbonense Gaul.

ANTIRRHIMUM, *an-tir-rhī-um*, a promontory of Ætolia, opposite Rhium in Peloponnesus.

ANTISSA, *an-tis-sa*, a city at the north of Lesbos, and an island near it.

ANTISTHENES, *an-tis-thē-nēs*, a philosopher, 396 B.C., born of an Athenian father and a Phrygian mother. He taught rhetoric, and had Diogenes as a pupil; but he closed his school to become a pupil of Socrates, after whose death he founded the *Cynic* (q. v.) school. He had sold all, and preserved only a very ragged coat, which provoked from Socrates the remark, "Antisthenes, I see thy vanity through the holes of thy coat."

ANTISTIUS, LABEO, *an-tis-tī-us, lāb-ē-o*. 1. A Roman lawyer, killed himself after Philippi, 42 B.C.: his son was still more distinguished as a jurist. 2. PETRO, *pētr-o*, of Gabii, concluded a famous treaty between Rome and his country, *temp.* Tarquinius Superbus. 3. C. REGINUS, *rē-gīn-us*, a general of Cæsar in Gaul. 4. A soldier under Pompey, challenged all the adherents of Cæsar.

ANTITAUROS, *an-tī-taur-us*, a branch of Mount Taurus, running N.E. through Cappadocia.

ANTIUM, *an-tī-um*, a maritime town of Latium, on a promontory 32 miles E. of Ostium, was taken by the Romans and colonized, 468 B.C., and again taken after revolt, 338. It was the birthplace of Nero, and dedicated to Fortūna.

ANTONIA, *an-tō-nī-a*. 1. A daughter of Antony by Octavia, married Domitius Ahenobarbus, and bore Nero and two daughters. 2. A sister of Germanicus. 3. A daughter of Claudius and Ælia Petina. 4. The wife of Drusus, the son of Livia and brother of Tiberius, bore Germanicus (Caligula's father), the emperor Claudius, and the debauched Livia. She was believed to have been poisoned by orders of her grandson Caligula, A.D. 38. 5. A castle of Jerusalem, named in honour of Mark Antony. 6. *LEX, lex*, enacted by M. Antony, 54 B.C.,

Antonius

abrogated the *Lex Atia*, and re-enacted the *Lex Cornelia* (7). 7. Another by the same, 51 B.C., ordained that a new decuria of judges should be added, and chosen from the centuries. 8. Another, by the same, allowed an appeal to the people to those who were condemned for treason. 9. Another, by the same, during the triumvirate, made it capital for any one to propose or accept the appointment of dictator.

ANTONII, *an-tō-nī-i*, a Roman family sprung from Antōnēs, son of Hercules.

ANTONINA, *an-tō-nī-na*, the wife of Belisarius.

ANTONINUS, TITUS, *an-tō-nī-nus, tī-tus*. 1. Surnamed PIUS, *pī-us*, born near Lanuvium, 86 A.D., was adopted by and succeeded the emperor Hadrian, 138. He was remarkable for the virtues of a statesman, a philosopher, and a king, and spent his life in universal benevolence. He defended the Roman province in Britain by building a rampart between the Clyde and Forth, but did not wage any offensive war. He died 161. 2. M. AURELIUS, *an-rē-lī-us*, born at Rome, A.D. 121, succeeded the preceding, his adopted father, 161, and was distinguished for his virtues and taste for philosophy. He associated with himself on the throne his brother L. Vērus, who was noted for his licentiousness. During their reign the Quadi, Parthi, and Marcomanni were defeated. He survived Verus eight years, and died 180. 3. BASSIANUS CARACALLA, *bas-sī-ŕ-nus cār-ū-cal-la*, born at Lyons, A.D. 188, was the son the emperor Septimius Sevērus, whom he succeeded, 211: he was celebrated for his cruelties and licentiousness, and was assassinated at Edessa by Macrinus, 217.

ANTONIOPOLIS, *an-tō-nī-ōp-ōl-is*, a city of Mesopotamia.

ANTONIUSGNIPHO, M., *an-tō-nī-usgnī-pho*.

1. A poet of Gaul, taught rhetoric at Rome. 2. An orator, grandfather of the triumvir Antonius (6), fell in the civil wars of Marius. 3. M., eldest son of the preceding, obtained, by means of Cotta and Cethegus, from the Senate the office of managing the corn on the coasts of the Mediterranean, and was noted for extortion. 4. M., a son of (2), plundered Achaia, was carried before the prætor, M. Lucullus, and expelled from the Senate by the censors for pillaging the allies. 5. A son of the preceding, was consul with Cicero, and took part against Catiline's conspiracy: fought with ill success against the Dardani, in Macedonia; and, on his return, was banished. 6. M., *the Triumvir*, born about 83 B.C., grandson of (2), and son of (4), was tribune of the plebs, 49: he was hostile to Cicero, from his having put to death his stepfather, Corn. Lentulus, for being concerned in Catiline's conspiracy. At the outbreak of the civil war, he fled to Cæsar, 49: at Pharsalia, 48, he commanded the left wing, and offered Cæsar a diadem, 44, in the presence of the Roman people: he pronounced the funeral oration over Cæsar's corpse. He besieged D. Brutus

Antro

in Mutina; was voted an enemy by the Senate; and defeated by the consuls Hirtius and Pansa, 43, and by Octavius Cæsar (Augustus), who soon after joined his interests with those of Antonius and Lepidus, and formed the celebrated second *Triumvirate*, Antonius receiving the East in the division of the empire. He repudiated his wife Fulvia to marry Octavia, Octavius's sister; assisted Octavius at Philippi, 42; and buried magnificently his foe, M. Brutus. In the East he fell in love with Queen Cleopatra, of Egypt, for whom he repudiated Octavia, 37: this incensed Octavius; both prepared for war, and met at Actium, 31, in a naval engagement, when Cleopatra fled with sixty sail, and Antonius immediately followed. Antonius and Cleopatra went to Egypt, where, after seeing the defection of his friends and the arrival of his conqueror, the triumvir stabbed himself, 30, and Cleopatra killed herself by (it is said) the bite of an asp. Antonius left seven children by his three wives. He is often represented as Hercules (from whom he claimed descent), with Cleopatra as Omphale. He was brave, but vain, extravagant, voluptuous, and fond of low company. 7. J., son of preceding, by Fulvia, was consul with Paulus Fabius Maximus, 10 B.C., and killed by Augustus's orders, A.D. 2, for adultery with Julia. 8. L., brother of (6), was besieged in Perusia by Augustus, and obliged to surrender from famine, 40 B.C.: his life was spared. 9. FELIX, *fē-līx*, a freedman of Claudius, made governor of Judæa, married Drusilla, daughter of (6) and Cleopatra. 10. FLAMMA, *flam'-ma*, a Roman condemned for extortion, *temp.* Vespasian. 11. MUSA, *mīl'-sa*, a physician of Augustus. 12. MERENDA, *mēr-er'-da*, a decemvir at Rome, 450 B.C. 13. Q. M., a military tribune, 422 B.C.

ANTRO, *an'-tro* (see CORACIUS).

ANTRON, *an'-tron*, a town of Phthiotis.

ANUBIS, *ā-nū'-bis*, an Egyptian god, represented in the form of a man with a dog's head, because he clothed himself in a sheep's skin when he went with Osiris against India. He has been called the brother of Osiris, also his son by Typhon's wife, Nephtys, and identified with Mercury.

ANXUR, *an'-xur*, or Tarracina, a city of the Volsci, sacred to Jupiter, was taken by the Romans 406 B.C.

ANYTUS, *an'-y-tus*, a rhetorician of Athens, joined Melitus and Lycon in impeaching Socrætes for impiety, 399 B.C., and was afterwards put to death by the Athenians.

AON, *ā'-ōn*, a son of Neptune, migrated from Apulia to Eubœa and Bœotia: became king, and gave his name to the Bœotians, *A'ōnēs*, and the country *Aōn'ia*.

AONIDES, *ā-ōn'-i-dēs*, the Muses, from frequenting Aonia (*i. e.* Bœotia).

AORNOS, *ā-or'-nos*, AORNUS, *ā-or'-nus*, or AORNIS, *ā-or'-nis*. 1. A lofty fortress near the Ganges, vainly besieged by Hercules, but taken by Alexander. 2. Seat of an oracle in

Aper

Epirus. 3. A lake near Tartessus. 4. The lake AVERNUS (q. v.).

AORSI, *ā-or'-si*, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia.

AOTI, *ā-ō'-ti*, a people of Thrace, near the Getæ.

APAME, *āp'-ā-mē*. 1. Mother of Nicomedes, by King Prusias of Bithynia. 2. Mother of Antiöchus Soter, by Seleucus Nicænor.

APAMIA, *āp'-ā-nī'-a*, or AFAMEA, *āp'-ā-mē'-a*. 1. A city of Phrygia, on the Marsyas. 2. A city of Bithynia. 3. A city of Media. 4. A city of Mesopotamia. 5. A city near the Tigris.

APARNI, *ā-par'-ni*, shepherds near the Caspian.

APATURIA, *āp'-āt'-ū'-rī'-a*, from *ἀπάτην*, *deceit*, because instituted in memory of a stratagem, by which King Xanthus of Bœotia was killed by King Melanthus of Athens, on occasion of a war about the frontiers, which was to be decided by the single combat of the kings: in the duel Melanthus called out that Xanthus had a supporter behind him, and then took advantage of Melanthus turning round and killed him: from this Jupiter was called *Ἀπατήνωρ*, *deceiver*, and Bacchus, who was supposed to be behind Xanthus, *Μελαναιγίς*, because clothed in a *black goat's* skin. According to others, Apaturia is derived from *ἀπατορία*, because on the day of the festival the children accompanied their *fathers* to be registered as citizens. The festival, which was in the month Pyanepсион, lasted three days, the first being called *δορπία*, from *suppers* being prepared for each separate tribe; the second, *ἀνάρρῳσις*, from the heads of the victims to Jupiter and Athene being *turned up* to heaven; and the third, *Κουρεῶτις*, because the youths had their *hair cut short* before they were registered, when they generally sacrificed two ewes and a she-goat to Artëmis: the festival was adopted by all the Ionians, except those of Ephesus and Colophon. 2. An epithet of Pallas; and also of Aphrodite.

APELLA, *ā-pel'-la*, a Jew (Horat. *Sat.* I. 5. 10)—*Crēdat Jūdæus Apella, non ego*.

APELLES, *ā-pel'-lēs*, a famous painter of Cos (or Ephesus, or Colophon), son of Pithius, *temp.* Alexander the Great, whose portrait he painted: he was very diligent, and every day employed his pencil; whence the proverb, *Nulla dies sine linēa*.

APELLICON, *ā-pel'-lī-cōn*, a Teian Peripatetic philosopher, 100 B.C., collected an extensive library, containing Aristotle's MSS., which were carried to Rome from Athens when Sulla conquered the capital of Greece, 83 B.C.

APENNINI MONTES, *ā-pen-nī'-nī mon'-tes*, a ridge of high mountains running from the Alps through the middle of Italy, from Liguria to Ariminum and Ancona, and supposed to have formerly joined Sicily with Rhegium.

APER, M., *āp'-er*. 1. A Latin orator of Gaul, died A.D. 85. 2. See NUMERIANUS.

Aperantia

APERANTIA, *ā-pē-ran'ti-a*, a town and district near the Achelous, in Ætolia.

APEROPIA, *āp-ē-rōp'i-a*, an islet on the coast of Argolis, off Mount Bouporthmos, and near an islet, Hydrēa.

APESUS, *āp'ē-sus*, **APESAS**, *āp'ē-sas*, or **APESANTUS**, *āp'ē-san'tus*, a mountain of Peloponnesus, near Lerna.

APHACA, *āph'ā-ca*, a town of Cœle-Syria, with a temple and oracle of Venus.

APHAR, *āph'ar*, capital of Arabia, near the Red Sea.

APHARETUS, *āph'ā-rē-tus*, carried off Mar-
pessa, daughter of CEnomaus.

APHAREUS, *āph'ār-eus*. 1. A king of Mes-
senia, son of Perieres and Gorgophōne, married
Arene, daughter of CEBalus. 2. A tragic poet,
relation of Isocrates.

APHETE, *āph'ē-tē*, a city of Magnesia,
where the ship *Argo* was launched.

APHIDNA, *ā-phid'na*, a demus of Attica,
near Decelēa, named from *Aphidnus*, a com-
panion of Theseus.

APHIDNUS, *ā-phid'nus*. 1. A Trojan, killed
by Turnus. 2. A companion of Theseus.

APHRICES, *āph-rī-cēs*, an Indian prince, de-
fended the rock Aornus against Alexander, to
whom Aphrices' own troops sent his head after
killing him.

APHRODISIA, *āph-rō-dī-si-a*, an island in
the Persian Gulf, where Venus was worshipped.

2. Festivals to Venus (*Aphrodītē*) in Greece,
but chiefly in Cyprus, first instituted by
Cinyras, from whose family the priests of the
goddess were always chosen.

APHRODISIAS, *āph-rō-dī-si-as*. 1. A town of
Caria, sacred to Venus. 2. A coast town of
Cilicia, opposite Cyprus.

APHRODISUM, *āph-rō-dī-sum*. 1. A city on
E. of Cyprus, nine miles from Salamis. 2.
A promontory and island on the coast of
Spain.

APHRODITE, *āph-rō-dī-tē*, the Greek name
of Venus (q. v.), from her having *risen* from
sea *froth*.

APHTHONIUS, *āph-thōn'i-us*, a Greek rhe-
torician of Antioch, about A.D. 300.

APHYTÆ, *ā-phy'tæ*, or **APHYTIS**, *ā-phy'tis*,
a city of Macedonia, near Pallene, where
Jupiter Ammon was worshipped.

APIA, *ā-pi-a*. 1. An old name of Peloponnē-
sus, from King Apis. 2. The Earth, worshipped
among the Lydians as a powerful deity.

APIANUS, *āp-i-ā'nus*, or **APION**, *āp'i-on*,
born at Oāsis, in Egypt, but deemed a citizen
of Alexandria, succeeded Theus in the profes-
sion of rhetoric in the reign of Tiberius, and
wrote a book, refuted by Josephus, against
the Jews. He headed an Alexandrine embassy
to Caligula to complain of the Jews.

APICATA, *āp-i-cā-ta*, the divorced wife of
Sejanus.

APICIUS, *ā-pi'ci-us*, three Romans, one in
the time of the Republic, the second *temp.*
Augustus and Tiberius, and the third *temp.*
Trajan, all famous for gluttony. The second
wrote a treatise *De Arte Coquinariā*.

Apollinares Ludi

APIDANUS, *ā-pid'ā-nus*, a river of Thessaly,
joins the Peneus a little above Larissa.

APINA, *āp'i-na*, and **APINÆ**, *āp'i-næ*, a
city of Apulia, destroyed, with the neighbour-
ing Trica, by Diomedes; whence the proverb
Apina et Trica for trifles.

APIOLA, *ā-pi'ō-la*, and **APIOLÆ**, *ā-pi'ō-læ*, a
town of Italy, taken by Tarquinius Superbus.

APION, *āp'i-on*. 1. Ptolemy (15), descendant
of Ptolemy Lagus. 2. See **APIANUS**.

APIS, *ā-pis*. 1. An ancient king of Sicyon or
of Argos, son of Phoroneus, or of Apollo, and
Laodice, was a native of Naupactum, and
descended from Ināchus. His name was given
to Peloponnesus, *Apia*. Some have connected
him with 2, by supposing that he went to
Egypt with a Greek colony, and was deified.
2. A god of the Egyptians, worshipped under
the form of an ox. Some suppose that Isis
and Osiris are the deities worshipped under
this name, because during their reign they
taught the Egyptians agriculture, and the
soul of Osiris was believed to have entered the
ox, the animal found so serviceable to him.

The particular ox chosen as the god was dis-
tinguished by several marks—the body was
black, with a square white spot on the forehead;
he had the figure of an eagle on the back, a
white spot like a crescent on his right side,
the hairs of the tail double, and a knot under
the tongue like a beetle. The festival lasted
seven days, and the ox was led in solemn pro-
cession, every one being anxious to come near
him. If he lived to the time allowed by their
sacred books, he was drowned in the Nile,
and his body, after being embalmed, was
buried solemnly in Memphis; there was then
general mourning, as if Osiris was just dead,
the priests shaving their heads. This lasted
till another ox was found with the marks, when
there were great rejoicings, and the new Apis
was left forty days in the city of the Nile
before he was carried to Memphis. There
was also an ox at Heliopolis, which is supposed
to have been sacred to Isis alone. Cambyses,
who invaded Egypt during the festival, sum-
moned the priests and their god before him,
wounded the ox on the thigh, and ordered the
priests to be chastised. Apis had two temples.
If he ate from the hand, it was considered
lucky; if he refused, it was unlucky: from
this Germanicus, when he visited Egypt, drew
the omens of his approaching death. When
the oracle of Apis was consulted, incense was
burnt on an altar, and a piece of money placed
on it; after this the person consulting applied
his ear to the mouth of the god, and then im-
mediately stopped it and left the temple, and
the first sounds that were heard were taken
as the god's answer. 3. A town of Egypt, on
Lake Marcotis. 4. A son of Jason, born in
Arcadia, was killed by Ætolus's horses.

APISAON, *āp'i-sā-on*. 1. Son of Hippasus,
killed at the head of the Pæonians, by Lyco-
medes, in the Trojan war. 2. Another ally of
Priam.

APOLLINARES LUDI, *ā-pol'li-nā-res lū-di*,

Apollinaris

the games at Rome in honour of Apollo, instituted 212 B.C., from an old prophetic poem having informed the Romans that if they instituted annual games to Apollo, they would be able to repel the approaching enemy. The spectators generally sat crowned with laurel at the games, which were usually celebrated at any time appointed by the prætor, till, in 208 B.C., they were fixed for the 6th of July.

APOLLINARIS, C. SULPICIVS, *â-pol'-lî-nâ'-ris, sul-pî'-cî-us*. 1. A grammarian of Carthage in the 2nd century, supposed to be the author of the arguments prefixed to Terence's plays. 2. See SIDONIUS.

APOLLINIS ARX, *â-pol'-lî-nis arx*. 1. A place at the entrance of the Cumæan Sibyl's cave. 2. A promontory of Africa. 3. A place in Thrace. 4. A place in Lycia.

APOLLO, *â-pol'-lo (-inis)*. 1. Son of Jupiter and Latona, also called Phœbus, and identified with the sun. Before his birth Juno raised the serpent Python to torment Latona, who was refused a place to give birth to her child, till Neptune in pity raised the isle Delos from the bottom of the sea, and made it float, and there she brought forth Apollo and Diana, and Apollo immediately killed the Python with his arrows. Apollo was the god of all the fine arts, of medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence: he had received from Jupiter the power of knowing futurity, and his oracle at Delphi (q. v.) was famous throughout the world: he was much attached to Hyacinthus, whom he accidentally killed with a quoit, and to Cyparissus, who was changed into a cypress. When his son Æsculapius was killed by Jupiter's thunders, Apollo in wrath killed the Cyclops who had made the bolt, and Jupiter banished Apollo from heaven: he went to King Admētus, of Thessaly, with whom he remained nine years as a shepherd; whence he became the shepherds' patron also: he rewarded Admetus (q. v.) with a chariot, drawn by a lion and a bull, with which to win Alceste, and obtained from the Parcæ immortality for Admetus, if another person would die for him. His shepherd's staff he gave to Mercury, to be his *Cādūcæus* (q. v.), in exchange for the lyre which the latter had invented. With Neptune, he built the walls of Troy, and on King Laomædon cheating him of his promised reward, he destroyed the inhabitants with a pestilence. He vindicated his mother's honour by putting Niöbê and her children to death; and his contests with Pan and Midas, and his punishment of Midas are well known. He was known as *Phœbus*, *Délius*, *Cynthius*, *Pæän* (healer), *Pythius*, *Delphicus*, *Nömius*, *Lycius*, *Clärius*, *Ismënius*, *Vulturius*, *Sminthæus*, &c. (q. v.). Apollo is generally represented as a beautiful, tall, beardless young man, with long hair, and his head surrounded with beams of light: when as the god of plagues, he was surrounded with clouds. His statue on Mount Actium was particularly famous as a mark to mariners, and Augustus, before the battle of Actium, prayed to it for victory; and his Colossus

Apollonius

(q. v.) at Rhodes was one of the seven wonders of the world. The griffin, cock, grasshopper, crow, swan, olive, laurel, palm-tree, &c., were sacred to him; and wolves and hawks were sacrificed to him, as the natural enemies of the flocks. His most famous oracles were at Delphi (consulted by all the ancient world), Delos, Cläros, Tenëdos, Cyrrha, and Patära. After the battle of Actium, Augustus built him a temple on Mount Palätine. As Apollo presided over poetry, he was often seen with the nine Muses on Mount Parnassus. 2. A temple of Apollo on Mount Leucas, visible far off at sea. 3. A ship in Æneas's fleet.

APOLLOCRATES, *â-pol'-loc'-rä-tës*, a friend of Dion.

APOLLODORUS, *â-pol'-lô-dô'-rus*. 1. A famous grammarian and mythologist of Athens, son of Asclepias, and pupil of Panætius the Rhodian, flor. 140 B.C. Only his *Bibliöthëca*, an abridged history of gods and ancient heroes, is extant. 2. A tragic poet of Cilicia. 3. A comic poet of Gela in Sicily, in Menander's age. 4. An architect of Damascus, constructed Trajan's bridge over the Danube, and was put to death by Hadrian. 5. A writer on the history of Parthia. 6. A learned writer, follower of Epicurus. 7. A painter at Athens, preceptor of Zeuxis. 8. A statuary, *temp.* Alexander. 9. A rhetorician of Pergämus, preceptor to Augustus, wrote on rhetoric. 10. A tragic poet of Tarsus. 11. A Lemnian writer on agriculture. 12. A physician of Tarentum. 13. A physician of Citium.

APOLLONIA, *â-pol'-lô'-ni-a*. 1. A festival at Ægialeä, in honour of Apollo and Diana, instituted to commemorate their return from Crete, to which they had fled in fright from Ægialeä soon after the conquest of the Python: Ægialeä was visited with a pestilence, and seven boys and seven girls were sent to entreat the deities to return, to which they acceded. 2. A town of Mygdonia. 3. A town of Crete. 4. A town of Sicily. 5. A town on the coast of Asia Minor. 6. A town on the coast of Thrace. 7. A town of Macedonia, on the coast of the Adriatic. 8. A city of Thrace. 9. A city on Mount Parnassus.

APOLLONIADES, *â-pol'-lô-nî'-ä-dës*, a tyrant of Sicily.

APOLLONIS, *â-pol'-lô'-nis*, a city in Lydia.

APOLLONIUS, *â-pol'-lô'-ni-us*. 1. A Stoic philosopher of Chalcis, sent for by Antoninus Pius to instruct his adopted son M. Antoninus. 2. A geometrician of Perga in Pamphylia, 240 B.C., wrote geometrical treatises, some of which are extant. 3. A poet of Naucrätis, in Egypt, generally called Apollonius of Rhodes, from having lived there: was pupil of Callimachus and Panætius, and succeeded Erastosthënes as librarian of the Alexandrian Museum, under Ptolemy III., Euergëtes: only his poem on the Argonauts is extant. 4. MOLO, *môl'-o*, a Greek orator, native of Alabanda, in Caria: taught rhetoric at Rhodes and Rome, to J. Cæsar and Cicero among others. 5. A Greek historian, *temp.* Augustus: wrote on Zeno and his fol-

Apollophanes

lowers. 6. A Stoic philosopher, who attended Cato of Utica in his last moments. 7. An officer set over Egypt by Alexander. 8. A wrestler. 9. A physician of Pergamus, wrote on agriculture. 10. A grammarian of Alexandria. 11. A writer *temp.* Antoninus Pius. 12. **THYANEUS**, *thý'-á-neus*, born about 4 B.C., a Pythagorean philosopher, and famous magician, who acquired much credit from exclaiming at Ephesus, "Strike the tyrant, strike him: the blow is given, he is wounded and fallen!" at the very moment the emperor Domitian had been stabbed at Rome. He was courted by kings and princes, and commanded unusual attention. 13. A sophist of Alexandria, in the beginning of the 1st century A.D., wrote a lexicon to Homer: he was pupil of Didymus. 14. A son of Sotades at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus. 15. **SYRUS**, *sýr'-us*, a Platonic philosopher. 16. **HEROPHILUS**, *hê-rôphí-lí-us*, wrote concerning optics.

APOLLOPHANES, *á-pol-lôphí-á-nê-s*. 1. A Stoic, flatterer of King Antigonus. 2. A physician at the court of Antiochus. 3. A comic poet.

APONIUS, *a-pó-ní-us*, M., a governor of Mœsia.

APONUS, *á-pó-ð-nus*, also *Aque Patavinæ*, a hot-water spring, and village of same name, near Patavium.

APOSTROPHIA, *á-pó-strôphí-á* (see **VERTICORDIA**).

APOTHEOSIS, *á-pôthê-ô-sis*, the ceremony of deifying the kings, heroes, and great men of antiquity. The following ceremonies were observed in the case of the Roman emperors.—After the body of the deceased was burnt, an ivory image was laid on a couch for seven days, representing the emperor in sickness; the city was in sorrow, the Senate visited it in mourning, and the physicians pronounced it every day to be sinking more rapidly; when the death was announced, a band of young senators carried the couch and image to the Campus Martius, where it was deposited on a pyramidal edifice, on which spices and combustibles were thrown; then the knights went in procession round the pile, and the images of the most illustrious Romans were drawn in state; the new emperor with a torch set fire to the pile, and was assisted by the surrounding multitude; at the same moment an eagle was let fly from the middle of the pyre, and it was believed to carry the soul of the deceased to heaven, where it ranked among the gods; if the deceased was a female, a peacock was let fly instead of an eagle.

APPIA VIA, *á-pí-á vi'-a*, the road from the Porta Capena, at Rome, through Capua to Brundisium; it was made as far as Capua by the censor Appius Claudius, 312 B.C., and continued and finished by Gracchus, Julius Cæsar, and Augustus.

APPIADES, *á-pí-á-dê-s*. 1. Venus, Minerva, Vesta, Concord, and Peace, from a temple erected to them near the Appian road. 2. The Roman courtesans near the temple of Venus, near Appiæ Aquæ.

Aquilaia

APPIANUS, *á-pí-á-nus*, an historian of Alexandria, A.D. 123; portions of his Roman history are extant.

APPII FORUM, *á-pí-i fó-rum*, a village on the Appia Via, 43 miles S.E. of Rome.

APPIUS, *á-pí-us*. 1. The prænomens of an illustrious Roman family. 2. **CLAUDIUS**, *cláudí-us*, a famous decemvir, who forcibly continued to hold office, and whose attempt to seize Virginia was the cause of the fall of the Decemviri (q.v.), 450 B.C. 3. **CLAUDIUS CÆCUS**, *clá-cus*, censor 312 B.C., built the Appia Via and many aqueducts. When Pyrrhus demanded peace of the Senate for the Tarentines, whom he had come to assist, the aged Appius was carried to the senate-house to dissuade them from granting it. 4. A Roman, proscribed by the triumvirs, and alone saved when the vessel containing all his wealth was lost crossing to Sicily. 5. **CLAUDIUS CASSIUS**, *clá-sí-us*, consul with Sp. Naut. Rutilius, conquered the Celtiberians, and was defeated by King Perseus, of Macedonia. 6. **CLAUDIUS PULCHER**, *clá-cher*, grandson of (3), consul *temp.* Sulla, retired from public life to enjoy the pleasures of private state. 7. **CLAUDIUS**, *cláudí-us*, a Sabine general, succeeded to Rome from ill-treatment by his country, and was made a senator, 504 B.C. 8. **HERDONIUS**, *her-dô-ní-us*, seized the Capitol, 462 B.C., but was soon overthrown. 9. **CLAUDIUS LENTULUS**, *clá-tú-lus*, a consul with M. Perpenna. 10. A dictator who conquered the Hernici.—The name was common to many Roman officers.

APRIES, *á-pí-ê-s*, and **APRIUS**, *á-pí-rí-us*, a king of Egypt, 595—570 B.C., supposed to be the *Pharaoh Hophra* of Scripture, took Sidon, and was eventually conquered and strangled by Amasis.

APSUS, *á-pí-sus*, a river of Illyria, between Dyrrhachium and Apollonia.

APTERA, *á-pí-tê-ra*, an inland town of Crete.

APULEIA LEX, *á-pú-lei'-a lex*, enacted 102 B.C., by the tribune L. Apuleius, for inflicting a punishment on the seditious or turbulent. 2. **VARILIA**, *vá-ril'-i-a*, a granddaughter of Augustus, convicted of adultery with one Manlius, under Tiberius.

APULEIUS, L., *á-pú-lei-us*, born about A.D. 130, at Madaura, in Africa, studied at Carthage, Athens, and Rome, where he married a rich widow, Pudentilla, whose relatives accused him of practising magic; his apology was a masterly composition. His best-known work is the *Golden Ass*.

APULIA, *á-pú-lí-á*, a country of Italy between Daunia and Calabria, in Magna Græcia, was divided into *Apulia Daunia* and *Apulia Peucetia*, and famous for its wool.

AQUARIUS, *á-quá-rí-us* (the *Waterman*), a sign of the zodiac, into which Ganymedê was changed, rises in January and sets in February.

AQUILARIA, *á-quí-lá-rí-á*, a coast town on the north of Africa Propria.

AQUILEIA, *á-quí-lê-á*, or **AQUILEGIA**, *a-quí-lê-gí-á*, called from its grandeur *Rôma*

Aquilus

Sécunda, a town at the north of the Adriatic, on the borders of Italy, founded by a Roman colony, 182 B.C., to oppose the frequent incursions of the barbarians. It was beautified by the emperors, and destroyed by Attila, A.D. 452.

AQUILIUS NIGER, *á-quil'-i-us, ní'-ger*. 1. An historian. 2. M., a Roman consul, governed Asia Minor 129 B.C. 3. A Roman lawyer, called the Cato of his age, was father to Aquilia Severa, wife of Heliogabalus. 4. SEVERUS, a poet and historian *temp.* Valentinian.

AQUILO, *á-quí-lo*, a wind blowing from the north.

AQUILONIA, *á-quí-ló'-ní-a*, a city of Apulia.

AQUINUM, *á-quí'-num*, a town of Latium, near Samnium, was the birthplace of Juvenal.

AQUITANIA, *á-quí-tá'-ní-a*, a country of Gaul, bounded W. by Spain, N. by the province of Lugdunum, S. by Gallia Narbonensis: its inhabitants were called *Aquitáni*.

ARA, *á'-ra*. 1. A constellation of seven stars, near the tail of the Scorpion. 2. **LUGDUNENSIS**, *lug-dú-nen'-sis*, a place at the confluence of the Arar and Rhone.

ARABARCHES, *ár-á-barch'-és*, a vulgar Egyptian.

ARABIA, *ár-áb'-i-a*, a large country of Asia, forming a peninsula between the Arabian and Persian gulfs, generally divided into *Pétræa*, *Déserta*, and *Félix*, and famous for its frankincense and aromatic herbs. The country, often invaded, has never been totally subdued: Alexander the Great expressed a wish to place the seat of his empire in their territories. The soil is rocky and sandy, the inhabitants nomadic, and the country without water. The Arabians for some time supported the splendour of literature after its extinction in the dark ages in Europe.

ARABICUS SINUS, *ár-áb'-i-cus sín'-us*, a gulf between Egypt and Arabia, forty days' sail in length, and not half a day's in its broadest part (see *ERYTHRÆUM MARE*).

ARABIS, *ár'-á-bis*, **ARABUS**, *ár'-á-bi-us*, or **ARBIS**, *ar'-bis*, a tributary of the Indus, in Gedrosia.

ARABS, *ár'-abs*, or **ARABUS**, *ár'-á-bus*, any Arabian.

ARACCA, *ar-ac'-ca*, and **ARECCA**, *ar-ec'-ca*, a city of Susiána.

ARACHNE, *ár-ach'-nê*. 1. A woman of Colophon, daughter of Idmon, a dyer, was so skilful with the needle as to challenge Minerva: defeated, she hanged herself, and was made a spider by the goddess. 2. A city of Thesaly.

ARACHOSIA, *ár-á-chó'-sí-a*. 1. A city of Asia, near the Massagetæ, built by Semiramis. 2. One of the Persian provinces beyond the Indus.

ARACHOTÆ, *ár-á-chó'-tæ*, and **ARACHOTI**, *ár-á-chó'-ti*, an Indian people, near the Arachotus, which flows from Mount Caucasus.

ARACHTHUS, *ár-ach'-thus*, one of the four chief rivers of Epirus, near Nicopolis.

ARACYNTHUS, *ár-á-cyn'-thus*, a mountain of

Arcas

Acarnania, between the Achelous and Evenus, was called *Actæus*, because near the shore.

ARADUS, *ár-á-dus*, an islet off Phœnicia. **ARÆ**, *á'-ræ* (I. see *ÆGATES*). 2. **PHILÆNORUM**, *phil-æ-nó'-rum*, a coast city of Africa, near Cyrene.

ARAIHYREA, *ár-ai-thý'-i-a*, afterwards *Asophis* (q. v.).

ARAR, *ár'-ár*, or **ARARIS**, *ár'-á-ris*, now *Saone*, a river of Gaul, tributary of the Rhone at Lugdunum.

ARARUS, *ár'-á-rus*, a Scythian river, flowing through Armenia.

ARATUS, *ár-á'-tus*. 1. A Greek poet of Cilicia, 277 B.C., resided much at the court of his friend King Antigonus II., Gonátas, of Macedonia, and wrote a poem on astronomy, hymns, and epigrams, &c. 2. Son of Clinias and Aristodama, a river born at Sicyon, near the Asopus, 271 B.C., murdered the tyrant Nicocles, 251, joined Sicyon to the Achæan league, and allied with the Corinthians and King Ptolemy of Egypt: at the head of the Achæan forces he expelled the Macedonians from Athens and Corinth, and warred with the Spartans; was defeated by King Cleomenes, but with the aid of King Antigonus made Cleomenes fly to Egypt; to repel the Ætolians, he had to call in King Philip of Macedonia, who showed himself a cruel and oppressive ally: the rupture with him was fatal, for Philip caused Aratus and his son to be poisoned, 213: festivals (*Arátei'a*) were celebrated to him, on the day he delivered Sicyon, and on the day of his birth.

ARAXES, *ár-ax'-és*. 1. A river separating Armenia from Media, falls into the Caspian sea. 2. A tributary of the Euphrates. 3. A river in S.E. Europe, now *Volga* (2,100 miles long).

ARBACES, *ar-bá'-cês*, a Mede, revolted with Belesis against Sardanapâlus, and founded the Median on the ruins of the Assyrian power, 876 B.C.

ARBELA, *ar-bê'-la*, a town of Assyria, on the Lycus, scene of Alexander's defeat of Darius, 331 B.C.

ARBUSCULA, *ar-bus'-cû-la*, a Roman actress *temp.* Cicero.

ARCADIA, *ar-cád'-i-a*. 1. A country surrounded on every side by land, in Peloponnesus, between Achaia, Messenia, Elis, and Argolis, anciently called *Drýmōdes* (from its oaks), then *Lycæônia* and *Pélasgia*, and finally Arcadia, from Arcas (q. v.), a son of Jupiter, was famous for its mountains. The people were shepherds, skilful warriors, and able musicians: it was the chief residence of Pan. 2. A fortified village of Zacynthus.

ARCADIUS, *ar-cád'-i-us*, Roman emperor, A.D. 395, eldest son of Theodosius the Great, gave the Western empire to Honorius, and himself went to Constantinople. He married Eudoxia, a bold and ambitious woman. He died 408. He was weak and effeminate.

ARCANUM, *ar-cā'-num*, Cicero's villa near Minturni.

ARCAS, *ar'-cas*, son of Jupiter and Callisto,

Arcens

reigned in Pelasgia, which he called Arcadia (q. v.). He nearly killed his mother, whom Juno had changed into a bear. He taught agriculture and the art of spinning wool, and was, after death, made a constellation with his mother by Jupiter. By a Dryad he had three sons, Azan, who colonized Phrygia, Aphidas, who received Tegea, and Elatus, who migrated from Mount Cyllene to Phocis.

ARCENS, *ar'-cens*, a Sicilian, whose son accompanied Ænēas and was killed by Mezentius.

ARCESILAUS, *ar'-cēs-i-lā'-us*. 1. King of Cyrene, son of Battus, was expelled, and died 575 B.C. 2. Another king of Cyrene, died 550 B.C. 3. A general of Alexander, at whose death he received Mesopotamia. 4. A chief of Catāna, which he betrayed to the elder Dionysius. 5. A philosopher of Pitane, in Æolia, pupil of Polemon, visited Sardis and Athens, and founded the Middle Academy; he died 241 B.C., aged 74. 6. The name of two painters. 7. A statuary. 8. A leader of the Bœotians at Troy.

ARCESIUS, *ar'-cē'-sī-us*, Jupiter's son, grandfather of Ulysses.

ARCHÆANAX, *ar'-chæ'-ā-nax*, of Mytilēnē, friend of Pisistratus, fortified Sigæum with a wall from the ruins of Troy.

ARCHAGATHUS, *arch-āg'-ā-thus*, son of Archagathus, killed his grandfather, Agathocles of Syracuse, and was slain in Africa by his troops, 285 B.C., or put to death by Arcesilaus. 2. A physician at Rome, 219 B.C.

ARCHANDER, *arch-an'-der*, father-in-law of Danaus.

ARCHEGETES, *arch-ē-gē'-tēs*, epithet of Hercules.

ARCHELAUS, *arch-ē-lā'-us*. 1. The name of several kings of Cappadocia, one of whom was conquered by Sulla, for assisting Mithridates. 2. The husband of Berenice, made priest of Comana by Pompey; 63 B.C., reigned in Egypt for six months, 55, and was killed by Gabinus's soldiers. His grandson was made king of Cappadocia, 36 B.C., by Antony, whom he assisted at Actium, and was perfidiously destroyed by Tiberius. 3. A king of Macedonia, 413—399 B.C., natural son of Perdiccas II., whom he succeeded, having killed the legitimate heirs. He was himself killed by a disappointed favourite. He patronized Euripides. 4. HERODES, *hē-rō'-dēs*, a king of the Jews, son of Herod the Great, married Glaphyrē, daughter of King Archelaus, of Macedonia, and widow of his brother Alexander; was banished, A.D. 7, by the emperor, for his cruelties, to Vienna, where he died. 5. A king of Sparta, son of Agesilaus, reigned 42 years with Charilaus. 6. A general of Antigonus the younger, made governor of Acrocorinthus. 7. A philosopher of Athens or Miletus, called *Physicus*, 450 B.C., was successor to Anaxagoras, and preceptor to Socrates. He supposed *Heat* to be the cause of all things, and first discovered sound to be propagated by the vibrations of the air. 8. A man set over Susa by Alexander. 9. A Greek philosopher, wrote on

Archidium

zoology. 10. A son of Electryon and Anaxo. 11. A Greek epigrammatist.

ARCHEMACHUS, *arch-ēm'-ā-chus*. 1. A Greek, wrote a history of Eubœa. 2. A son of Hercules. 3. A son of Priam.

ARCHEMORUS, *arch-ēm'-ō-rus*, or Opheltes, son of King Lycurgus, of Nemæa in Thrace, and Eurydice, was reared by Queen Hypsipyle, of Lemnos, an exile in Thrace, and nurse in the royal family. When she met the army of Adrastus marching to Thebes, and had to show the way, she laid the child on the grass, and during her absence it was killed by a serpent. The Greeks instituted the Nemæan games in honour of Archemorus.

ARCHEPTOLEMUS, *arch-ēp-tōl'-ē-nus*, son of Iphitus, king of Elis, fought against the Greeks at Troy, and was killed by the Telamonian Ajax.

ARCHIA, *arch'-ī-a*, an Oceanid, wife of Inachus.

ARCHIAS, *arch'-ī-as*. 1. A Corinthian, descendant of Hercules, founded Syracuse, 734 B.C. 2. A. LICINIUS, *li-cin'-ī-us*, a poet of Antioch, born 120 B.C., intimate with the Luculli, was made a Roman citizen by Cicero's influence; he wrote epigrams, of which some remain, and a poem on the Cimbrian war, and began one on Cicero's consulship. 3. A polemarch of Thebes, assassinated in Pelopidas's conspiracy. 4. A high priest of Athens, intimate with 3.

ARCHIBADES, *arch-ī-bī'-ā-dēs*, a philosopher of Athens, who affected Spartan manners; he opposed Phocion.

ARCHIBIUS, *arch-ī-bī'-i-us*, son of the geographer Ptolemy.

ARCHIDAMIA, *arch-ī-dā'-mī-a*. 1. A priestess of Ceres, was enamoured of Aristomenes, whom she released when he was taken prisoner by a female attendant at Ceres' festivals. 2. A Spartan woman, daughter of Cleadas. When the Spartans resolved to send their women to Crete on the approach of Pyrrhus, she ran with a sword to the senate-house, exclaiming that the women were as able to fight as the men; whereon the decree was repealed.

ARCHIDAMUS, *arch-ī-dā'-mus*. 1. Son of King Theopompus of Sparta, died before his father. 2. A king of Sparta, 668 B.C., son of Anaxidāmus, was succeeded by Agasicles. 3. Another, 361—338 B.C., son of Agesilaus II., of the Proclidæ family. 4. Another, son of Zeuxidāmus, succeeded his grandfather Leotychidas, 469 B.C., defeated the Argives and Arcadians, privately assisted the Phocians in plundering the Delphic temple, and fell in assisting Iarentum against the Romans, 427. 5. Another king, 296 B.C., son of Eudamidas. 6. Another, conquered the Helots, after a violent earthquake. 7. A son of Agesilaus II., reigned 361—338 B.C.; he led the Spartan auxiliaries to Cleombrotus at the battle of Leuctra, and fell fighting with the Lucanians.

ARCHIDÆUS, *arch-ī-dē'-us*, son of King Amyntas of Macedonia.

ARCHIDIUM, *arch-ī-dī'-i-um*, a city of Crete, named after Archidius, son of Tegeates,

Archigallus

ARCHIGALLUS, *arch-i-gal'-lus* (see GALLI, 2).
ARCHIGENES, *arch-i-gên-es*, a physician and writer, *temp.* Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan; born at Apamæa.

ARCHILOCHUS, *ar-chîl'-ôch-us*. 1. Of Paros, 690 B. C., wrote Elegies, Satires, Odes, and Epigrams, and first introduced Iambics; he wrote so bitter a satire against Lycambês, daughter of Neobulê, who was given by her father to another in preference to the poet, that she hanged herself. The Spartans banished him for his indelicacy. He fell in battle with the Naxians. Cicero calls virulent edicts *Archiloch'ia edicta*. 2. A son of Nestor, killed by Memnon at Troy. 3. A Greek historian, wrote a chronological table, &c., about the 20th or 30th Olympiad.

ARCHIMEDES, *arch-i-mê-dês*, a famous geometrician of Syracuse, born 287 B. C.; he invented a machine of glass that faithfully represented the motions of the heavenly bodies, the pumping screw, &c.; in the siege of Syracuse by Marcellus, Archimedes constructed machines to lift the Roman ships in the bay, and then let them fall with such violence that they sank, and he also set them on fire with burning-glasses (supposed to be metal reflectors): when the city was taken, 212, Marcellus ordered the troops to be careful to do no harm to Archimedes; but, while solving a mathematical problem, the philosopher was killed, in ignorance, by a soldier, whom he had refused to follow. Marcellus raised to him a monument, repaired by Cicero when quæstor in Sicily. Some of his treatises are extant.

ARCHIPELAGUS, *arch-i-pêl'-âg-us*, the *Ægæum Mare* (q. v.).

ARCHIPPE, *ar-chîp'-pê*, a city of the Marsi, buried by an earthquake in the lake Fucinus.

ARCHIPPUS, *ar-chîp'-pus*. 1. An ancient king of Italy. 2. A Theban philosopher, pupil of Pythagoras. 3. An Athenian archon. 4. A comic poet of Athens, of whose eight comedies only one gained a prize. 5. A philosopher, *temp.* Trajan.

ARCHITIS, *ar-chî'-tis*, Venus, at Mount Libanus.

ARCHON, *ar'-chôn*, the name of an Athenian magistracy, instituted after the death of King Codrus, the office being at first for life, then limited to ten years, and finally one. The Archontes were nine in number, chosen only from those whose ancestors had been citizens for three generations, were without bodily deformity, and produced testimonies of their dutiful behaviour to their parents, their services to their country, and the competency of their fortune; but after a time these qualifications were not strictly observed. They swore to observe the laws, administer justice fairly, and receive no bribes. The chief was called *Archon Epô'nômôs*, as giving his name to the year; he determined all causes between man and wife, took care of orphans, legacies, and wills, and punished drunkenness. The second, *Basîleus*, presided over the priestly families,

Ardeatina Via

punished impiety, offered public sacrifices, assisted at the Eleusinian and other festivals, and sat among the Areopagites: his wife had to be of pure Athenian blood and unsullied virtue. The third, *Pôlêmarchôs*, presided over foreign residents, and the families of those who had lost their lives for their country. The other six, *Thesmothêtæ*, received complaints against persons accused of impiety, bribery, and ill behaviour, settled disputes among citizens, and redressed strangers' wrongs. All the nine had the power of punishing malefactors with death. Hadrian, before he was elected emperor of Rome, was made Archon, though a foreigner, and also Plutarch. The *life* Archontes, after the death of King Codrus, were—Medon, 1070 B. C.; Acastus, 1050; Archippus, 1014; Thersippus, 995; Phorbas, 954; Megacles, 923; Diognetus, 893; Phericles, 865; Ariphron, 846; Thespius, 826; Agamemnor, 799; Æschylus, 778; Alcmaeon, 756. The *decennial* Archontes were Charops, 753 B. C.; Æsimeles, 744; Clidicus, 734; Hippomenes, 724; Leocrates, 714; Apsander, 704; Eryxias, 694. Creon was the first *annual* Archon. 2. A general of Alexander, at whose death he received the provinces of Babylon.

ARCHYTAS, *ar-chî'-tas*. 1. A musician of Mytilene, wrote on agriculture. 2. A Pythagorean, and able astronomer and geometrician, 400 B. C., son of Hestizæus of Tarentum, redeemed his preceptor Plato from the hands of the tyrant Dionysius. He was seven times elected governor of Tarentum. He invented some mathematical instruments, a wooden pigeon which could fly, and, it is said, the screw and the pulley. He perished in a shipwreck, about 394.

ARCHITENENS, *ar-chî'-ên-ens*, Apollo, from bearing the bow with which he had killed the Python.

ARCTINUS, *arc-tî'-nus*, a Milesian cyclic poet, 776 B. C.

ARCTOPHYLAX, *arc-tôph'-yl-ax*, the star Bôôtês (q. v.).

ARCTOS, *ar'-tôs*. 1. A mountain near Propontis, inhabited by giants and monsters. 2. Two constellations, Ursa Major and Minor, near the north pole, into which Arcas and his mother were changed.

ARCTURUS, *arc-tû'-rus*, a star near the tail of Ursa Major (whence the name), whose rising and setting portended tempests.

ARDALUS, *ar'-dâl-us*, a son of Vulcan, invented the pipe, and gave it to the Muses, thence called *Ardâl'idês* and *Ar'dâlîô'tî-dês*.

ARDEA, *ar'-dê-a*, formerly **ARDA**, *ar'-dû-a*, a town of Latium, built by Danaë or by a son of Ulysses and Circê, the capital of the Rutuli, was burnt by some soldiers, rebuilt, and became early a rich city, famous for its enmity to Rome. Tarquinius Superbus was besieging it when his son violated Lucretia. On its conquest it became a Roman colony, 442 B. C.

ARDEATINA VIA, *ar'-dê-â-tî-na vî'-a*, branched off from the Appia Via to Ardea.

Ardia

ARDIA, *ar'-dī-a*, capital of the *Ardīā'i*, in Illyricum.

ARDUENNA, *ar-dū-en'-na*, a large forest in the north-west of Gaul.

ARDUINE, *ar-dū-ī'-nē*, the Gauls' goddess of hunting.

ARDYS, *ar'-dys*, son of King Gyges, of Lydia, was king 673-629 B.C., took Priene, and warred with Miletus.

AREACIDÆ, *ar-c-ā'-cī-dæ*, a nation of Numidia.

AREGONIS, *ā-rē'-gōn-is*, bore Mopsus to Ampyx.

ARELATUM, *ār-ē-lā'-tum*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis.

ARELIUS, *a-rel'-lī-us*. 1. A painter of Rome, temp. Augustus. 2. A miser.

AREMORICA, *ar-e-mor'-ī-ca*, part of Gaul, now Brittany.

ARENA, *ā-rē'-na*, and **ARENE**, *ā-rē'-nē*, a city of Messenia.

ARENACUM, *a-re'-nāc-um*, a town of Germany.

AREOPAGITÆ, *ā-rē'-ō-pā-gē'-tæ*, judges of the **AREOPAGUS**, *ā-rē'-ōp'-ā-gus*, a court which sat on a small eminence near Athens, instituted by Cecrops or Cranaus, and remodelled by Solon. They were the most worthy and religious of the Athenians, and such archons as had discharged their office satisfactorily; but later, many of the members were of loose morals. The court took cognizance of murders, impiety, immorality, and idleness, watched over the laws, and managed the public treasury. They always sat in the open air, and heard causes and gave decisions at night. They generally sat on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of each month. Their authority was respected and their decisions esteemed till the reforms of Pericles, who was refused admittance among them. St. Paul appeared before them.

ARES, *ār'-ēs*, see **MARS**.

ARESTHANAS, *ā-res'-thā-nas*, a countryman whose goat suckled Æsculapius (q. v.).

ARESTORIDES, *ā-res-tōr'-ī-dēs*, **ARGUS** (2), son of **ARESTOR**, *ā-res'-tor*.

ARETA, *ār'-ē-ta*. 1. Mother of Aristippus the philosopher. 2. A daughter of Dionysius, married Dion, and was thrown into the sea. 3. A female philosopher of Cyrēnē, 377 B.C.

ARETA, *ā-rē'-ta*, daughter of Rhexenor, sprung from Neptune, bore Nausicāa to her uncle Alcīnus.

ARETÆUS, *ār-ē-tā'-us*, a physician of Cappadocia, wrote a work on agues, still extant.

ARETAPHILA, *ār-ē-tāphī'-lī-a*, wife of Melanippus, a priest of Cyrēnē; Nicocrates murdered him to marry her, but she tried to poison him, and at last had him assassinated by his brother Lysander, whom she married, but whom she caused to be thrown into the sea, on his proving as cruel as his brother.

ARETAS, *ār'-ē-tas*, a name common to several kings of Arabia Petraea.

ARETHUSA, *ār-ē-thū'-sa*. 1. A nymph of Elis, daughter of Oceanus, and one of Diana's attendants: for her change into a fountain, see

Argippe

ALPHEUS. 2. One of the Hesperides. 3. A daughter of Herileus, bore Abas to Neptune. 4. One of Actæon's dogs. 5. A lake of Upper Armenia, near the source of the Tigris: nothing sank in its waters. 6. A town of Thrace. 7. A town of Syria.

ARETIUM, *ā-rē'-tī-um* (see **ARRETIVM**).

ARETUS, *ā-rē'-tus*. 1. A son of Nestor and Anaxibia. 2. A Trojan, killed by Automedon. 3. A famous warrior, treacherously killed by King Lycurgus of Arcadia.

AREUS, *a'-reus*. 1. A king of Sparta, was preferred in the succession, 309 B.C., to Cleonymus, brother of Acrotatus, who had allied with Pyrrhus: he aided Athens when besieged by Antigonus I, and died at Corinth, 265. 2. A king of Sparta, son and successor of Acrotatus II. 3. A philosopher of Alexandria, intimate with Augustus. 4. A poet of Laconia.

AREVACÆ, *ā-rē'-vā-cæ*, a Celtiberian tribe.

ARGÆUS, *ar-gæ'-us*, and **ARGÆUS**, *ar-gæ'-eus*. 1. A son of Apollo and Cyrēnē. 2. Son and successor of King Perdiccas of Macedonia. 3. A mountain of Cappadocia. 4. A son of Ptolemy, killed by his brother. 5. A son of Licymnius.

ARGANTHONIUS, *ar-gan-thō'-nī-us*, a long-lived king of Tartessus.

ARGE, *ar'-gē*. 1. A beautiful huntress, made a stag by Apollo. 2. A Cyclops. 3. A daughter of Thespius, bore two sons to Hercules. 4. A nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Juno.

ARGENNUM, *ar-gēn'-num*, a promontory of Ionia.

ARGENTORATUM, *ar-gen-to-rā'-tum*, a town in Gallia Belgica.

ARGES, *ar'-ges*, son of Coelus and Terra, had only one eye in his forehead.

ARGÆUS, *ar'-gæus*, son of King Perdiccas of Macedonia, succeeded on the deposition of Amyntas.

ARGI, *ar'-gī* (see **ARGOS**).

ARGIA, *ar-gī'-a*. 1. Daughter of Adrastus, married Polynices, and was put to death by Creon for burying her husband against Creon's orders. 2. Argolis (q. v.). 3. An Oceanid. 4. Wife of Inachus, bore Io. 5. Mother of Argos, by Polybus. 6. A daughter of Autesion, married Aristodemus.

ARGIAS, *ar'-gī-as*, founded Chalcedon, 606 B.C.

ARGILETUM, *ar-gī-lē'-tum*, a trading quarter at Rome, near the Palatium.

ARGILIUS, *ar-gīl'-i-us*, revealed Pausanias's correspondence with the Persian king to the Ephori of Sparta.

ARGILLUS, *ar-gīl'-lus*, a mountain of Egypt near the Nile.

ARGILUS, *ar'-gīl-us*, a town of Macedonia, near the Strymon, built by a colony of Andrians.

ARGINUSÆ, *ar-gī-nū'-sæ*, three islets between Mytiene and Methymna, where Conon defeated the Spartan fleet, 406 B.C.

ARGIPHONTES, *ar-gī-phōn'-tes*, Mercury, from killing the hundred-eyed *Argus*.

ARGIPPEI, *ar-gīp'-pē-i*, a Sauromatian

Argius

people, born bald and with flat noses; they lived on trees.

ARGIUS, *ar-gi-us*, steward of the emperor Galba, privately interred the body of his master in his gardens.

ARGIVA, *ar-gi-va*, name of Juno at Argos and Sparta.

ARGIVI, *ar-gi-vi*, strictly denotes the inhabitants of Argos (q. v.), but is indiscriminately applied by the poets to all Greece.

ARGO, *ar-gō*, the famous ship which carried the Argonautæ (q. v.)—Jason and his fifty-four companions—to Colchis to recover the golden fleece. The *Argo* had fifty oars, and on her prow a beam (cut in the forest of Dodona by Pallas), which gave the Argonauts oracles. The ship was afterwards consecrated to Neptune, and made a constellation: Jason was killed by a beam which fell from the top of the *Argo* as he lay on the ground near it.

ARGOLICUS SINUS, *ar-gōl'-ic-us sin'-us*, a bay of Argolis.

ARGOLIS and ARGIA, *ar-gōl-is*, *ar-gi-a*, a country of Peloponnesus, between Arcadia and the Ægean: its capital was Argos (q. v.).

ARGON, *ar-gōn*, a descendant of Hercules, reigned in Lydia 505 years before Gyges.

ARGONAUTÆ, *ar-gō-nau't-æ*, the heroes who went with Jason on the *Argo* (q. v.) to Colchis, 1263 B.C., seventy-nine years before the fall of Troy. This expedition was caused as follows:—King Athamas of Thebes had married Ino, daughter of Cadmus, whom he divorced to marry Nephelē, who bore him Phryxus and Hellē; Nephelē was subject to madness, and Athamas divorced her to again marry Ino, who bore him Leearchus and Melicerta. Ino, who hated Nephelē's children, caused Thebes to be visited by a pestilence by poisoning all the grain that had been sown, and the oracle, which she had corrupted, ordained the sacrifice of Nephelē's children; they fled to Colchis, where Phryxus (Helle having been lost on the voyage) was received by his near relation King Æetēs. The voyage had been performed through the air on a ram—the offspring of Neptune and the nymph Theophānē—which had a golden fleece and wings, and could speak, and from his back Helle had fallen into the sea (thence named the *Hellespont*): at Colchis Phryxus sacrificed the ram and dedicated the fleece to Jupiter, and married Chalciope, daughter of Æetes, but Æetes murdered him to get the fleece. Soon after Pelias promised to give the crown he usurped to his nephew Jason (q. v.), Æeson's son, if he would avenge their common relation Phryxus, and Jason at once embarked with the young princes of Greece in the *Argo*: they spent two years at Lemnos, and became progenitors of a new race by the Lemnian women who had murdered their husbands (*see* HYPERSIPYLE); thence visited Samothrace, Troas, and Cyzicum. Driven back by a storm at night to Cyzicum, they were mistaken for Pelasgi, and attacked, when King Cyzicus was killed by Jason, who atoned for the involuntary homicide by a splendid funeral, a sacrifice to

Argonautæ

Cybēle, and a temple to her on Mount Dindymus; thence they went to Bebrycia (Bithynia), where Pollux slew King Amycus in the combat of the cestus; next to Salmydessus, where they delivered from the harpies King Phineus, who steered them through the Cyanææ; entering the Euxine, they visited the Mariandyni, where they lost two companions, Idmon and the pilot Tiphys; next the isle Ærcia, where they found Phryxus' children, whom Æetes had sent to Greece to take their father's kingdom; and then they went to Æa, the capital of Colchis. Æetes promised to deliver the fleece if Jason would, in a single day, tame two bulls,—which had brazen feet and horns, and vomited fire,—and tie them to an adamant plough, and plough a field of two acres never before cultivated; then sow the teeth of a dragon from which armed men were to spring, and slay them with his own hand; and lastly go and kill the sleepless dragon guarding the tree on which the fleece hung. By the aid of the magical arts of Medea, who had fallen in love with him, and whom he promised to marry and take to Greece, Jason did all this in a day, the armed men at once turning their weapons against themselves on his throwing a stone in their midst. He and Medea immediately set out with the fleece, murdered her brother Absyrtus, who pursued them, and strewed his limbs in the way to stop Æetes's pursuit; they entered the Palus Mæotis, and came to the isle Peucestes, and to that of Circē, who refused to purify Jason from the murder of Absyrtus; they entered the Mediterranean by the Pillars of Hercules, and passed the straits of Charybdis and Scylla, where Tethys, wife of the argonaut Peleus, preserved them, and Orpheus's eloquence saved them from the Sirens: they arrived at the isle of the Phæacians, where they met the enemy's fleet, which had come up a different course: it was agreed that Medea should be restored, if she had not been actually married to Jason, but the umpire, King Alcinoüs's wife, had the marriage performed by night, and declared Æetes's claim void. From Phæacia the Argonauts came to the bay of Ambracia, and, after being driven to Africa, and many disasters, at last reached Melea in Peloponnesus, where Jason was purified, and soon after arrived in Thessaly. The impracticability of the above voyaging is apparent. According to Apollonius Rhodius, they sailed from the Euxine up a mouth of the Danube for some way, then carried the ship across to the Adriatic, where they met and killed Absyrtus, who had similarly crossed; but the Dodonean beam on the prow of the *Argo* (q. v.) declared Jason would never return home, unless purified; so they went to the isle Æa, where Æetes's sister Circe unwittingly purified him. According to a third tradition, they a second time visited Colchis, and went to many parts of Asia. The number of the Argonautæ is variously given at fifty-four, fifty, and forty-five: the following are usually enumerated:—Jason (the chief), Acastus, Actor, Admetus, Æsculapius,

Argos

Ætalides, *Almenus*, *Amphiaraus*, *Amphidamus*, *Amphion*, *Anceus* son of *Lycurgus*, *Anceus* son of *Neptune*, *Areus*, *Argus* son of *Danaus*, *Argus* son of *Phryxus*, *Armenus*, *Ascalaphus*, *Asterion*, *Asterius*, *Augeas*, *Atalanta* daughter of *Schœneus* (disguised as a man), *Autolycus*, *Azorus*, *Buphagus*, *Butes*, *Calais*, *Canthus*, *Castor*, *Ceneus*, *Cepheus*, *Cius*, *Clytius*, *Iphitus*, *Coronus*, *Deucalion*, *Echion*, *Ergynus*, *Euphemus*, *Eribotes*, *Euryalus*, *Eurydamus*, *Eurythion*, *Eurytus*, *Glaucus*, *Hercules*, *Idas*, *Ialmenus*, *Idmon*, *Iolaus*, *Iphiclus* son of *Thestius*, *Iphiclus* son of *Philaocus*, *Iphis*, *Lyncæus*, *Iritus*, *Laertes*, *Laocoon*, *Leodatus*, *Leitus*, *Meleager*, *Menætius*, *Mopsus*, *Nauplius*, *Neleus*, *Nestor*, *Oilæus*, *Orpheus*, *Palemon*, *Peleus*, *Telamon*, *Periclymenes*, *Peneleus*, *Philoctetes*, *Phlias*, *Pollux*, *Polyphemus*, *Pœas*, *Phanus*, *Phalerus*, *Phocas*, *Priæus*, *Talaus*, *Tiphys*, *Staphilus*, *Iphitus* (two of the name), *Theseus*, and *Pirithous*: *Æsculapius* was physician, and *Tiphys* pilot, to the crew.

ARGOS, *ar'-gôs* (sing. neut., and **ARGI**, *ar'-gi*, masc. pl.). 1. The capital of *Argolis*, two miles from the *Argolicus Sinus*, was built by seven *Cyclôpes* (not *Vulcan's*) from *Syria*. The kingdom was founded by *Inachus*, 1856 B.C., and, after flourishing 550 years, was united to the crown of *Mycenæ*: his eight successors, the *Inachidæ*, were *Phoroneus*, *Apis*, *Argus*, *Chrysaus*, *Phorbis*, *Triopas*, *Stelenus*, and *Gelanor*, the last of whom was expelled by *Danaus*, whom he had received hospitably, and who reigned next with his descendants the *Bêtidæ*, over *Argos*. *Agamemnon* was king of *Argos* during the *Trojan* war, and, eighty years after, the *Heraclidæ* seized the *Peloponnesus* and deposed the kings. The chief deity was *Juno*. 2. **PELAGICON**, *pîl-as'-gîc-on*, a town of *Thessaly*. 3. **AMPHILOCHIUM**, *am-phî-lôch'-i-um*, a town of *Epirus*.

ARGUS, *ar'-gus*. 1. A king of *Argos* seventy years. 2. **ARESTORIDES**, *ar-es-tôr'-i-dês*, a son of *Arestor*, married *Ismênê*, daughter of *Asopus*. As he had a hundred eyes, of which only two slept at a time, *Juno* set him to watch *Io*, but *Mercury* lulled him asleep with his lyre and slew him; his eyes were put by *Juno* on the tail of the peacock, her sacred bird. 3. A son of *Agenor*. 4. A son of *Danaus*, built the *Argo*. 5. The son of *Jupiter* and *Niobê*, built *Argos*, and married *Evadne*, daughter of *Strymon*. 6. A son of *Pyras* and *Callirhœ*. 7. A son of *Phryxus*. 8. A son of *Polybus*. 9. One of *Actæon's* dogs. 10. A dog of *Ulysses*.

ARGYNNIS, *ar-gyn'-nis*, a name of *Venus*, which she received from **ARGYNNUS**, a favourite youth of *Agamemnon*, drowned in the *Cephus*.

ARGYRA, *ar'-gÿr-a* (1. see **SELIMNUS**). 2. A city of *Troas*. 3. The birthplace of *Diodorus Siculus* in *Sicily*.

ARGYRASPIDÆ, *ar-gÿr-as'-pî-dês*, the name of a *Macedonian* legion, from their silver shields.

Ariarathes

ARGYRIPA, *ar-gÿr'-îp-a*, afterwards **ARPI**, a town of *Apulia*, built by *Diomêdês* after the *Trojan* war.

ARIA, *âr'-î-a*. 1. A country of *Asia*, east of *Parthia*. 2. Wife of *Pætus Cecinna* of *Padua*, a senator accused of conspiracy against *Claudius*; she killed herself, and her husband followed the example.

ARIADNE, *âr-î-ad'-nê*, daughter of *King Minos II.* of *Crete*, by *Pasiphæe*, fell in love with *Theseus*, and gave him a clue to extricate himself from the labyrinth where he was shut up to be eaten by the *Minotaur*. After slaying the monster, *Theseus* married *Ariadne*, but deserted her at *Naxos*, where she was detained by *Diana*. *Ariadne* was afterwards loved by *Bacchus*, who gave her a crown of seven stars, which, after her death, was made a constellation.

ARIÆUS, *âr-î-æ'-us*, succeeded to the command of *Cyrus's* army after the battle of *Cunaxa*, 401 B.C.

ARIAMNES, *âr-î-am'-nês*, a king of *Cappadocia*, succeeded his father, *Ariarathes III.*

ARIANI, *âr-î-â'-ni*, and **ARIENI**, *âr-î-ê'-ni*, the people of the eastern provinces (*Ariana*) of the *Persian* empire.

ARIANTAS, *âr-î-an'-tas*, a king of *Scythia*.
ARIARATHES I., *âr-î-a-râ'-thês*. 1. A king of *Cappadocia*, gained much glory in *Darius Ochus's* expedition against *Egypt*. 2. *Ariarathes II.*, nephew of *Ariarathes I.*, was defeated and hanged, aged 80, 322 B.C., by *Alexander's* general *Perdiccas*. 3. *Ariarathes III.*, son of *Ariarathes II.*, after *Perdiccas's* death, recovered *Cappadocia* from *Amyntas*, the *Macedonian* general, and was succeeded by his son *Ariamnes*. 4. *Ariarathes IV.*, succeeded his father *Ariamnes*, married *Stratonice*, daughter of *Antiochus VI.*, *Enthôos*, and died 220 B.C. 5. *Ariarathes V.*, succeeded his father *Ariarathes IV.*, married *Antiochia*, daughter of *King Antiochus*, whom he assisted against the *Romans*, and at whose death he had to buy off the *Romans* from invading his kingdom. 6. *Ariarathes VI.*, **PHILOPATOR**, *phîl-ôp'-â-tor*, succeeded his father, *Ariarathes V.*, 166 B.C.: by aid of the *Romans* he held his throne against a favourite of *King Demetrius* of *Syria*; he was killed in war with the usurper *Aristonicus* of *Pergamus*, and his wife *Laodice* murdered five of his six children. 7. *Ariarathes VII.*, who alone of the children of *Ariarathes VI.* escaped being murdered, married *Laodice*, sister of *Mithridates Eupator*; he was murdered by an illegitimate brother, and his wife married *King Nicomedes*, of *Bithynia*, who received *Cappadocia*; but *Mithridates* declared war against him. 8. *Ariarathes VIII.*, son of *Ariarathes VII.*, was made king by his uncle *Mithridates*, against whom he declared war, but was assassinated. 9. *Ariarathes IX.*, brother of *Ariarathes VIII.*, was made king by the *Cappadocians*, but expelled by *Mithridates*, who placed his own son on the throne: he died of a broken heart, and on the arbitration of the *Romans*, *Ariobarzânês* was

Ariaspe

placed on the throne. 10. Ariarathes X., succeeded his brother Ariobarzanes on the Cappadocian throne, but was deposed by M. Antony for Sisenna, eldest son of Glaphyra: he recovered it for a while, but soon had to yield it to Archelaus, second son of Glaphyra, 36 B.C.

ARIASPE, *ar-i-as'-pæ*, a people in the south of Persia.

ARICIA, *ar-i-cī-a*. 1. An Athenian princess, niece of Ægeus, married Hippolytus (q.v.) after he was raised from the dead by Æsculapius, and bore Virbius. 2. A town of Latium, built by Hippolytus, son of Theseus, in honour of his wife. In the temple of Diana, built there by Theseus, the same rites were practised as at Tauris: in the famous grove near it, on the Appian way, beyond Mount Albānus, the nymph Egeria (q.v.) resided, and no horses would ever enter it because Hippolytus had been killed by them.

ARICINA, *ar-i-cī-na*. 1. Diana, from her temple near Aricia (2, q.v.). 2. The mother of Octavius.

ARIDÆUS, *ar-i-dæ'-us*. 1. A companion of the younger Cyrus, betrayed to Artaxerxes the surviving Greeks in their return. 2. An illegitimate son of Philip, was made king of Macedonia after Alexander's death, till Roxane should give birth to a legitimate heir: he held power for seven years, and was put to death with his wife Eurydice by Olympias.

ARIENIS, *ar-i-ē'-nis*, daughter of Alyattes, married Astyages.

ARIMA, *ar-i-ma*, a place of Cilicia, or Syria, where Typhæus was crushed under the ground.

ARIMASPI, *ar-i-mas'-pi* (see ARIMASPIAS).

ARIMASPIAS, *ar-i-mas'-pi-as*, a mythical river of northern Scythia, with golden sands. The neighbouring people, *Arimaspi*, had but one eye, in the middle of their forehead, and constantly warred with the griffins, monsters that collected the gold from the river.

ARIMI, *ar-im-i*, a people of Syria.

ARIMINUM, *ar-i-min-um*, a city of Italy, on the *Ariminus*, on the borders of Gaul, on the Adriatic, founded by a colony of Umbrians, and colonized by the Romans 268 B.C.

ARIMPHÆI, *ar-im-phæ'-i*, a people of Scythia, near the Riphæan mountains, noted for mildness.

ARIMUS, *ar-im-us*, a king of Mysia.

ARIOBARZANES, *ar-i-ō-bar-zā'-nes*. 1. Was made king of Cappadocia 93 B.C., after Ariarathes IX., by the Romans, who again restored him after his expulsion by Mithridates: he fought on Pompey's side at Pharsalia, and he and his kingdom were preserved by means of Cicero. 2. A satrap of Phrygia, seized and held Pontus for twenty-six years after the death of Mithridates, by whose son he was succeeded. 3. A general of Darius, held the passes of Susa against Alexander, and was killed when trying to seize Persepolis. 4. A Mede, appointed by Tiberius to settle the troubles of Armenia. 5. A satrap, revolted from the Persian king. 6. A

Aristagoras

mountain between Parthia and the Massagætæ.

ARIOMARDUS, *ar-i-ō-mar'-dus*, a son of Darius, accompanied Xerxes against Greece.

ARIOMEDES, *ar-i-ō-mē'-des*, a pilot of Xerxes.

ARION, *ar-i-ō-ni*. 1. A famous lyric poet and musician, 625 B.C., son of Cyclos of Methymna. By his profession he gained great wealth: he went once into Sicily, and on returning the sailors resolved to murder him to obtain his riches, but allowed him first to play some tunes; the music attracted some dolphins, and Arion, throwing himself overboard, was carried on the back of one of them to Tænarus, whence he hastened to Periander, who crucified the sailors on their arrival. 2. A horse sprung from Ceres (who had assumed the equine form when seeking Proserpine, to avoid Neptune), and Neptune, who changed himself into a horse. (See HERA 2.) He had the power of speech, the feet on the right side like those of a man, and the rest of the body like a horse; he was brought up by the Nereids, was used by Neptune for his chariot, and was given by him to Copreus, who gave him to Hercules, and the latter gave him to King Adrastus of Argos, who won the prize with him at the Nemean games.

ARIOVISTUS, *ar-i-ō-vi's'-tus*, a king of Germany, was defeated, 58 B.C., by Cæsar, with the loss of 80,000 men.

ARISBA, *ar-is'-ba*. 1. A town of Lesbos, destroyed by an earthquake. 2. A Mytilenean colony in Troas, destroyed by the Trojans before the Greeks came.

ARISTÆNETUS, *ar-is-tæ'-nē'-tus*, an epistolary writer, A.D. 358.

ARISTÆUS, *ar-is-tæ'-us*. 1. A son of Apollo and the nymph Cyrênê, was born in the deserts of Libya, reared by the Seasons, and fed on nectar and ambrosia: he travelled much, and at last reached Greece, where he married Autônôê, daughter of Cadmus, who bore Actæon. He afterwards loved and pursued Orpheus's wife Eurydice, who fled, and died from being stung by a serpent in the grass, whereon the gods destroyed the bees of Aristæus; by his mother's advice he consulted Proteus, and appeased the manes of Eurydice by the sacrifice of four bulls and four heifers. Swarms of bees sprang from the decaying carcasses, and restored Aristæus to prosperity. He died on Mount Hæmus, where he had established himself, and was deified; he taught men the cultivation of the olive, the management of bees, &c. 2. The Corinthian commander at the siege of Potidæa, was taken and slain by the Athenians.

ARISTAGORAS, *ar-is-tāg'-ōr-as*. 1. Wrote a history of Egypt. 2. Son-in-law of Histæus, tyrant of Milêtus; having failed in an attempt on Naxos, 501 B.C., he revolted from Darius, incited the Ionians (assisted by the Athenians) against Persia, and burnt Sardis, 499, at which the king was so exasperated as to order his servants every evening to remind

Aristarchus

him to punish Aristagoras: he was slain by the Edonians, 497. 3. A native of Cumæ.

ARISTARCHUS, *är-is-tar'-chus*. 1. A famous grammarian and severe critic, of Samothrace, 156 B.C., pupil of Aristophanes (2); lived chiefly at Alexandria, and educated the sons of Ptolemy Philometer; he revised Homer's poems, and wrote above 800 commentaries; in old age he became dropsical, and starved himself in Cyprus, aged 72; his two sons, Aristarchus and Aristagoras, were famous for stupidity. 2. A tragic poet of Tegea in Arcadia, 454 B.C.: of his seventy tragedies only two gained prizes. 3. An astronomer of Samos, 270 B.C., was the first to teach that the earth revolved on its own axis and round the sun; for this he was accused of impicity.

ARISTEAS, *ä-ris'-tē-as*, a poet of Proconessus, reappeared seven years after his death to his countrymen, and 540 years after to the people of Metapontum, and ordered them to raise a statue near the temple of Apollo: he wrote an epic on the Arimaspi.

ARISTERA, *ä-ris'-tēr-ä*, an isle south-east of Argolis.

ARISTHENES, *ä-ris'-thēn-ēs*, a shepherd, saved the infant Æsculapius when exposed by his mother.

ARISTIBUS, *är-is-ti'-bus*, a river of Pæonia.

ARISTIDES, *är-is-ti'-dēs*. 1. Of Athens, son of Lysimachus, and from his temperance and virtue surnamed THE JUST, was the rival of Themistocles, by whose influence he was ostracised for ten years, 484 B.C., but recalled in six years; he served at Salamis, 480, and was chief commander with Pausanias against Mardonius at Platæa, 479; he died very poor, about 468, and the expenses of his funeral and his two daughters' dowries were paid by the public. 2. An athlete, victor at Olympic, Nemean, and Pythian games. 3. A painter at Thebes in Bœotia, 350 B.C. 4. A Greek orator of Smyrna: wrote so pathetic a letter to M. Antoninus, on the city being destroyed by an earthquake, that the emperor ordered it to be at once rebuilt, and the citizens raised a statue to Aristides. 5. A native of Locris. 6. A historian of Miletus, wrote a romance, *Milesiaca*; whence the application of the term *Milesian* to works of fiction.

ARISTILLUS, *är-is-ti'l'-lus*, an Alexandrian astronomer, 300 B.C.

ARISTION, *ä-ris'-ti-ön*, a sophist of Athens, seized the government by the aid of Mithridates' general Archelaus, and poisoned himself when defeated by Sulla, 87 B.C.

ARISTIPPUS, *är-is-ti'p'-pus*. 1. The elder, a philosopher of Cyrēnē, 370 B.C., pupil of Socrates, and founder of the *Cyrenaics*, distinguished himself for his voluptuousness, in support of which he wrote a book, as also a history of Libya. 2. The younger, grandson of (1), flourished 363 B.C., and was also a Cyrenaic. 3. A tyrant of Argos, fell in a battle with Aratus, 242 B.C.

ARISTIUS, M., *ä-ris'-ti-us*. 1. A tribune in

Aristomenes

Cæsar's army. 2. Author of a satire, the Cyclops. 3. See FUSCUS.

ARISTOBULUS, *ä-ris'-tö-bül'-lus*. 1. A name of several kings and high priests of Judæa. 2. An attendant and biographer of Alexander the Great. 3. A philosopher of Judæa, 150 B.C.

ARISTOCLES, *ä-ris'-tö-clēs*, a Peripatetic philosopher of Messenia, wrote on the history of philosophy, rhetoric, and morals.

ARISTOCLIDES, *ä-ris'-tö-clī'-dēs*, a tyrant of Orchomenos.

ARISTOCRATES, *är-is-töc'-rī-tēs*. 1. A king of Arcadia, killed by his subjects for offering violence to Diana's priestess. 2. Grandson of (1), stoned to death 682 B.C., for taking bribes in the second Messenian war. 3. A man who attempted to upset the democracy at Athens. 4. An Athenian general, assisted Corcyra.

ARISTOCREON, *är-is-töc'-rē-ön*, wrote on geography.

ARISTOCRITUS, *är-is-töc'-rīt-us*, wrote about Miletus.

ARISTODEME, *ä-ris'-tö-dē'-mē*, a daughter of Priam.

ARISTODEMUS, *ä-ris'-tö-dē'-mus*. 1. Son of Aristomachus and one of the Heraclidæ, with his brothers Temenus and Cresphontes, invaded and conquered Peloponnesus, 1104 B.C.; by his wife Argia he had the twins *Procles* and *Eurysthenes*; he was killed by a thunderbolt at Naupactum, but, according to others, died at Delphi in Phocis. 2. A king of Messenia, successfully warred with Sparta (see *PARTHENIÆ*): sacrificed his daughter for his country, and out of remorse killed himself, 724 B.C. 3. A tyrant of Cumæ. 4. A philosopher of Ægina. 5. A Spartan, tutor to Pausanias's children. 6. A tutor to the children of Pompey. 7. A tyrant of Arcadia. 8. A Carian, wrote a history of painting. 9. A philosopher of Nysa, 68 B.C.

ARISTOGENES, *är-is-tö'-gēn-ēs*, a physician of Cnidos.

ARISTOGITON, *ä-ris'-tö-gi'-tön*, of Athens, with Harmodius led to the deliverance of the city from the Pisistratidæ by the murder of Hipparchus, 514 B.C. They were greatly honoured: their statues were carried away by Xerxes.

ARISTOMACHE, *är-is-tön'-ä-chē*. 1. The wife of Dionysius of Syracuse. 2. The wife of Dion. 3. A poetess.

ARISTOMACHUS, *är-is-töm'-ä-chus*. 1. An Athenian, wrote on the preparation of wine. 2. A man who devoted his life to rearing bees. 3. The son of Cleodæus, was father of the Heraclidæ (q. v.). 4. A tyrant of Argos, resigned by advice of Aratus.

ARISTOMENES, *är-is-töm'-ēn-ēs*. 1. A commander of the fleet of Darius on the Hellespont, defeated by the Macedonians. 2. A famous general of Messenia, surnamed THE JUST, incited his countrymen to throw off the Spartan yoke, 685 B.C.; became their general; often entered Sparta in disguise; was twice made prisoner, but escaped, and on the Spartan

Ariston

conquest of Ira, 668, withdrew to Ialysus, in Rhodes.

ARISTON, *ä-ris'-tön*. 1. Son of King Agasicles of Sparta, was father of Demaratus by his third wife. 2. An Ætolian general. 3. A sculptor. 4. A Corinthian, assisted the Syracusans against the Athenians. 5. An officer of Alexander. 6. A tyrant of Methymna, killed by the Macedonians at Chios. 7. A philosopher of Chios, 260 B.C., pupil of Zeno the Stoic; died of sunstroke. 8. A lawyer, *temp.* Trajan, of whom Pliny has written a eulogy. 9. A Peripatetic philosopher of Alexandria, wrote on the course of the Nile. 10. A wrestler of Argos. 11. A musician of Athens. 12. A tragic poet. 13. A Peripatetic of Cos, 230 B.C.

ARISTONAUTÆ, *ä-ris'-tö-nau'-tæ*, the naval dock of Pellênæ.

ARISTONICUS, *ä-ris'-tö-ni'-cus*. 1. Son of Eumenes II., laid claim to Pergamus, 133 B.C., was defeated by the consul Perpenna, and strangled, 129. 2. A musician of Olynthus. 3. A grammarian of Alexandria; wrote commentaries, &c.

ARISTONYMUS, *är-is-tö'-nÿm-us*, comic poet, became the librarian of Alexandria under Ptolemy Philadelphus; he died aged 76.

ARISTOPHANES, *är-is-tö-ph'ä-nës*. 1. A famous comic poet of Athens, born 444 B.C., son of Philip of Ægina, wrote 54 comedies, of which only eleven are extant: his poems were characterized by great wit, but disfigured by licentiousness: the old comedy, of which Aristophanes was the type, was so personal that a law was passed forbidding the comic writers from referring to or representing any living persons on the stage: he died about 380. 2. The *Grammarian*, native of Byzantium, was keeper of the Alexandrine Museum under Ptolemy Euergetes.

ARISTOPHILIDES, *ä-ris'-tö-ph'il'-i-dës*, a king of Tarentum, *temp.* Darius, son of Hystaspes.

ARISTOPHON, *ä-ris'-tö'-phöu*. 1. A painter, *temp.* Socrates. 2. A comic poet, *temp.* Alexander.

ARISTOR, *ä-ris'-tor*, father of hundred-eyed Argus (*Aristö'i'dës*).

ARISTOTELES, *är-is-tö't'-ël-ës*. 1. A famous philosopher, son of the physician Nicomachus and Festiada; was born at Stagira, 384 B.C., and was for twenty years a pupil of Plato at Athens, where he afterwards opened a school. Various stories, probably apocryphal, are related of disagreement between him and his old master; but his philosophy is the natural development of Plato's, or rather Plato's systematized and worked out. He was preceptor to Alexander, 342—335, and highly esteemed; but in Alexander's later years a coolness arose; Alexander wished him to write a history of animals, and for this supplied him with 800 talents, and in his Asiatic expedition employed above 1,000 men to collect specimens to be sent to the philosopher. Aristotle left Athens on being charged with impiety, and died at Chalcis in Eubœa, 322, leaving a son Nicomachus. His writings and library were bequeathed to

Arnobius

Theophrastus, and the people of Stagira instituted *Aristö't'ëlä*. 2. A magistrate of Athens. 3. A commentator on the Iliad. 4. An orator of Sicily. 5. A friend of Æschines.

ARISTOTIMUS, *ä-ris'-tö-ti'-mus*, tyrant of Elis, 271 B.C.

ARISTOXENUS, *är-is-tox'-ën-us*. 1. A famous musician of Tarentum, 318 B.C., wrote 453 treatises on philosophy, history, &c. 2. A philosopher of Cyrênë. 3. A poet of Selinus. 4. A Pythagorean.

ARISTUS, *ä-ris'-tus*, a native of Salamis, wrote on Alexander's expedition.

ARISTYLLUS, *är-is-tyl'-lus*. 1. An astronomer of Alexandria, 292 B.C. 2. A poet.

ARIUS, *är-i-us*. 1. The originator of the *Arian* controversy, denied the eternal divinity and consubstantiality of Christ; after much persecution he triumphed over Athanasius, and died, A.D. 336, the night he was to enter the church of Constantinople in triumph. 2. A river of Gaul.

ARIUSIA, *är-i-i'-sî-a*, a district on the north coast of Chios.

ARMENE, *ar'-mën-ë*, a coast town of Paphlagonia.

ARMENES, *ar'-mën-ës*, a son of Nabis, led in triumph at Rome.

ARMENIA, *ar-mën'-i-a*, a large country of Asia, divided into Upper or Major (bounded E. by Media, N. by Iberia, and S. by Mesopotamia), and Lower or Minor (bounded by Cappadocia, Armenia Major, Syria, Cilicia, and the Euphrates). It was long under the Persians, then was conquered by Alexander, was made a province by the Romans, and enjoyed under some emperors the privilege of electing its own kings, but was afterwards reduced, and was rejoined to Persia A.D. 226: it was named from Armenus: Venus Anaitis was chiefly worshipped.

ARMENUS, *ar'-mën-us*, of Thessaly, an Argonaut.

ARMILLATUS, *ar-mil-lä'-tus*, one of Domitian's favourites.

ARMILUSTRIUM, *ar-ni-lus'-tri-um*, a Roman festival, instituted 211 B.C., and celebrated on the 19th of October with the music of flutes, and sacrifices; the people appeared in arms.

ARMINIUS, *ar-mi'n'-i-us*, a brave chief of the Cherusci, was eventually defeated by Germanicus, A.D. 16, and, on aiming at sovereign power, was poisoned by a friend, 19, aged 37.

ARMORICA, *ar-nö'r'-ic-a*, the part of Celtic Gaul extending from the Ligëris to the Sëquana, famous for its bellicose inhabitants, the *Armö'r'ic'i*.

ARNE, *ar-në*. 1. A daughter of Æölus, gave her name to a town in Thessaly and another in Bœotia: she was loved by Neptune in the form of a bull. 2. A city of Lycia, afterwards Xanthus. 3. A town of Umbria.

ARNI, *ar-ni*, a people of Italy, destroyed by Hercules.

ARNISSA, *ar-nis'-sa*, a town in Macedonia. ARNOBIUS, *ar-nö'b'-i-us*, a philosopher, *temp.* Diocletian, converted to Christianity: he wrote against the heathen gods and on rhetoric,

Arnus

ARNUS, *ar'-nus*, a river of Etruria, flowing from the Apennines past Pisa to the Tyrrhenian Sea.

AROE, *ar'-ō-ē*, afterwards *Patræ*, in Achaia.

AROMATA, *ā-rō'-māt-a*, the most eastern point of Africa.

ARPI, *ar'-pī* (see ARGYRIPA).

ARPINUM, *ar'-pī'-num*, a town of the Volsci, the birthplace of Cicero and Marius.

ARRÆI, *ar'-rē'-i*, a people of Thrace.

ARRETIVM, *ār-rē'-tī-um*, a city of Etruria.

ARRIANUS, *ar'-rī'-ā'-nus*. 1. A philosopher of Nicomedia, A.D. 140, priest of Ceres and Prosperpine, pupil of Epictetus, was noted for the elegance of his diction; he wrote on Alexander's expedition, on Epictetus's dissertations, a periplus of the Euxine and Red seas, and an account of the Alāni, Bithynians, and Parthians. 2. The author of an epic on Alexander, and a poem on King Attalus of Pergamus; translated Virgil's *Georgics* into Greek.

ARRIUS, *ar'-rī'-us*. 1. A friend of Cicero and a noted gourmand. 2. A philosopher of Alexandria, interceded with Augustus not to destroy the city.

ARRUNTIUS, *ar'-run'-tī-us*. 1. A Roman consul, 22 B.C. 2. The son of (r), killed himself when accused of adultery and treason, under Tiberius, A.D. 37: Augustus had spoken of him as not unworthy of the empire, and likely to seize it.

ARSACES, *ar'-sā'-cēs*. 1. Of obscure birth; on Seleucus's defeat by the Gauls, invaded Parthia, defeated the governor Andragōras, and founded an empire, 250 B.C.: he afterwards added the kingdom of the Hyrcāni: he was deified and his successors called *Arsacīdæ* (q.v.). 2. Arsaces II., *Tīrīdātēs*, son and successor of the preceding, warred with Seleucus Callinicus, made peace, and died 211 B.C. 3. Arsaces III., *Prāpātēs*, reigned twelve years and left the kingdom to his son Phraātes. 4. A king of Pontus and Armenia, allied with the Romans, warred with the Persians successfully till ensnared and killed, after being blinded, by King Sapor. 5. The eldest son of Artabanus, who set him over Armenia on the death of King Artaxias. 6. A servant of Themistocles.

ARSACIDÆ, *ar'-sā'-cī-dæ*, the Parthian monarchs, successors of Arsaces, founder of the empire, 250 B.C., were put down by King Artaxerxes, A.D. 229.

ARSAMOSATA, *ar'-sā-mō'-sāt-a*, a town of Armenia Major.

ARSANES, *ar'-sā'-nēs*, son of Darius Ochus, and father of Darius Codomannus.

ARSANIAS, *ar'-sān'-i-as*, a river of Armenia Major.

ARSENA, *ar'-sēn-ā*, a marsh of Armenia Major.

ARSES, *ar'-sēs*, the youngest son of Darius Ochus, was raised by the eunuch Bagoas to the throne, 339 B.C., and poisoned by him with his children after three years.

ARSI, *ar'-sī-a*. 1. A wood of Etruria. 2. A rivulet between Illyricum and Istria. 3. A river flowing through Campania.

Artanes

ARSINOË, *ar'-sīn'-ō-ē*. 1. Daughter of Leucippus and Philodice, bore Æsculapius to Apollo, and was deified at Sparta. 2. A daughter of Phlegesus. 3. The sister and wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, was deified as *Vēnus Zēphyrītis*. 4. A daughter of Ptolemy Lagus, married King Lysimachus of Macedonia, 300 B.C.; on her husband's death, her half-brother Ceraunus murdered her two sons, married her, and ascended the Macedonian throne: in 279 she married her brother Ptolemy II., Philadelphus. 5. A younger daughter of Ptolemy Aulētēs, sister to Cleopatra, was killed by M. Antony. 6. The wife of King Magas of Cyrene. 7. A daughter of Lysimachus. 8. A fountain of Peloponnesus. 9. A town of Egypt, near lake Mæris, on the western bank of the Nile, where crocodiles were worshipped and embalmed. 10. Towns in Cilicia, Æolia, Syria, Cyprus, Lycia.

ARSITES, *ar'-sī'-tēs*, a satrap of Paphlagonia.

ARTABANUS, *ar-tā-bā'-nus*. 1. Son of Hystaspes, and brother of Darius I.; dissuaded Xerxes from the Greek expedition, and on his return assassinated him; he was killed by Artaxerxes. 2. A king of Parthia, uncle and successor of Phraātes II., fell in a war with Scythia, and was succeeded by his son Mithridātes the Great. 3. A king of Media, and afterwards of Parthia, on the expulsion of Vonones; was repulsed from Armenia by Tiberius's generals, and expelled from his throne by the usurper Tiridātes, but again restored, and died A.D. 48. 4. A king of Parthia, hostile to Vespasian. 5. A king of Sparta, warred with Caracalla, and was murdered. 6. The commander of Xerxes' guards, murdered him 465 B.C., and was soon after killed by Artaxerxes.

ARTABAZANES, *ar-tā-bā-zā'-nēs*, eldest son of Darius, tried to succeed in preference to Xerxes: also called *Ariobig'nēs* and *Artobarzā'nēs*.

ARTABAZUS, *ar-tā-baz'-us*. 1. A son of Xerxes' general Pharnaces, fled from Greece, 479 B.C., on the defeat of Mardonius. 2. A general, rebelled against Artaxerxes, was pardoned, and became a friend of Darius III., on whose murder he surrendered to Alexander. 3. An officer of Artaxerxes against Datames.

ARTABRI, *ar'-tā-brī*, a people of Lusitania.

ARTABRUM, *ar'-tā-brum*, a cape on the N.W. coast of Spain.

ARTACÆAS, *ar-tā-cæ'-as*, the tallest of Xerxes' soldiers.

ARTACÆNA, *ar-tā-cæ'-na*, a city of Asia, near Aria.

ARTACE, *ar'-tā-cē*. 1. A seaport of Cyzicus, in Propontis, and a neighbouring mountain. 2. A city of Phrygia. 3. A fortress of Bithynia.

ARTACIA, *ar-tā'-cī-a*, a Læstrygonian fountain.

ARTÆI, *ar-tæ'-i* (*noble*), the old name of the Persians.

ARTAGERAS, *ar-tā'-gēr-as*, a town of Armenia Major.

ARTANES, *ar-tā'-nēs*. 1. A king of the south of

Artaphernes

Armenia. 2. A brother of Darius, fell at Thermopylæ. 3. A tributary of the Ister. 4. A river of Colchis.

ARTAPHERNES, *ar-tā-pher-nēs*, a general of the Persians, with Datis was defeated at Marathon, 490 B.C.; he was commander of the Mysians and Lydians in Xerxes' invasion, 480.

ARTATUS, *ar-tā-tus*, a river of Illyria.

ARTAVASDES, *ar-tā-vas-dēs*. 1. A son of King Tigrānes, of Upper Armenia, wrote tragedies, and was an orator and historian; he allied with the Romans, but betrayed M. Antony in his Parthian expedition, 36 B.C.; he was reduced, taken to Egypt in golden chains, and murdered. 2 and 3. A person raised to the Armenian throne by Augustus, and another by Tiberius.

ARTAXA, *ar-tax'-a*, and ARTAXIAS, *ar-tax'-i-as*, a general of Antiōchus the Great, made Armenia a kingdom.

ARTAXARES I., *ar-tax-ā-rēs*, or ARTAXERXES, *ar-tā-xer'-xēs*. 1. A common soldier of Persia, killed Artabānus A.D. 228, and again made Persia a kingdom: he was defeated by the emperor Sevērus, and obliged to confine himself within his kingdom. 2. One of his successors, a son of Sapor, reigned eleven years, and was noted for cruelty.

ARTAXATA (-ōrum), *ar-tax-ā-ta*, the fortified capital of Upper Armenia, was built by Hannibal for King Artaxias, burnt by Corbulo, rebuilt by Tiridātes, 58 B.C., and called Neronea in honour of Nero.

ARTAXERXES I., *ar-tā-xer'-xēs*. 1. Son and successor of King Xerxes, of Persia, 464 B.C., killed his father's murderer, Artabanus, warred with the Bactrians, reconquered Egypt, and died 425. From one of his hands being longer than the other, he was called *Māc' rōcheir* or *Longim'ānus*. 2. ARTAXERXES II., NEMON, *nuēmōn*, king of Persia, 405—359 B.C., originally called *Ar'sacēs*, was son of Darius II. by Parysātis, daughter of Artaxerxes Longimānus. He had three brothers, Cyrus, Ostances, and Oxathres; Cyrus attempted a revolt, but was pardoned at his mother's entreaty, and set over Lydia and the sea-coasts. He marched against Artaxerxes, and was killed at Cunaxa, and his forces routed, 401. *The Retreat of the Ten Thousand* Greek auxiliaries of Cyrus has become famous by Xenophon's *Anabāsis*. Artaxerxes then warred with Sparta. He married his two daughters, Atossa and Amestris, and named his eldest son Darius successor, but put him to death on his conspiring. 3. ARTAXERXES III., OCHUS, *ō'-chus*, succeeded his father, Artaxerxes II., 359 B.C., after causing his elder brothers Ariaspes and Arsames to be assassinated, and established himself by murdering above eighty of his nearest relations. He recovered Egypt, destroyed Sidon, ravaged Syria, and warred with the Cadusii. He was poisoned, 338, by the eunuch Bagōas, who made Darius Codomannus king. 4. See ARTAXARES.

ARTAXIAS, *ar-tax'-i-as*. 1. Son and successor of King Artavasdes, of Armenia, was

Artobarzanes

defeated by Antony, and Tigrānes was placed on the throne. 2. ZENO, *zē'-no*, a son of Polemon, was made king of Armenia by Germanicus on the expulsion of Vonones. 3. See ARTAXA.

ARTAVCTES, *ar-tā-yc'-tēs*, Xerxes' governor of Sestos, was crucified by the Athenians for cruelty.

ARTAYNTA, *ar-tā-yn'-ta*, wife of Darius (4).

ARTAYNTES, *ar-tā-yn'-tēs*, a naval commander of Xerxes.

ARTEMBARES, *ar-tem'-bār-ēs*, a celebrated Mede in the time of Cyrus the Great.

ARTEMIDORUS, *ar-tēm-ī-dō'-rus*. 1. A native of Ephesus, wrote a history and description of the earth, 104 B.C. 2. A physician, *temp.* Hadrian. 3. DALDIANUS, *dal-dī-ā'-nus*, of Ephesus, wrote a work, still extant, on the interpretation of dreams, *temp.* Antoninus. 4. A native of Cnidus, son of the historian Theopompus, had a school at Rome, and wrote on illustrious men. He gave Julius Cæsar a paper with a warning of the conspiracy, but the latter put it aside as being of no moment at the time.

ARTEMIS, *ar-tēm-is*, the Greek name of Diana (q. v.). Her festivals, *Artēmī'sia*, were celebrated in various parts of Greece, particularly Delphi.

ARTEMISIA, *ar-tē-mīs'-i-ā*. 1. Daughter of Lygdamis, of Halicarnassus, reigned over Halicarnassus and the neighbouring country, and accompanied Xerxes with her fleet against Greece, 480 B.C. 2. A queen of Caria, daughter of King Hecatomnus, of Caria, married her brother Mausōlus, to whom she was greatly attached. On his death, 352 B.C., she invited all the literary men of the age, and proposed a reward to the best elegiac panegyrist on her brother-husband, which Theopompus gained. She died of grief, 350, after erecting a magnificent monument, *Mausōl'um*.

ARTEMISIA, *ar-tē-mīs'-i-ā* (see ARTEMIS).

ARTEMISIUM, *ar-tē-mīs'-i-um*. 1. A promontory of N. Eubœa, where Diana had a temple; Xerxes and the Greek fleets had an encounter here. 2. A lake and temple of Artēmis, near Aricia.

ARTEMITA, *ar-tēm-īt-a*. 1. A city at E. of Seleucia. 2. An isle opposite the mouth of the Achelōus.

ARTEMON, *ar-tē-mōn*. 1. An historian of Pergamus. 2. A native of Clazomēnæ, was with Pericles at the siege of Samos, and invented the battering-ram, *testūdo*, and other military engines. 3. Author of a treatise on collecting books. 4. A native of Magnesia, wrote on illustrious women. 5. A physician of Clazomēnæ. 6. A painter. 7. A Syrian, obliged by the queen to personate for a time the murdered Antiochus (2, q. v.), whom he resembled.

ARTIMBASA, *ar-tim'-bās-a*, the Scythian Venus.

ARTOBARZANES, *ar-tō-bar-zā'-nēs*, a son of Darius, tried vainly to ascend the throne before Xerxes.

Artochmes

ARTOCHMES, *ar-toch'-mēs*, a general of Xerxes, married a daughter of Darius.

ARTOXARES, *ar-tox'-ār-ēs*, a eunuch of Paphlagonia, was cruelly put to death by Parysatis.

ARUNCULEIUS COSTA, *L., ā-run'-cū-lē'-i-us* *cos'-ta*, an officer of Julius Cæsar, killed by the Gauls.

ARUNS, *ā-runs*. 1. An Etrurian soothsayer, *temp.* Marius. 2. A soldier, slew Camilla, and was killed by a dart of Diana. 3. A brother of Tarquinius Superbus, married Tullia, who murdered him to espouse his brother, who had assassinated his wife, her sister. 4. A son of Tarquinius Superbus, attacked and killed Brutus, and was himself killed in the battle waged with his father's partisans. 5. A son of King Porsenna, of Etruria, was sent to take Aricia.

ARUNTIUS, *ā-run'-tī-us*. 1. A Roman, was made drunk by Bacchus for ridiculing his rites, and murdered by his daughter Medullina for offering violence to her. 2. Author of a history of the Punic wars, *temp.* Augustus. 3. Another Latin writer. 4. **PATERCULUS**, *pā-ter'-cū-lus*, gave a brazen horse for tormenting criminals to Æmilius Censorinus, who made the first experiment on the inventor's body. 5. **STELLA**, *stel'-la*, a poet, *temp.* Domitian.

ARUPINUS, *ār-ū-pī'-nus*, a coast town of Istria.

ARUSPEX, *ā-rus'-pex* (see **HARUSPEX**).

ARVALES FRATRES, *ar-vā'-lēs frā'-tres*, twelve priests who celebrated the *Ambarvōlia* (q. v.); they wore a crown of ears of corn and a white fillet.

ARVERNI, *ar-ver'-nī*, a people of Gallia Aquitania, near the Ligēris, were defeated by Julius Cæsar, 58 B.C.

ARVIRAGUS, *ar-vīr'-ā-gus*, a king of Britain.

ARVISIUM, *ar-vī'-sī-um*, and **ARVISUS**, *ar-vī'-sus*, a promontory of Chios, famous for its wines.

ARYANDES, *ar-ŷ-an'-dēs*, a Persian, set over Egypt by Cambyses, was killed for imitating Darius.

ARYBAS, *ār-ŷ-bas*. 1. A native of Sidon, whose daughter was carried away by pirates. 2. A king of the Molossi.

ARYPTÆUS, *ā-rypt'-tē-us*, a prince of the Molossi, went over from the Greeks to the Macedonians.

ARZANENE, *ar-zā-nē'-nē*, a district of Armenia Major, north of the Tigris.

ASANDER, *ā-san'-der*, governor of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, revolted from Pharnaces, 47 B.C., and walled off Chersonesus Taurica from the continent.

ASBESTÆ, *as-be's'-tæ*, and **ASBYSTÆ**, *as-bys'-tæ*, a people of Libya, north of Cyrēnē, where is a temple of Ammon; whence the epithet *Asbystæus* of Jupiter.

ASBOLUS, *as-bōl-us*, one of Actæon's dogs.

ASCALAPHUS, *as-cāl'-āph-us*. 1. A son of Mars and Astyōchē, was an Argonaut, and with his brother Ialmēnus headed the Orchomenians against Troy, and was killed by Deiphobus. 2. A son of Achëron, by Gorgyra or

Ascoliasmus

Orphe, was set by Pluto to watch Proserpine in the Elysian fields, and proved that she had eaten some pomegranates from a tree; whereon she was ordered by Jupiter to remain six months with Pluto, and the other half of the year with her mother. Proserpine, incensed, changed Ascalaphus into an owl.

ASCALON, *as'-cā-lōn*, a coast town of Syria, between Azōtus and Gaza, famous for its onions.

ASCANIA, *as-cān'-i-a*. 1. An island of the Ægean. 2. A city of Troas, built by Ascanius. 3. A lake of Bithynia. 4. A salt lake between Phrygia and Pisidia.

ASCANIUS, *as-cān'-i-us*. 1. A son of Ænëas by Creūsa, afterwards called *Iūlus*, was saved from Troy's flames by his father, whom he accompanied into Italy. He behaved with valour in the Rutulian war, succeeded his father in the kingdom of Lavinium, built Alba, and transferred the capital from Lavinium to it, where his successors, fourteen kings, reigned for above 420 years, till the age of Numitor. Ascanius reigned 30 years at Lavinium and eight at Alba, and was succeeded by Silvius Postūmus, Ænëas's son by Lavinia; and the son of Ascanius, Iūlus, who unsuccessfully disputed the crown, was made high priest. 2. A river of Bithynia, drains the lake Ascania.

ASCIBURGIUM, *as-ci-bur'-gī-um*. 1. A Roman post on the German side of the Rhine. 2. A German town on the west bank of the Rhine.

ASCI, *as'-ci-i*, a nation of India, in whose country objects at noon have *no shadow*.

ASCLEPIEIA, *as-clē'-pī-eī'-a*, Greek festivals, chiefly at Epidaurus, in honour of Asclepius, or Æsculapius. Prizes were given for poetical and musical compositions.

ASCLEPIADES, *as-clē'-pī'-ā-dēs*. 1. A rhetorician, *temp.* Eumenes, wrote a history of Alexander. 2. A pupil of Plato. 3. A philosopher, pupil of Stilpo, and friend of Menedemus. 4. A physician of Bithynia, 70 B.C., was the founder of a medical sect at Rome. 5. An Egyptian, wrote religious works. 6. A native of Alexandria, wrote a history of the Athenian archons. 7. The writer of a treatise on Demetrius Phalereus. 8. A pupil of Isocrates, wrote on the subjects of tragedies. 9. A physician, *temp.* Pompey. 10. A physician of Bithynia, at Rome, *temp.* Trajan.

ASCLEPIODORUS, *as-clē'-pī-ō-dō'-rus*. 1. A painter contemporary with Apelles. 2. A general of Alexander the Great, became satrap of Phrygia under Antigonus I., 317 B.C.

ASCLEPIUS, *as-clē'-pī-us* (see **ÆSCULAPIUS**).

ASCLETARION, *as-clē'-tār'-i-ōn*, an astrologer, *temp.* Domitian, by whom he was consigned to death: he was set on a burning pile, but a sudden storm extinguished the flames, and dogs were set on him.

ASCOLIASMUS, *as-cō'-ll-as'-mus*, a winter festival of Athenian husbands to Bacchus; they sacrificed a goat, from its destroying the vine, and filled its skin with oil and wine, and whoever could leap and stand steady on it, won it as his prize; whence the name (*leaping*).

Asconius Labeo

A similar festival was observed in Italy, where the people besmeared their faces with wine-lees, sang hymns, and suspended on the trees in the vineyard small images (*oscilla*) of the god.

ASCONIUS LABEO, *as-cō-nī-us lāb-ē-d.* 1. A preceptor of Nero. 2. **PEDIANUS**, *pēd-i-ā-nus*, a Roman grammarian, friend of Virgil and Livy.

ASCRA, *as'-cra*, a town of Bœotia, built at the base of Mount Helicōn by Otus and Ephialtes, and named from the nymph Ascra, mother of Cœclus by Neptune: it was the birthplace of Hesiod (*Ascraeus*).

ASCULUM, *as'-cū-lum*. 1. The chief town of Picēnum. 2. A town of Apulia, near the Aufidus, where Pyrrhus defeated the Romans, 279 B.C.

ASDRUBAL, *as'-drū-bal* (see **HASDRUBAL**).

ASELLIO, **P. SEMPRONIUS**, *ā-sell'-li-o*, *sem-prō-nī-us*, a Roman historian, 130 B.C.

ASIA, *ās'-i-a* or *ā'-sī-a*. 1. One of the three parts of the ancient world, divided from Europe by the Tanais, Euxine, Ægean, and Mediterranean, and from Africa by the Nile and Egypt, was named from Asia, the daughter of Oceanus. It was the seat of the most ancient empires, and the birthplace of the arts and sciences: its great monarchies were the Assyrian, Median, and Persian. Asia was generally divided into Major and Minor: Asia Major comprised all the E. parts; Asia Minor, of peninsular form, is bounded by a line drawn from the Bay of Issus, in a N. direction, to the E. part of the Euxine. The W. shores of Asia Minor were the natural receptacle of all the ancient re-emigrations from Greece; for Greece "looked" eastwards. 2. An Oceanid, married Japetus, and gave her name to Asia. 3. A mountain of Laconia.

ASIA PALUS, *ā'-sī-a pāl'-us*, a lake in Mysia.

ASIATICUS, *ās-i-ā-tic-us* or *ā-sī-ā-tic-us*. 1. The surname of conquerors of Asia, especially L. Corn. Scipio (6). 2. A Gaul, *temp.* Vitellius.

ASILAS, *ās'-il-as*. 1. An augur, assisted Æneas against Turnus. 2. A Trojan officer.

ASINARIA, *ās-in-ār'-i-a*, a festival in Sicily commemorative of the defeat of Demosthenes and Nicias at the river *Asin'arus*, on the east of Sicily.

ASINE, *ās'-īn-ē*. 1. One of the Sporades. 2. An isle of the Adriatic. 3. A town of Laconia -- of Argolis -- of Messenia.

ASINIUS POLLIO, *ā-sīn'-i-us pōl'-lī-d.* 1. An excellent orator, poet, and historian of the civil wars, intimate with Augustus; triumphed over the Dalmatians; was consul with Cn. Domitius Calvinus, 40 B.C., and died A.D. 4, aged 80: to him the fourth of Virgil's *Bucolics* is inscribed. 2. **GALLUS**, *gal'-lus*, son of the preceding, married Vipsania, the divorced wife of Tiberius, for which he incurred the emperor's hatred; whereon he starved himself to death. 3. **MARCELLUS**, *mar-cel'-lus*, grandson of (1), was accused of some misdemeanours, but acquitted. 4. A commander of Mauritania under the first emperors. 5. An historian,

Assa

temp. Pompey. 6. An historian in the third century. 7. **QUADRATUS**, *quad-rā'-tus*, wrote a history of Parthia, Greece, and Rome.

ASIUS, *ā'-sī-us*. 1. A son of Dymas, the brother of Hecuba, allied with Priam, and was killed by Idomeneus. 2. A poet of Samos, wrote genealogies of heroes. 3. A son of Imbracus, accompanied Æneas into Italy.

ASIUS CAMPUS, *ā'-sī-us cam'-pus*, a place near the Cayster and the Asia Palus.

ASNAUS, *as-nā'-us*, a mountain of Macedonia, near the Aous.

ASOPHIS, *ā-sō'-phis*, a district near the Asopus, in Peloponnesus.

ASOPIA, *ā-sō'-pī-a*, ancient name of Sicyon.

ASOPIADES, *ā-sō'-pī'-ā-dēs*, Æacus, grandson of Asopus (4).

ASOPUS, *ā-sō'-pus*. 1. A river of Thessaly, falling into the Bay of Malia at the north of Thermapylæ. 2. A river of Bœotia, rising near Plateæ, and flowing into the Euripus. 3. A river of Asia, flowing into the Lycus near Laodicea. 4. A river flowing near Sicyon: its god, the son of Neptune, had three celebrated daughters—Ægina, Salāmis, and Ismēnē. 5. A river of Macedonia, near Heraclæa. 6. A river of Phœnicia.

ASPA, *ās'-pa*, a town of Parthia.

ASPARAGIUM, *as-pā-rā'-gī-um*, a town near Dyrrhachium.

ASPASIA, *as-pā'-sī'-a*. 1. A daughter of Hermotimus, of Phocæa, famous for her personal charms and elegance, and called *Milto* (vermilion) on account of her complexion, was priestess of the sun, and loved successively by Cyrus, his brother Artaxerxes, and Darius. 2. A daughter of Axiöchus, born at Milētus, was famous for her personal and mental attractions: she came to Athens, where she taught eloquence, and was on terms of intimacy with the most distinguished Athenians. She became the mistress of Pericles, and was accused by his enemies of impiety, but acquitted.

ASPASIUS, *as-pā'-sī-us*. 1. A Peripatetic philosopher of the second century, wrote commentaries. 2. A sophist, panegyrist of Hadrian.

ASPATHINES, *as-pā-thī'-nēs*, one of the seven conspirators against Smerdis.

ASPENDUS, *as-pen'-dus*, a town of Pamphylia.

ASPHALTITES, *as-phal-tī'-tēs* (from its *bitumen*), or *Mār'e Mor'tium*, the *Dead Sea*, in Judæa, nearly seventy miles long and twenty broad; no living thing is found in its waters, which are very buoyant: the *Cities of the Plain* were sunk in the place now occupied by it.

ASPIS, *as'-pis*. 1. A satrap of Chaonia. 2. A city and promontory in the north-east of Africa. 3. One of the Cyclades. 4. A river of Macedonia.

ASPLEDON, *as-plē'-dōn*, a son of Neptune and the nymph Midea, gave his name to a city of the Minyæ in Bœotia.

ASSA, *as'-sā*, a town of Chalcidicæ, near Mount Athos.

Assabinus

ASSABINUS, *as-sa-bī-nus*, the Jupiter of the Arabians.

ASSACENI, *as-sa-cē-ni*, a nation of India.

ASSARACUS, *as-sā'r-ā-cus*. 1. A Trojan prince, son of Tros by Callirrhōē, was father of Capys, the father of Anchises: the Romans are often called *Dōmus Assarāci*. 2. Two friends of Ænēas.

ASSORUS, *as-sō'-rus*. 1. A town north-east of Enna, in Sicily. 2. A town of Mygdonia.

ASSOS, *as'-cos*, a coast town of Lycia.

ASSYRIA, *as-sy'r-i-a*, a country of Asia, was at first bounded by the Lycus and Caprus, but the name was extended to all the territory between Media, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Babylon. The monarchy was founded 2059 B.C., by Ninus or Belus, and ended in the 31st sovereign, Sardanapālus, 820 B.C. Of the monarchs, Semirāmis greatly distinguished herself, and extended her dominions to Æthiopia and Libya. The Assyrians sent Memnon with an army to assist Priam in the Trojan war. *Syrian* and *Assyrian* are often interchanged by the ancients.

ASTA, *as'-ta*. 1. A city of Hispania Bætica.

2. A town of Liguria, on the Tanarus.

ASTACUS, *as'-tāc-us*. 1. A city of Bithynia, founded by Acastus, a son of Neptune and Olbia, and colonized from Megara and, subsequently, Athens; was destroyed by Lysimachus, and its inhabitants transferred to Nicomedia. 2. A city of Acarnania.

ASTAPA, *as'-tāp-a*, a town of Hispania Bætica.

ASTAPUS, *as'-tāp-us*, an Æthiopian tributary of the Nile.

ASTARTE, *as-tar'-tē*, a powerful goddess of Syria, corresponding to the Greek Venus: she had a famous temple at Hierapolis, served by 300 priests.

ASTER, *as'-tēr*, an archer of Amphipōlis, with an arrow blinded the besieging King Philip of Macedonia, in revenge for his services being refused, and was hanged by the king on the capture of the city.

ASTERIA, *as-tēr'-i-a*. 1. A daughter of Cœus, the Titan, by Phœbe, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, married Crius's son Perses, and bore the celebrated Hecātē; she was loved by Zeus in the form of an eagle, but changed in his displeasure into a quail (*ortyx*); whence the name *Ortygia*, afterwards *Delos* (q. v.), to which she retired. 2. A daughter of Danaus, married Chætus. 3. A daughter of Atlas, mother of King Cœnomaus of Pisa. 4. A mistress of Gyges, to whom Horace addressed three odes. 5. An islet between Ithaca and Cephalonia.

ASTERION, *as-tēr'-i-ōn*, and ASTERIUS, *as-tēr'-i-us*. 1. A river flowing through Argolis; its god had three daughters, Eubœa, Prosymna, and Acræa, the nurses of Juno. 2. An Argonaut, son of Cometes. 3. A statuary, son of Æschylus. 4. A son of King Minos II., of Crete, and Pasiphæē, was thought the strongest of his age, but was killed by Theseus. Apollo-

Astydamia

dorus identifies him with the Minotaur, and others make him son of Teutamus, a descendant of Æolus, and regard him as father of Minos I. by Europa (2).

ASTEROPE, *as-tēr'-ō-pē*, and ASTEROPEA, *as-tēr'-ō-pē'-a*. 1. One of the Pleiades (q. v.). 2. A daughter of King Pelias of Iolchos.

ASTEROPEUS, *as-tēr'-ō-pē'-us*, a king of Pæonia, son of Pelegon, allied with Priam, and was killed by Achilles.

ASTERUSIUS, *as-tēr'-ū'-sī-us*. 1. A mountain at the south of Crete. 2. A town of Arabia Felix.

ASTIOCHUS, *as-tī'-ōch-us*, a Spartan general, defeated the Athenians off Cnidus, and took Phocæa and Cumæ, 411 B.C.

ASTRÆA, *as-træ'-a*, a daughter of King Astræus of Arcadia, or, according to others, of Titan, by Aurora, or of Jupiter and Themis, or (being identified with Rhea) of Cœlus and Terra, was the goddess of JUSTICE, lived on earth during the golden (or *Astræan*) age; but, from the wickedness of men, she fled to heaven in the brazen age, and was made the constellation *Virgo*. She is represented as a virgin, with a stern but majestic countenance, holding a pair of scales in one hand, and a sword 'in the other.

ASTRÆUS, *as-træ'-us*. 1. One of the Titans, was husband of Aurōra (see *ASTRÆA*). 2. A river of Macedonia, near Thermæ.

ASTUR, *as'-tur*, an Etrurian ally of Æneas.

ASTURA, *as'-tūr-a*, a rivulet and hamlet of Latium, where Cicero was decapitated.

ASTURES, *as'-tūr-es*, a warlike people of Hispania Tarraconensis, W. and S.W. of the Cantabri.

ASTYAGE, *as-tý'-ā-gē*, a daughter of Hypeus, married Periphās, and bore Antion, father of Ixion, and others.

ASTYAGES, *as-tý'-ā-gēs*. 1. Son of Cyaxāres, was the last king of Media, 594—559 B.C.; he married his daughter Mandānē to an ignoble Persian, Cambyses, to avert the fulfilment of a dream that her son would dispossess him of the crown; he exposed her son Cyrus (q. v.), who was saved, and conquered Astyages. 2. A grammarian, commentator on Callimachus. 3. A man changed into stone by Medusa's head.

ASTVALUS, *as-tý'-āl-us*, a Trojan, killed by Neoptolemus.

ASTYANAX, *as-tý'-ān-ax*, a son of Hector and Andromāchē, was saved in his mother's arms from the flames at the fall of Troy, but was killed by Ulysses, or Menelæus, or Achilles' son Pyrrhus: the Trojans had changed his name to Astyanax (*king of the city*), from *Scāman'drius*.

ASTYCRATIA, *as-tý'-crāt'-i-a*. 1. A daughter of Æolus. 2. A daughter of Amphion and Niōbē.

ASTYDAMAS, *as-tý'-dām-as*. 1. An Athenian, pupil of Isocrates, wrote 240 tragedies, of which 15 obtained the prize. 2. A Milesian, thrice victorious at Olympia. 3. A comic poet of Athens. 4. A tragic poet, pupil of Socrates.

ASTYDAMIA, *as-tý'-dā-mī'-a*. 1. Also called Hippolytē and Crethēis, daughter of King

Astylus

Amyntor of Orchomēnos, in Bœotia, married Pelias's son, King Acastus of Iolchos: she became enamoured of Æacus's son Peleus, in exile at Acastus's court, and, to revenge his coldness, accused him of attempting her virtue. In a hunting party Acastus left Peleus exposed on a tree on Mount Pelion; but he was delivered by Vulcan at Jupiter's order, marched against and dethroned Acastus, and killed Astydamia. 2. A daughter of Ormenus, bore Tlepolemus to Hercules (but see ASTYOCHE, 2).

ASTYLUS, *as'-tj-l-us*, a centaur and prophet.

ASTYMEDUSA, *as'-tj-mēd-ū-sa*, the wife of Œdipus, after his divorce of Jocasta.

ASTYNOOME, *as-tj-n'-ōm-ē*, or CHRYSEIS, *chrj-sē'-is*. 1. Daughter of Chryses (q.v.). 2. A daughter of Amphion. 3. A daughter of Talauus.

ASTYNOUS, *as-tj-n'-ō-us*, a Trojan prince.

ASTYOCHE, *as-tj-ōch-ē*, and ASTYOCHEIA, *as-tj-ōch-ē'-a*. 1. A daughter of Actor, was mother, by Mars, of Ascalaphus and Ialmenus. 2. A daughter of King Phylas, of Ephyru, bore Tlepolemus to Hercules, according to some (according to others it was Astydamia, 2). 3. A daughter of Laomedon and Strymo. 4. A daughter of Amphion (2) and Niobē. 5. A daughter of the Simois, married Erichthonius.

ASTYPALÆA, *as'-tj-p-ā-lē'-a*, one of the Sporades between Cos and Carpathos, named after Astypalæa, the daughter of Phœnix, and mother of Ancaeus by Neptune.

ASTYRA, *as'-tj-r-a*, a town of Mysia.

ASTYRON, *as'-tj-r-on*, a coast town of Illyriacum.

ASYCHIS, *ā'-sj'-chis*, a king of Egypt, succeeded Mycerinus, and ordained that every borrower must pledge his father's body (embalmed) to the lenders. He built a pyramid.

ASYLLAS, *ā-sj'-las*, an augur, friend of Æneas.

ASYLLUS, *ā-syl'-lus*, a gladiator.

ATABULUS, *ā-tā'-bul'-us*, the Apulian name of the south-east wind.

ATABYRIS, *āt-ā'-bjr-is*, a mountain in the south-west of Rhodes.

ATACINI, *āt-ā'-cī'-ni*, a people of Narbonense Gaul, on the *At'ax* (*Awāc*), which flows from the Pyrenees into the Mediterranean.

ATALANTA, *āt-ā'-lan'-ta*. 1. A daughter of King Schœneus of Scyros, or of Menalio, or of Jasus (or Jasius) and Clymēne, was born in Arcadia, and was very beautiful, but determined to live in celibacy. To free herself from her numerous admirers, she proposed to run a race with them, she carrying a dart, while they had no arms; the lovers were to start first, and she was to marry the one who arrived at the goal before her, but to kill all whom she overtook: she was nearly invincible in running, and so slew many admirers. At last Hippomēnes, son of Macareus, (or Milanion,) received from Venus three golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides, and, as he ran, threw them down at intervals; and Atalanta, charmed at the sight, stopped to pick them, and was thus won by Hippomenes (or Milanion): but the pair were soon after changed into lions by Cybèle for profaning her temple. According

Athamas

to Apollodorus, Atalanta was exposed at her birth by her father (who desired male issue) was suckled by a she-bear, and preserved by shepherds: she became a huntress, killed the centaurs Hyleus and Rhecus for offering violence to her; joined in hunting the Calydonian boar, which she wounded, and received its head from her lover Meleager; went in the Argonauts' expedition (disguised as a man); conquered Peleus at the games instituted in honour of Pelias; and, on her father wishing her to marry, determined to abide by the award of the race, as related above. Atalanta bore a son, Parthenopæus, to Hippomenes (or Meleager, or Milanion, or Mars). 2. An isle near Eubœa and Locris.

ATARANTES, *āt-ār-an'-tes*, a people in the east of Libya.

ATARBECHIS, *at-ar-bē'-chis*, a town of Egypt, sacred to Venus, on an isle (*Prosipitis*) of the Delta.

ATARGATIS, *at-ar'-gāt-is*, a Syrian siren,—the Assyrian *Astartē* (q.v.).

ATARNUS, *ā-tar'-nus*, a district and Chian colony on the coast of Mysia, opposite Lesbos.

ATAX, *ā-tāx*, a river of Gallia Narbonensis. (See ATACINI.)

ATE, *ā-tē*, the goddess of evil, and daughter of Zeus, was banished, for the seditions she caused, by her father from heaven to earth. She is the Latin *Discordia*.

ATELLA, *ā-tel'-la*, a town of Campania, famous for a splendid amphitheatre, where extempore interludes (*Atellæna fāb'ūla*) were first exhibited.

ATERNUM, *a-ter'-num*, a port of the Vestini, at the mouth of the *Aternus*.

ATHAMANES, *āth-ā-mā'-nes*, an ancient people in the south of Epirus, still existing in Alexander's age. A fountain in their territories became so sulphurous about the last quarter of the moon as to set wood on fire.

ATHAMAS, *ātth'-ām-as*. 1. King of Bœotian Orchomēnos, and son of Æolus, married Themisto (also called Nephelē and Demoticē), who bore him Phryxus and Hellē; pretending that she was subject to fits of madness, he divorced her for Ino, daughter of Cadmus, who bore him Learchus and Melicerta. Ino wished to destroy Nephelē's children, and procured an oracle that a pestilence then raging could be stayed only by their sacrifice. They were led to the altar, but fled to Colchis through the air on a golden ram (see PHRYXUS and ARGONAUTÆ); and Juno, hostile to Ino (descendant of Venus), sent the fury Tisiphōnē to make Athamas mad. He took Ino for a lioness, and her sons for whelps, and dashed Learchus against a wall; whereon Ino fled with Melicerta, threw herself from a high rock into the sea, and was changed into a sea deity. Athamas recovered his senses, and adopted Coronus and Aliartus, sons of his nephew Thersander, and went to settle in Thessaly. 2. A servant of Atticus. 3. A stage dancer. 4. A tragic poet. 5. A Greek in the wooden horse at Troy.

Athamantiades

ATHAMANTIADÉS, *áthl'-á-man-tí'-á-dēs*, any one of the children of Athamas.

ATHANAGIA, *áth-á-ná-gí'-a*, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis.

ATHANASIUS, *áth-á-nás'-í-us*, a bishop of Alexandria, the opponent of Arius, alternately in exile and in triumph. Died A.D. 373.

ATHENA, *á-thē'-na*, or ATHENE, *á-thē'-nē*, the Greek goddess corresponding to the Roman *Minerva* (q v.).

ATHENÆ, *á-thē'-næ*, the capital of Attica, founded 1556 B.C. by Cecrops, and an Egyptian colony: was called *Cecropia* from its founder, and afterwards Athenæ, in honour of Minerva (*Athēna*), who contended with Neptune the right of naming it, when the assembled gods ordered that it should belong to whichever of the two gave the most useful and necessary present to the inhabitants of the earth; whereupon Neptune struck the ground with his trident, and at once a horse issued from the earth; but Minerva produced the olive, and was awarded unanimously the right of naming. Athens was governed by seventeen kings,—viz., Cecrops, 1556 B.C.; Cranaus, 1506; Amphictyon, 1497; Erichthonius, 1487; Pandion, 1437; Erechtheus, 1397; Cecrops II., 1347; Pandion II., 1307; Ægeus, 1283; Theseus, 1235; Menestheus, 1205; Demophoon, 1182; Oxyntes, 1149; Aphidas, 1137; Thymœtes, 1136; Melanthus, 1128; and Codrus, 1091, who was killed after 21 years' reign, when the monarchical power was abolished, and the state governed for 317 years by life archons (13 of whom succeeded), then for 70 years by decennial archons (7 succeeded), and finally, in 684 B.C., after an anarchy of three years, by annual archons (see ARCHONTES). Under these latter the democracy developed itself, and Athens rapidly rose. The Persians, irritated by the part taken by the Athenians in burning Sardis during the Ionic revolt, directed their efforts chiefly against it, and Xerxes took and burnt it, 480; but the Persian defeats at Maráthón, Salámis, Plataæ, and Mycæle raised Athens to superiority in the affairs of Greece; the town was rebuilt and embellished by Themistocles, and a new and magnificent harbour erected. Athens became arrogant, and assumed the tone of mistress to its allies, the members of the confederacy of Delos, and luxury and intemperance began to spread among all ranks; the Peloponnesian war (see PELOPONNESIACUM BELLUM), at first a private quarrel, soon became a general Greek war, and Sparta and her allies did not lay down their arms till, after twenty-eight years' conflict, the Athenian hegemony was destroyed by Lysander, 404; but though her material power was thus ruined, the period of her intellectual supremacy then began. In the age of Philip, Athens had somewhat recovered, and opposed his ambitious views, but her short-lived efforts were of no great service to the interests of Greece, and she fell into the hands of the Romans, 86 B.C. The Athenians have been admired for their love of liberty, and for their great men; but they were fickle and

Athos

ungrateful. Athens became the university of the later Roman republic. The philosophic schools, first founded by Plato, were maintained by the less learned successors of the great philosophers of the fourth century B.C., till suppressed by the emperor Justinian. Athens was called *Ἄστυ* (*the city*), as Rome was *Urbs*. Its inhabitants thought themselves the most ancient nation of Greece, and sprung from the soil: whence they were called *Ἀυτόχθονες*, or *γηγενείς*, both meaning *soil-born*, and *τέττιγες* (*grasshoppers*); and in connection with the last name they sometimes wore grasshoppers in their hair as badges, those insects being supposed to be directly sprung from the ground. Its population was about 120,000 about the end of the Peloponnesian war. The Acropolis contained, beside several other temples, Minerva's famous temple, the *Parthēnon*, which, after being burnt by the Persians, was rebuilt of the finest marble by Pericles, and still exists in a ruined state. The three harbours, *Piræus*, *Munychiæ*, and *Philærum*, were walled by Themistocles, and connected with the city by the *Long Walls* built by Pericles.

ATHENÆA, *á-thē-næ'-a* (see PANATHENÆA and CHALCEA).

ATHENÆUM, *á-thē-næ'-um*. 1. A place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets, philosophers, and rhetoricians repeated their compositions: a similar building was instituted by Hadrian at Rome. 2. A promontory of Italy. 3. A fortified place between Ætolia and Macedonia.

ATHENÆUS, *á-thē-næ'-us*. 1. A Greek cosmographer. 2. A Peripatetic philosopher of Cilicia, *temp.* Augustus. 3. A Spartan ambassador to Athens in the Peloponnesian war. 4. A grammarian of Naucratis, A.D. 230, wrote a celebrated work, *Dei' pñsōphis'ta*, replete with curious and interesting remarks and anecdotes of the ancients, and containing many fragments of lost poems; of its fifteen books, the first two, part of the third, and almost the whole of the last, are lost. He also wrote a history of Syria, &c. 5. A biographer of Semiramis. 6. A brother of King Eumenes II. 7. A Roman historian, *temp.* Gallienus. 8. A physician of Cilicia, *temp.* Pliny.

ATHENAGORAS, *á-thē-nág'-ōr-as*. 1. A Greek, set over Chios by Pharnabazus. 2. A writer on agriculture. 3. A Christian philosopher and writer, died A.D. 177.

ATHENAIS, *á-thē-ná'-is*, a sibyl of Erythrae.

ATHENION, *á-thē-ní-on*. 1. A Peripatetic philosopher, 108 B.C. 2. A leader of the Sicilian slaves. 3. Also Ariston, a tyrant of Athens.

ATHENODORUS, *á-thē-nō-dō'-rus*. 1. A philosopher of Athens, intimate with Augustus. 2. A comic, tragic, and elegiac poet, *temp.* Alexander. 3. CORDYLLO, *cordýl'lio*, a Stoic of Tarsus; was the librarian of Pergamus.

ATHESIS, *áth'-ēs-is*, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, near the Po, falling into the Adriatic.

ATHOS, *áth'-ōs*, or ACTE, *ac'-tē*, a mountain

Athrulla

of Macedonia, projecting like a promontory into the Ægean, is 150 miles in circumference. Xerxes made a canal at its inland base for his fleet, to avoid the danger of doubling the mountain. It is now *Monte Santo*, and famous for monasteries, which contain some valuable MSS.

ATHRULLA, *a-thrull'-la*, a town of Arabia.

ATHYMBRA, *a-thym'-bra*, or NYSSA, *nys'-sa*, a city of Caria.

ATIA, *ät'-i-a*. 1. A city of Campania. 2. LEX, *lex*, enacted 64 B.C. by tribune T. Atius Labienus, abolished the *Cornelia*, and enforced the *Domitia*, by transferring the right of electing the priests from the sacred colleges to the people. 3. See ACCIA (1).

ATILIA LEX, *ä-ti'-li-a lex*. 1. Enacted about 194 B.C., gave the prætor and a majority of the tribunes the power of appointing guardians to minors not previously provided for by their parents. 2. Another, 311 B.C., gave the people power of electing twenty tribunes of the soldiers in four legions.

ATILIUS, *ä-ti'-li-us*. 1. A freedman, exhibited combats of gladiators at Fidæna, when the amphitheatre fell, and 50,000 were killed or injured. 2. See CALATINUS and REGULUS.

ATILLA, *ä-ti'-la*, the mother of the poet Lucan, was accused of conspiracy by her son, to clear himself.

ATINA, *ä-ti'-na*, a town of the Volsci.

ATINAS, *ä-ti'-nas*, a friend of Turnus.

ATINIA LEX, *ä-ti'-ni-a lex*, proposed by the tribune Atinius, gave tribunes of the plebs the position of senators.

ATLANTES, *at-lan'-tes*, a people near Mount Atlas.

ATLANTIADÆS, *at-lan-ti'-ä-dæs*, any descendant of Atlas, especially Mercury and Hermaproditus.

ATLANTIDES, *at-lan'-ti-dæs*. 1. A people of Africa, near Mount Atlas, who boasted the gods were born in their country. 2. The seven daughters of Atlas,—Maia, Electra, Taygëta, Asteröpe, Meröpe, Alcyönë, and Celæno: they were called Hesperides, from their mother Hespëris, and at death changed into Pleiades (q. v.).

ATLANTIS, *at-lan'-tis*, a mythical isle of the Atlantic.

ATLAS, *at-läs*. 1. A Titan, son of Japëtus and the Oceanid Clymëne (or of Asia), brother of Epimëtheus, Promëtheus, and Menetius; married Pleiöne, daughter of Oceänus, or Hespëris, who bore him the seven Atlantides (q. v. and *Hespërides*); he was king of Mauretania, and had 1,000 flocks, and a beautiful garden, guarded by a dragon. Perseus, after his conquest of the Gorgons, asked hospitality of Atlas, who, having been informed by an oracle of Themis that he should be dethroned by a descendant of Jupiter, refused it; whereon Perseus, by showing him Medüsa's head, changed him into the mountain *Atlas*, which runs east and west across the deserts of Africa, and is so lofty that it was supposed the heavens rested on its top, and that Atlas sup-

Atreus

ported the world on his shoulders. The daughters of Atlas were carried away by King Busiris, of Egypt, but redeemed by Hercules (see HESPERIDES), who was rewarded with the knowledge of astronomy, which he communicated to the Greeks. According to others, Atlas warred with the Titans against Jupiter, and therefore was made a mountain. According to some, there were two persons of the name, a king of Italy, father of Electra, and a king of Arcadia, father of Mercury's mother Maia. 2. A river from Mount Hæmus to the Ister.

ATOSSA, *a-tos'-sa*, a daughter of Cyrus, was successively wife of Cambyses, Smerdis, and Darius, to the last of whom she bore Xerxes: she is identified with the scriptural Vashti by some.

ATRACES, *at'-rä-ces*, the people of *Atrácia*, in Ætolia, named from Atrax, son of Penëus and father of Cæneus.

ATRACIS, *at'-rä-cis*, or ATRACIDES, *at'-rä-ci-dës* (see ATRAX 1).

ATRAMYTTIUM, *at-ra-my't'-ti-um*, a town of Mysia.

ATRAPES, *at'-rap-ës*, an officer of Alexander, on whose death he received Media.

ATRAK, *at'-rax*. 1. Son of Ætulus, or of Penëus; was king of Thessaly, and built Atracia; he was father of Hippodamia (*At'räcis*), the wife of Pirithöus, and of Cæneus (*Aträc'idës*). 2. A city of Thessaly. 3. A river of Ætolia, falling into the Ionian Sea.

ATREBATES, *a-trëb'-ät-es*, a people of Gallia Belgica (whence some migrated to Britain); they were conquered by Cæsar, and Comius was made king.

ATREUS, *ä-treus*, a son of Pelops by Hippodamia, daughter of King Enomäus of Pisa, was king of Mycænæ, and brother of Pittheus, Trözen, Thyestes, and Chrysippus. Hippodamia advised Atreus and Thyestes to murder the illegitimate Chrysippus, and, on their refusal, did it herself; but Atreus and Thyestes were suspected by Pelops, and fled. Atreus went to his uncle, King Eurystheus of Argos, whom he succeeded, and whose daughter (Aërope) he married, and by her he had Plisthenes, Agamemnon, and Menelaus; but according to some, Aërope was the wife of Plisthenes, to whom she had born Agamemnon and Menelaus (the *Atrïdæ*), who are the reputed sons of Atreus, from being reared by him. Thyestes came to Argos, but from his incest with Aërope was banished, then recalled, and fearfully punished by Atreus, who invited him to a sumptuous feast, at which the flesh of the children Thyestes had had by his sister-in-law the queen was served up, and their arms and heads produced after the feast to convince him. Thyestes at once fled to the court of Thesprötus, and thence to Sicÿon, where, in the grove of Minerva, he offered violence to his own daughter Pelopea, without knowing her; but, according to others, intentionally, to fulfil the oracle that he should be avenged by a son by his daughter. The son born was Ægisthus

Atrides

(q. v.), who was adopted by Atreus on his soon after marrying Pelopœa, and sent by him to Delphi to murder Thyestes, but he recognized his father and returned to assassinate Atreus.

ATRIDES, *ā-trī-dēs*, any descendant of Atreus, but esp. Agamemnon or Menelaus.

ATROPATIA, *at-rō-pāt'-i-a*, the N.W. part of Media.

ATROPOS, *at'-rōp-ōs* (*inexorable*), one of the Parcae (q. v.), daughters of Nox and Erēbus; she cut the thread of life.

ATTA, T. Q., *at'-ta*, a Roman comic poet, 80 B.C.

ATTALIA, *at-tāl'-i-a*. 1. A coast city of Pamphylia. 2. A city of Lydia.

ATTALICUS, *at-tāl'-ic-us* (see ATTALUS III.).

ATTALUS I., *at'-tāl-us*. 1. King of Pergamus, succeeded Eumēnes I. 241 B.C., defeated the invading Gauls, extended his conquests to Mount Taurus, obtained Roman aid against Antiochus, and died 197. 2. ATTALUS II., PHILADELPHUS, *phil-ā-del'-phus* (from his fraternal affection), was sent ambassador to Rome by his brother, Eumēnes II., and, on his return, 159 B.C., made guardian to his infant nephew, Attalus III.: he was expelled by King Prusias, of Bithynia, restored by the Romans, and was poisoned, 138. 3. ATTALUS III., PHILOPATOR, *phil-ōp'-āt-or*, son of King Eumēnes II., became king of Pergamus on the murder of Attalus II., made himself odious by his cruelty to his relations and his tyranny. He lived in amity with the Romans, to whom he left his kingdom, which was made a province under a proconsul, 133 B.C. From this legacy any valuable acquisition, or ample fortune, received the epithet *Attalicus*. Attalus and his predecessors had collected a large library, and always encouraged merit. 4 and 5. Officers of Alexander. 6. A philosopher, preceptor to Seneca. 7. An astronomer of Rhodes.

ATTEIUS CAPITO, *at-tē'-ius cāp'-it-ō*, a consul *temp.* Augustus, wrote on priestly laws, laws-courts, &c.

ATTES, *at'-tēs*, a son of Calaus, of Phrygia, introduced into Lydia the worship of Cybèle, of whom he became a favourite; for which Juno in jealousy sent a boar to kill him.

ATTHIS, *at'-this*, a daughter of King Cranaus II., of Athens, gave her name to Attica.

ATTICA, *at'-tī-ca*, a country of Greece, at the S. of Bœotia, W. of the Ægean, N. of the Saronic Gulf, and E. of Megāra, named from Atthis, was originally called *Ionia*, from its settlers (Iōnes), *Actē* (shore), and *Cecrōpia* (from its first king, Cecrops). Its capital was Athens. It was famous for its gold and silver-mines, which were the best part of the public revenues: it was partly level and partly mountainous, and divided into the *Highlands*, the *Plain*, and the *Coast*: it had thirteen tribes—Acamantis, Æantis, Antiochis, Attalis, Ægeis, Erechtheis, Adrianis, Hippothoontis, Cecropis, Leontis, Æneis, Ptolemais, Pandionis. In the 116th Olympiad its inhabitants were

Aufeia Aqua

31,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves, within Athens and 174 villages or towns.

ATTICUS, *at'-tī-cus*. 1. A servant of Galba, entered his master's palace with a bloody sword, and declared he had killed Otho. 2. T. POMONIUS, *pom-pō'-nī-us*, a Roman knight, to whom Cicero wrote seventeen books of letters (now extant), containing the general history of the age: he retired *temp.* Marius and Sulla to Athens, where he was much liked. The epithet Atticus was given him from his command of the Greek language. He died 32 B.C., aged 76, after bearing the amiable character of peacemaker among his friends. 3. HERODES, *hē-rō'-dēs*, an Athenian, descendant of Miltiades, *temp.* the Antonines, was celebrated for his munificence: he taught rhetoric at Athens and Rome, and had among his pupils M. Aurelius and L. Verus. His son, of the same name, who was consul, and set over Troas by Hadrian, raised several public buildings. 4. A consul under Nero.

ATTILA, *at'-tī-la*, a celebrated king of the Huns, a people in the south of Scythia, invaded with 500,000 men and wasted the Roman provinces, *temp.* Valentinian, and marched on Rome; but his retreat and peace were purchased by the emperor. He was called the *Scourge of God*. He died A.D. 453.

ATTIUS, PELIGNUS, *at'-tī-us pē-lig'-nus*. 1. An officer of Cæsar. 2. TULLIUS, *tul'-tī-us*, general of the Volsci, received Coriolanus when exiled. 3. VARUS, *vā'-rus*, seized Auxinum for Pompey, was expelled, and fled to Africa. 4. A poet (see ACCIUS). The family of the Attii claimed descent from Atys, Æneas's companion.

ATYADÆ, *ā-tŷ'-ā-dæ*, descendants of the Lydian king Atys (1).

ATYS, *ā'-tys*. 1. An ancient king of Lydia, whose son Tyrhēnus colonized Etruria. 2. The son of King Cræsus, of Lydia, was forbidden the use of weapons, his father having dreamt he was killed by one; but, being allowed to hunt a wild boar in Mysia, he was killed by Adrastus (q. v.), according to the dream. 3. A Trojan who came to Italy with Æneas, was progenitor of the Attii and of Augustus maternally. 4. A youth, was promised the hand of Ismēnē, daughter of King Cēdīpus, but killed by Tydeus before the nuptials. 5. A son of Limniacē (daughter of the Ganges), helped Cepheus to prevent Andromēda's marriage, and was killed by Perseus with a burning log. 6. A shepherd of Phrygia, was loved by Cybèle, and entrusted with her temple on promising celibacy. He became a eunuch, and ever after Cybèle's priests were eunuchs. For unfaithfulness he was changed by Cybèle into the pine-tree (ever after sacred to her), and deified. 7. SILVIUS, *sil'-vī-us*, king of Alba, was son of Albius Silvius.

AUFEIA AQUA, *au-fē'-i-a ā'-qua*, or MARCIA, *mar'-ci-a*, wholesome water first conveyed into Rome by King Ancus Martius.

AUFIDENA

AUFIDENA, *au-fid-ē-na*, a city of the Peligni.

AUFIDIA LEX, *au-fid-ī-a lex*, enacted 62 B.C., by the tribune Aufidius Lurco, for punishing bribery of the tribunes.

AUFIDIUS, *au-fid-ī-us*. 1. An effeminate native of Chios. 2. BASSUS, *bas-sus*, an historian *temp.* Quintilian, wrote on Germany and the civil wars. 3. A Roman senator. 4. LUSCUS, *lus-cus*, a prætor of Fundi of obscure birth, *temp.* Horace.

AUFIDUS, *au-fid-us*, a river of Apulia, flowing past Cannæ and Venusia to the Adriatic.

AUGA, *au-ga*, AUGÉ, *au-gē*, and AUGEA, *au-ge-a*, daughter of King Aleus, of Tegea, and Neera, bore Hercules a son, Telèphus, whom she exposed in the woods; but he was saved. Aleus gave Auga to Nauplius to put to death; but he gave her to the childless King Teuthras, of Mysia, who adopted her. According to Pausanias, Auga was put with her babe in a coffer, and thrown into the sea, but saved by Minerva and found by King Teuthras. Mysia being invaded by an enemy, Teuthras promised his crown and Auga to whoever should deliver him, and Teuthras offered his services, was victorious, and was made known to his mother, who returned with him to Tegea.

AUGEÆ, *au-gē-æ*. 1. A town of Laconia. 2. A town of the Epicnemidian Locri.

AUGIAS, *au-gī-as*, or AUGÉAS, *au-gē-as*, son of Eleus, was an Argonaut, and afterwards king of Elis. He had an immense number of cattle, whose stables had never been cleaned. The cleaning of them formed the sixth labour of Hercules, for which he was to receive a tenth of the herds of Augias. The hero performed it by diverting the waters of the Alpheus into the stables, and Augias, declaring this an artifice, refused the reward, and banished his own son Phyleus for supporting Hercules; whereon the hero conquered Elis, killed Augias, and gave the crown to Phyleus.

AUGINUS, *au-gī-nus*, a mountain of Liguria.

AUGURES, *au-gūr-es*, the officers who foretold future events (etymologically, from the voices of birds). At Rome three were created by Romulus, Servius Tullius added a fourth, and, in 300 B.C., the tribunes of the plebs increased the number to nine, and Sulla, when dictator, added six more: they constituted a corporate body (*collegium*). The augur generally stationed himself for his observations on an elevated spot, with his face to the south, divided the face of the heavens with a crooked staff into four parts, and sacrificed to the gods, covering his head with his robe. Omens were drawn from the phenomena of the heavens, the chirping or flying of birds, the manner in which the sacred chickens ate their food, the appearance of quadrupeds in some unexpected place, and *Dira*, i. e. hearing strange noises, meeting unlucky animals, utterance of inauspicious words, &c. The Latin words *sinister* and *lævus* properly denoted to

Augustus

the Romans *lucky* things, i. e. those that came from the lucky quarter,—the east, which was on the left of the Roman augur, who faced south; but as the Greek augurs faced north, the lucky quarter (the east) was on the right, and the Romans often adopted the Greek terms and used *sinister* and *lævus* for *unlucky*. (See HARUSPEX and AUSPICES.)

AUGUSTA, *au-gus-ta*. 1. The licentious Messalina (q. v.), wife of the emperor Claudius. 2. The name of numerous cities, in honour of Augustus Cæsar. 3. TRINOBANTINA, *tri-noban-tī-na*, London, as the capital of the Trinobantes. 3. PRÆTORIA, *præ-tō-rī-a*, a town of the Salassi, at the base of the Pennine Alps.

AUGUSTALIA, *au-gus-tā-ll-a*, a Roman quinquennial festival, iv. Id. Oct., commemorative of Augustus's return after the establishment of peace.

AUGUSTINUS, *au-gus-tī-nus*, bishop of Hippo, in Africa, died A.D. 430, aged 75. He was distinguished for genius and knowledge of Plato's philosophy. He wrote many works.

AUGUSTODUNUM, *au-gus-tō-dū-num*, the capital of the Ædii, in Gallia Lugdunensis, was formerly *Bibractē*.

AUGUSTULUS ROMULUS, *au-gus-tū-lus rō-mū-lus*, the last emperor of the West, was conquered by King Odoacer, of the Herūli, A.D. 476.

AUGUSTUS (OCTAVIANUS CÆSAR), *au-gus-tus oc-tā-vī-ā-nus cæ-sar*. 1. Born 23rd September, 63 B.C., son of a senator, Octavius, and Accia, the sister of Julius Cæsar, was adopted (and Octavius changed to *Octavianus*) by his uncle Julius Cæsar (the Dictator), Octavius, his father, having died when Augustus was but four years old. When Julius Cæsar was murdered, Augustus (then eighteen) hurried from Apollonia to Rome, ingratiated himself with the senate and people, and two years after became consul. He fought with the consuls Hirtius and Pansa against Antony; but seeing that the Senate wished to weaken them both, he became reconciled, and formed with him and Lepidus the *Second Triumvirate*: in the proscriptions that followed more than 300 senators and 2,000 knights, including Cicero, fell. In the division of the provinces by the Triumvirs, Augustus retained the important provinces of the West. The Triumvir then proceeded against the partisans of Brutus and the Senate, and effected the overthrow of the republican forces at Philippi, 42. On his return to Italy, Augustus divided among his soldiers the lands of the proscribed and of many innocent persons; among the latter was Virgil, who had his restored to him; and the alliance with Augustus was strengthened by Antony divorcing Fulvia and marrying the sister of Augustus. Fulvia, who had vainly tried to stir up Augustus against Antony, then unsuccessfully tried to raise a faction, headed by L. Antonius, her husband's brother, against Augustus, 40, who made them surrender in Perusia; and in 36 he conquered Sextus Pompey in Sicily.

Aulerci

Octavia being soon after divorced by Antony for Cleopatra, Augustus marched against him, and completely defeated Antony's and Cleopatra's forces at Actium, 31; Augustus followed them into Egypt, 30, besieged Alexandria, and honoured with a magnificent funeral Antony and Cleopatra, who had committed suicide to avoid being led in triumph: he returned to Rome, and closed the gates of the temple of Janus, peace being established. By his generals he warred with the Cantabri and Astures, 27, and personally went to Syria, 20, to receive the standards of Cras-us and Antony from Phraates. He died at Nola, A.D. 14. He was an excellent emperor, and visited all the provinces except Africa and Sardinia, and enacted many salutary laws: he carefully guarded against offending the Romans by assuming the regal title, so hateful to them, and contented himself with the titles of *Imperātor*, or commander-in-chief (30 B.C.), *Princeps Sēnātūs* (28), perpetual *Tribūnus Plēbis* (23), perpetual *Consul* (19), perpetual *Censor* (19), and *Pontifex Maximus* (12). His court was distinguished for its support of literature; he himself was thoroughly acquainted with Greek, and wrote some tragedies, &c. Augustus was married three times,—to Claudia, Scribonia, and Livia: he had only one child, the licentious Julia, by Scribonia; and Julia's sons, C. and L. Cæsar, were intended as his successors, but died before him. He left his fortune chiefly to his stepsons (his adopted sons) Tiberius and Drusus, and made donations to the army and the people. He was succeeded by Tiberius. 2. The name was given to the imperial successors of Augustus as a *personal*, and Cæsar as a *family* distinction: later that of Cæsar was conferred on the *second* person in the state,—the Heir Apparent.

AULERCI, *au-ler'-ci*, a people of Gaul, between the Sēquāna and Ligēris, divided into the *Ebuovices*, *Cenomāni*, and *Brannovices*.

AULESTES, *au-les'-tēs*, a king of Etruria, *temp.* Æneas.

AULETES, *au-lē'-tēs*. 1. A general, assisted Æneas in Italy with 100 ships. 2. Ptolemy, the father of Cleopatra.

AULIS, *au-lis*, a harbour in Eubœa, where the Greek expedition against Troy was detained by contrary winds, from the anger of Diana, whose favourite stag Agamemnon had killed. Agamemnon was going to offer his daughter Iphigenia as a sacrifice to Diana, but the goddess substituted a ram.

AULON, *au-lon*. 1. A valley of Calabria, famous for its wines. 2. A town of Messenia. 3. A town in Chalcidice.

AURAS, *au-ras*, a tributary of the Ister.

AURELIA, *au-rē'-li-a*. 1. A town of Hispania Bætica. 2. The mother of J. Cæsar. 3. A fishwoman. 4. LEX, enacted 109 B.C., by prætor L. Aurelius Cotta, to invest the senatorial and equestrian orders, and the Tribūni Ærarū with judicial power. 5. Another law, 76 B.C., abrogated a clause of the Lex Cornelia,

Autochthones

and allowed the tribunes to hold other offices on expiration of their tribuneship.

AURELIANUS, *au-rē'-li-ā'-nus*, emperor of Rome, A.D. 270—275, after Flavius Claudius, was noted for unusual severity in executing the laws; he was naturally brave, and in his various battles with Goths and Vandals, killed no less than eight hundred men, and gained great honours by his expedition against the famous queen of Palmýra, Zenobia; he beautified Rome, was charitable to the poor, passed many salutary laws, and was the first emperor who wore a diadem: when marching against the northern nations, he was assassinated near Byzantium, by his soldiers, whom Mnestheus had incited to rebellion.

AURELIUS, *au-rē'-li-us*. 1. See ANTONINUS. 2. A painter, *temp.* Augustus. 3. A historian *temp.* Julian, wrote on illustrious men and the Cæsars.

AUREOLUS, *au-rē'-dō-lus*, a general who assumed the purple in the age of Gallienus.

AURINIA, *au-rē'-ni-a*, a German prophetess.

AURORA, *au-rō'-ra*, a goddess, the Eos of the Greeks, daughter of Hyperion and Thia, or of Titan and Terra, or of Pallas, son of Crius (whence her epithet *Pallan'tias*); married Astræus, by whom she had the winds, stars, &c.: by Tithonus she had Memnon and Æmation, and by Cephælus, Phæthon; and she accompanied Orion to the isle of Delos, where he was killed by Diana's arrows. Aurora is generally represented veiled, in a rose-coloured chariot, drawn by white horses, opening with her rosy fingers the gates of the East, and pouring the dew on the earth: Nox and Somnus fly before her, and the constellations of heaven disappear at her approach: she is the precursor of Sol (the sun).

AURUNCI, *au-run'-ci*, a people of Latium, on the coast towards Campania, S.E. of the Volsci, identical with the *Ausōnes*.

AUSCHISÆ, *au-schī'-sæ*, a people of Libya.

AUSCI, *aus'-ci*, a people of Gallia Aquitania.

AUSES, *au'-ses*, a people of Africa.

AUSON, *au'-son*, a son of Ulysses and Calypso, progenitor of the Ausōnes (of Ausonia).

AUSONIA, *au-sōn'-i-a*, an ancient name of Italy, but strictly the southern part: from Auson, Ulysses' son by Calypso.

AUSONIUS, DECIMUS MAGNUS, *au-sōn'-i-us dē'-cim-us mag'-nus*, a poet of Gaul, in the fourth century A.D., was preceptor to the emperor Valentinian's son Gratian, by whose favour he was made consul; his compositions are much admired, though marred by indelicacies.

AUSPICES, *aus'-pi-ces*, a sacred order at Rome, nearly the same as the *Augūres* (q. v.).

AUSTER, *aus'-ter*, the Greek *Nōt'us*, a wind from the S.W., often brought rain and fogs, but in summer was an injurious dry wind.

AUTESION, *au-tēs'-i-on*, a Theban, father of Theras.

AUTOCHTHONES, *au-toch'-thōn-ēs* (soil-born),

Autololæ

the aborigines of any country, but especially the Athenians. (See ATHENÆ.)

AUTOLOLÆ, *au-tōl'-ōl-æ*, or AUTOLOLES, *au-tōl'-ōl-es*, a people of Mauretania.

AUTOLYCUS, *au-tōl'-j-c-us*. 1. The son of Mercury by Chione, daughter of Dædalion; was an Argonaut, and a noted thief; he stole his neighbours' flocks and mingled them with his own, after he had changed the marks; but he was outwitted by the crafty Sisypheus, son of Æolus, who had imprinted his marks under the feet of his oxen. Sisypheus and Autolycus became friends, and the former was by Anticlea, daughter of Autolycus, father of Ulysses. 2. A son of Phryxus and Chalciöpe.

AUTOMEDON, *au-tōm'-ēd-on*, a son of Diore, went to Troy with ten ships, and became charioteer to Achilles, and, after his death, to Pyrrhus.

AUTOMENES, *au-tōm'-ēn-ēs*, one of the Heraclidæ, king of Corinth, died 779 B.C., after which for ninety years Corinth was ruled by annual magistrates (*Prj't'änēs*) till the tyranny of Cypselus.

AUTOMOLI, *au-tōm'-ōl-i*, a nation of Æthiopia.

AUTONOE, *au-tōn'-ō-ē*. 1. A daughter of Cadmus, married Aristæus, and bore Actæon (*Au'tōndē'tus hē'rōs*), at whose death she retired from Bœotia to Megara. 2. A daughter of Danaus. 3. A Nereid. 4. A female servant of Penelöpe.

AUTRIGONES, *au-trig'-ōn-es*, a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.

AUTURA, *au-tūr-a*, now the *Eure*, a tributary of the Séquāna (*Seine*).

AUXESIA, *aux-ē'-sī-a*, and Damia, two virgins, came from Crete to Trœzene, and were stoned to death by the inhabitants in a sedition, for which a famine was sent: they were afterwards held in veneration.

AVARICUM, *a-va-rī'-cum*, the capital of the Bituriges.

AVELLA, *ā-vel'-la* (see ABELLA).

AVENTINUS, *ā-ven-tī'-nus*. 1. A son of Hercules, by Rhea (2), assisted Turnus against Æneas. 2. A king of Alba, buried on Mount Aventine. 3. One of the seven hills on which Rome was built, 13,300 feet in circumference, was allotted to the plebs for buildings by King Ancus Martius, but not reckoned within the city till the reign of the emperor Claudius, for the soothsayers regarded it as a place of ill omen from being the burial-place of the murdered Remus.

AVERNUS, *ā-ver'-nus*, or AVERNA, *ā-ver'-na*, a deep lake of Campania, between Cumæ and Puteoli, the waters of which were so unwholesome that no birds were seen near it, whence its name (*ἀορνός*, *birdless*). The Cumæan sibyl's cave was near it: it was one of the entrances to Tartarus, and its waters were used in enchantments. Agrippa, *temp.* Augustus, connected it by a tunnel with the Lucrine lake.

AVIDIENUS, *ā-vid-i-ē'-nus*, a Roman miser.

Babylonia

AVIDIUS CASSIUS, *ā-vid-i-us cas'-sī-us*, a cruel Roman emperor, A.D. 175, assassinated after three months' reign.

AVIENUS, RUFUS FESTUS, *āv-i-ē'-nus, ruf'-fius fes'-tus*, a poet *temp.* Theodosius, translated Livy and the Phænomena of Aratus into iambics. His works have been ascribed to a poet, Flavius Avianus, *temp.* the Antonines.

AVITUS, *ā-vī'-tus*. 1. A governor of Britain *temp.* Nero. 2. ALCIMUS, *al'-cim-us*, a Christian poet, archbishop of Vienna 500 A.D.

AXENUS, *ax'-ēn-us* (see EUXINUS).

AXION, *ax'-ī-ōn*, brother of Alpheibœa, murdered her husband Alcmaeon (q. v.).

AXIS, *ax'-is*, a town of Umbria.

AXIUS, *ax'-i-us*, a river of Macedonia, flowing from Mount Scardus S.E. to the Thermaic gulf.

AXONA, *ax'-ōn-a*, a river of Belgic Gaul.

AXONES, *ax'-ōn-ēs*, a people near the Axona.

AZAN, *ā-zan*. 1. A mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Cybèle. 2. A son of King Arcas, of Arcadia, by the Dryad Erato, shared his father's kingdom with his brothers Aphidas and Elatus.

AZANIA, *ā-zā'-nī-a*. 1. The part of Arcadia on the borders of Elis, received by Azan, contained a fountain Clitoriis, whose waters gave a dislike for wine to those who drank them. 2. Or BARBARIA, *bar-bār-i-a*, a coast district of eastern Africa.

AZIRIS, *ā-zī'-ris*, a place of Libya.

AZORUS, *ā-zō'-rus*, or AZORIUS, *ā-zō'-rī-us*, one of the Argonauts.

AZOTUS, *ā-zō'-tus*, a maritime town of Syria.

B

BABILUS, *bāb-il-us*, an astrologer *temp.* Nero, persuaded the emperor to avert the impending danger (augured from a hairy comet) by putting the principal Romans to death.

BABRIUS, *bāb-rī-us*, a Greek poet *temp.* Augustus, rendered Æsop's fables into verse.

BABYLON, *bāb-yl-ōn*. 1. A son of Belus, founded the city Babylon. 2. The capital of the Assyrian empire, on the banks of the Euphrates, had one hundred brazen gates, and its walls, which were cemented with bitumen and enlarged by Semirānis, were sixty miles in circumference, fifty cubits thick, and two hundred high. It was a province of Assyria, became independent under Nabopolassar, 606 B.C., and was taken by Cyrus 538, by diverting the Euphrates into a new channel, and marching his troops by night into the town through the dried bed. Alexander died at Babylon, and it became the capital of the new empire of the Seleucidæ; but its greatness was gradually reduced till it became a wilderness. Its inhabitants were early acquainted with astrology. 3. A town near the Bubastic branch of the Nile.

BABYLONIA, *bāb-yl-ō-nī-a*, a large province of Assyria, of which Babylon was the capital;

Bacchæ

it became an independent empire under Nabopolassar, 606 B.C., and powerful: it was subjected to Persia 538, and later became the Seleucian kingdom.

BACCHÆ, *bač'-chæ* (see BACCHANTES).

BACCHANALIA, *bač-chā-nā'-li-a*, Roman festivals to Bacchus, the Greek Dionysia (q.v.).

BACCHANTES, *bač-čan'-tes*, priestesses of Bacchus, also called *Thyādes* and *Mænādes*; they appeared at the orgies almost nude, with garlands of ivy, a thyrsus, and dishevelled hair; they were inspired with divine fury, uttered dreadful sounds, and clashed musical instruments together.

BACCHIADÆ, *bač-chi'-ā-dæ*, a Coriuthian family, held sovereign power at Corinth till they were put down and banished by Cypselus, 657 B.C.

BACCHUM, *bač-chi'-um*, an isle of the Ægean, near Smyrna.

BACCHIUS, *bač-chi'-us*, and Bithus, two celebrated gladiators of equal age and strength; whence the proverb for equality, *Bithus contra Bacchium*.

BACCHUS, *bač'-chus*, generally called *Dionysus* by the Greeks, was son of Jupiter and Semelē, the daughter of Cadmus. Juno persuaded Semelē, when pregnant with Bacchus, to ask Jupiter to visit her in all his majesty; she did so; Jupiter acceded, and the mortal Semele, unable to bear his splendour, was reduced to ashes; but the babe was saved, and placed in Jupiter's thigh, and in due time born, —hence Bacchus is called *Bimāter*. According to some, he was saved from the flames by Dircē, a nymph of the Achelōus. According to a tradition related by Pausanias, as current at Brasia, in Peloponnesus, Cadmus had shut up Semele and the babe in a coffer, and exposed them on the sea; the coffer drifted to Brasia, when Bacchus was found alive, and was reared, while Semele, who was found dead, was magnificently buried. According to Ovid, Bacchus was brought up by his aunt Ino, and next by the nymphs of Nysa. According to Lucian, Mercury carried him to the nymphs of Nysa; but, according to Apollonius, to a nymph in Eubœa, whence he was expelled by Juno, the chief deity of the place. Bacchus is the Osiris of the Egyptians. He assisted the gods in their war with the giants. In his youth he was taken asleep at Naxos, and carried off by some mariners, whom he changed into dolphins, except the pilot, who had commiserated him. He made a famous expedition into the East at the head of an army of men and women, all inspired by divine fury, and armed with thyrsuses, cymbals, and other musical instruments, Bacchus being drawn in a chariot by a lion and a tiger, and accompanied by Pan and Silēnus and all the Satyrs; his conquests were easy, and the people gratefully elevated to the rank of a god the hero who taught them the use of the vine, the cultivation of the earth, and the art of making honey. Amidst his benevolence to mankind, he was relentless in punishing all affronts to

Bagoas

his divinity (See PENTHEUS, AGAVE, LYCURGUS, &c.) The other names of Bacchus were *Liber* (from being identified with the ancient Italian god), *Brōn'ius* (*noisy*, from the orgies), *Ljæ'us* (as *freeing* from care, &c.), *L'vius* (from *voici*, the cry at his festivals), *Thyōn'us* ("inspired," from Thyōnē, a name of Semele), *Psī'las* (the *unbearded*), &c. He is usually represented crowned with vine and ivy-leaves, and a *thyrsus* (a pole surmounted by a pineapple, or ivy-leaves, or a cluster of grapes) in his hand, and his figure is usually that of an effeminate young man, but sometimes an old man, at times with horns, and occasionally as an infant holding a thyrsus and cluster of grapes with a horn, and riding on the shoulders of Pan, or in the arms of Silēnus. Bacchus married Ariadne when deserted by Theseus at Naxos, and had by her Ceranus, Thoas, Cœnopion, Tauropolis, &c. The fir, fig, and yew-trees, the ivy and the vine, the panther and magpie, were sacred to him. A goat was generally sacrificed (from its propensity to destroy the vine), and in Egypt pigs.

BACCHYLIDES, *bač-chyl'-i-dēs*, a lyric poet of Cos, 470 B.C. Fragments and two epigrams remain.

BACENIS, *ba-cē'-nis*, a wood of Germany.

BACIS, *ba'-cis*, a soothsayer of Bœotia.

BACTRA, *bač'-tra*, the capital of Bactria, on the river Bactros.

BACTRIA, *bač'-trī-a*, and BACTRIANA, *bač-trī-ā'-na*, an extensive and fertile country of Asia, separated from Ariāna by Mount Paropamisus, east by the same range from the Sacæ, north-east by the Oxus from Sogdiāna, and west meets Margiāna; was subdued by Cyrus, conquered by Alexander; was a part of the Seleucidæ empire, and a separate kingdom from 255 B.C. to 134, when it was conquered by Parthia.

BACTROS, *bač'-trōs*, a tributary of the Oxus, on the borders of Asiatic Scythia.

BADIUS, *ba'-di-us*, a Campanian, killed in combat by his friend T. Q. Crispinus.

BADUHENNÆ, *ba-du-hei'-næ*, a wood of the Frisii.

BÆBIA LEX, *ba'-bi-a lex*. 1. Enacted for the election of four prætors and six every other alternate year. 2. Another, by tribune M. Bæbius, forbade the division of the lands, and substituted a yearly tax, to be distributed among the people.

BÆCULA, *bač-cūl-a*, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis.

BÆTIS, *bač'-tis*, or TARTESSUS, *tar-tes'-sus*, a river flowing from Hispania Tarraconensis through Hispania Bætica to the Atlantic, north of Gades.

BETERRÆ, *bæ-ter'-ræ*, a town in Gallia Narbonensis.

BAGACUM, *bag'-āc-um*, chief town of the Nervii.

BAGISTANA, *ba-gis-tā'-na*, a town of Media.

BAGOAS, *ba-gō'-as*, a name frequent in Persian history; the best known was an Egyptian eunuch, the favourite of Artaxerxes Ochus,

Bagrada

whom he poisoned, 338 B.C., for killing the god Apis: he was killed, 336, by Darius Codomannus.

BAGRADA, *bag'-räd-a*, a river of Africa, near Utica.

BALÆ, *bal'-æ*, a coast town of Campania, founded by Ulysses' companion Baius, famous for its mineral springs; was the favourite watering-place of the Romans.

BALANAGRÆ, *bäl-än-ag'-ræ*, a town of Cyrënë.

BALANUS, *bäl'-ä-nus*, a prince of Gaul, assisted the Romans in the Macedonian war, 173 B.C.

BALARI, *bäl'-ä-rä*, a people of Sardinia.

BALBILLUS, *C.*, *bal-bil'-tus*, a learned historian, was governor of Egypt *temp.* Nero.

BALBINUS, *bal-bil'-nus*. 1. An admirer of Agna. 2. D. CÆLIUS, *cæ'-li-us*, elected emperor after the murder of the Gordians, A.D. 238; was slain by the soldiers in a few months.

BALBUS, M. ACILIUS, *bal'-bus, ä-cil'-li-us*. 1. Two consuls, in 150 and in 114 B.C. respectively. 2. T. AMPIUS, *am'-pi-us*, tribune of plebs, 63 B.C., joined Pompey, but was pardoned by Cæsar. 3. The father of Atia, mother of Augustus. 4. L. C., joined Cæsar, and was consul 40 B.C.; wrote a diary of Cæsar's life. 5. Proconsul of Africa, triumphed over the Garamantes, 19 B.C. 6. LUCILIUS, *lä-cil'-li-us*, a Stoic, speaker in Cicero's *De Natura Deorum*.

BALÆARES, *bäl-ë-ä-rës*, or GYMNESIÆ, *gym-në'-si-æ*, two isles (now *Majorca* and *Minorca*) on the coast of Spain. The inhabitants were expert slingers; they were piratical, and conquered by Rome 123 B.C.

BALETUS, *ba-lë'-tus*, the son of Hippôtës, founded Corinth.

BALISTA, *bäl-is'-ta*. 1. A mountain of Liguria. 2. A Prætorian prefect under Valentinian.

BALIUS, *bäl'-i-us*, a horse of Achilles.

BALNEÆ, *bal'-në-æ* (*baths*), were very numerous at Rome, private as well as public: under the emperors they were magnificently fitted up, with colonnades for exercise, &c., and the charge was so small as to admit the very poorest.

BANDUSIA, *ban-düs'-i-a*, a fountain of Apulia, near Horace's farm.

BANJURÆ, *ban-jil'-ræ*, a people of Mauretania.

BANTIA, *ban'-ti-a*, a town of Apulia, in a woody district (*Saltus Bantini*).

BAPHYRUS, *bäph'-yr-us*, a river of Macedonia.

BAPTÆ, *bap'-tæ*, the priests of the licentious goddess Cotyto at Athens.

BARATHRUM, *bär'-äth-rum*, a deep pit at Athens into which malefactors were cast.

BARBARI, *bar'-bär-i*, the name applied by Greeks to all foreigners, whom they regarded as an inferior race; the Romans applied it to all who spoke neither Greek nor Latin.

BARBARIA, *bar-bär'-i-a*. 1. A river of

Bassus

Macedonia. 2. Phrygia and Troy. 3. The region on the eastern coast of Africa, also called *Azania*.

BARBATUS, M. HORATIUS, *bar-bät'-tus, hö-rä'-ti-us*, consul with Valerius Publicola, 449 B.C.

BARBOSTHENES, *bar-bos'-thën-es*, a mountain east of Sparta.

BARCA, *bar'-ca*, or **BARCE**, *bar'-cë*. 1. A friend of Cato the Elder. 2. HAMILCAR, *hä-mil'-car* (q.v.), Hannibal's father. 3. The second city of Cyrenaica, in North Africa, founded by the brothers of King Arcesilaus, of Cyrënë, 560 B.C.; was taken by the Persians, 510 B.C., and a new city, *Ptolémä'is*, built, the inhabitants being removed to Barca, in Bactria. 4. The nurse of Sicheus.

BARCINO, *bar'-cino*, a port of Hispania Tarraconensis.

BARDI, *bar'-di*, a poetical and sacerdotal order among the ancient Gauls.

BAREA SORANUS, *bär'-ë-a sör-ä'-nus*, consul suffectus A.D. 52, was put to death for treason under Nero, on the evidence chiefly of his tutor Egnatius, a Stoic philosopher.

BARES, *bar'-rës*, a Persian naval officer, wished to destroy Cyrënë, but was opposed by Amasis.

BARCUSII, *bar-gül'-sü-i*, a people east of the Ibërus.

BARISSES, *ba-ris'-sës*, one of the seven noble conspirators against the usurper Smerdis.

BARIUM, *bä'-ri-um*, a coast town of Apulia, celebrated for its fisheries.

BARUS, *bar'-rus*, a man ridiculed by Horace as proud of his beauty.

BARSINE, *bar-sil'-në*, and **BARSENE**, *bar-së'-në*. 1. Daughter of Artabazus, bore a son Hercules to Alexander the Great, and was killed with her babe by Polysperchon, 309 B.C. 2. STATIRA, *stat'-i-ra*, daughter of Darius III., married Alexander, 324 B.C., and was murdered by Roxana after his death.

BASILEA, *bäs-i-lë'-a*. 1. A daughter of Cælus and Terra. 2. An isle, north of Gaul, famous for amber. 3. An isle in the Euxine.

BASILIDES, *bäs-il'-i-dës*. 1. The father of Herodotus the Chian, tried with others to destroy Strattes, tyrant of Chios. 2. A powerful family at Erythræ. 3. A priest of Mount Carmel.

BASILUS, *bäs-il'-i-us*. 1. A tributary of the Euphrates. 2. A bishop of Africa, violent against the Arians, died A.D. 379.

BASILUS, L. MINUCIUS, *bäs-il'-us, mi-nü'-ci-us*, an officer under, and subsequently an assassin of, Cæsar.

BASSANIA, *bas-sä'-ni-a*, a town of Macedonia.

BASSAREUS, *bas-sär'-eus*, epithet of Bacchus, from the *fox-skin* worn by himself and the Mænads, his votaries being BASSARIDES, *bas-sär'-i-dës*.

BASSUS, AUFIDIUS, *bas'-sus, au-fid'-i-us*. 1. Wrote on the Germanic war, *temp.* Augustus. 2. CÆSIUS, *cæ'-si-us*, a lyric poet *temp.* Nero. 3. J., an orator *temp.* Augustus. 4. Q. CÆCILIUS, *cæ-cil'-i-us*, an adherent of Pompey,

Bastarnæ

maintained himself three years in Apamæa, and surrendered to Cassius 43 B.C.

BASTARNÆ, *bas-tar'-næ*, or BASTERNÆ, *bas-ter'-næ*, a German people, migrated to near the mouth of the Danube.

BASTIA, *bas'-ti-a*, the wife of Metellus.

BATA (*-δρῦμ*), *bat'-a*, a seaport of Sarmatia, on the Euxine.

BATAVI, *bāt'-ā-vī*, or *bāl'-ā-vī*, a Celtic people, settled in *Bātāvδrum In'sūla*, the modern Holland.

BATHYCLES, *bāth'-y'-cles*, a famous artist of Magnesia on the Mæander, *temp.* Solon.

BATHYLLUS, *bāth'-y'-llus*. 1. A beautiful youth of Samos. 2. A youth of Alexandria, favourite of Mæcenas, with Pylades of Cilicia perfected the ballet *Pantomimus* at Rome. 3. A dancer *temp.* Domitian.

BATNÆ, *bat'-næ*. 1. A city of Osroëne, in Mesopotamia. 2. A city of Cyrrhestice, in Syria.

BATO, *bāt'-ō*, a Dardanian, revolted from King Philip to Rome.

BATON, *bāt'-ōn*. 1. Of Sinope, wrote on Persian history. 2. A charioteer of Amphiaræus.

BATRACHOMYOMACHIA, *bāt-rā-chōm'-y'-ō-māch'-i-a*, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, a burlesque poem ascribed to Homer.

BATTIADES, *bat-tī'-ā-des*. 1. Callimachus, son of Battus. 2. The people of Cyrënē. (*See* BATTUS.)

BATTIS, *bat'-tis*, a girl celebrated by Philetas.

BATTUS I., *bat'-tus*. 1. A Spartan, son of Polymnestus and Phronimē, colonized the isle of Thera from Cyrënē, about 631 B.C.

2. BATTUS II., FELIX, *fē'-lix*, grandson of Battus I., succeeded his father Arcesilæus, subdued the Libyans, defeated King Apries of Egypt, and died about 560. 3. BATTUS III., succeeded his father Arcesilæus II., and died 530. 4. A shepherd of Pylos, was turned into pumice-stone for telling Admētus that Mercury had stolen the flocks which Apollo was tending. 5. A Corinthian general against Athens in the Peloponnesian war.

BATULUM, *bāt'-ūl-um*, a town of Campania.

BAUBO, *baul'-bo*, a woman who gave some water to Ceres when searching for Proserpine.

BAUCIS, *baul'-cis*, an old woman of Phrygia, lived with her husband Philémon in a wretched hut; they were visited by Jupiter and Mercury in disguise, and so hospitably entertained the gods that Jupiter transformed the cottage into a splendid temple, and made Baucis and Philémon the priests: in old age they both died at the same moment, on their prayer to Jupiter, and were changed into trees before the temple's doors.

BAULI, *baul'-li*, a village of Latium, near Baiæ.

BAVIUS, *bāv'-i-us*, and MÆVIUS, *mæ'-vī-us*, two malevolent poetasters at Rome, slandered Virgil and Horace.

Bellerophon

BAZIRA, *ba-zī'-ra*, a city in the Paropamisus.

BEBIUS, *bē'-bī-us*, an informer, *temp.* Vespasian.

BEBRYCE, *bēb'-ry'-cē*, a daughter of Danæus.

BEBRYCES, *bēb'-ry'-ces*. 1. A mythical people of Bithynia, whose king Amycus slew Pollux. 2. A people of Iberia, north and south of the Pyrenees.

BEDRIACUM, *bē-dri'-āc-um*, a village between Cremōna and Verōna, scene of Othō's battle with Vitellius.

BELEMINA, *bēl-ē-mī'-na*, a town in N.W. of Laconia.

BELENUS, *bēl-ē-nus*, a divinity of the Gauls.

BELESIS, *bēl-ēs-is*, a Babylonian priest, predicted to Arbāces the Mede his overthrowing the Assyrian empire, and was set over Babylon.

BELGÆ, *bel'-gæ*, a warlike people of Gaul, divided by the Matrōna and Sēquāna from the Celtæ.

BELGICA, *bel'-gic-a*, a province of Gallia (q. v.).

BELGIUM, *bel'-gī-um*, the territory of the Bellovāci and dependent tribes (*Atrebātes*, *Ambiāni*, *Velliocasses*, *Aulerici*, and *Calēti*).

BELIDES, *bē'-li-dēs*, the daughters of Belus.

BELIDES, *bē-lī-dēs*, Palamedes, sprung from Belus.

BELISAMA, *bel-i'-sam-a*, Minerva of the Gauls.

BELISARIUS, *bel-i-sā'-rī-us*, a native of Illyria, and of obscure birth, was a famous general of the emperor Justinian; he overthrew the Vandals in Africa A.D. 534; warred with the Goths in Italy; was recalled by the jealousy of Justinian; repelled the Bulgarians, 559; was accused of conspiracy against the emperor's life, 563, and, after being in prison one year, was released, and soon after died, 565. According to some, his eyes were put out in prison, and he wandered a beggar through Constantinople.

BELLEROPHON, *bel-lēr'-ō-phōn*, properly *Hippōn'ōus*, son of King Glaucus of Ephýra, and Eurymede, and named Bellerophon on murdering the Corinthian *Bell'erus*. To be purified he fled to King Prætus of Argos, whose wife Antæa fell in love with him; being slighted, she accused him of offering violence to her: King Prætus, not to violate the laws of hospitality, sent Bellerophon to his father-in-law, King Jobātes of Lycia, with a letter urging him to put to death the insulter of his daughter: Jobates sent Bellerophon to conquer the Chimæra (q. v.), but by Minerva's aid Bellerophon rose in the air on the winged horse Pēgæus (q. v.), and shot the Chimæra. Sent against the Solymi and the Amazons, he returned victorious, and slew the Lycians set in ambush for him; on this Jobates gave him in marriage his daughter (Philōn'ōē, Anticlē'a, or Cassan'dra). Bellerophon attempted to fly to heaven on the Pegasus, but, as the hero had incurred the anger of the gods, Jupiter sent a gadfly to sting the horse, which threw Beller-

Bellienus

ophon to earth, and he wandered about till his death: he had two sons, Isander and Hippolöchus.

BELLIENUS, *bel-lī-ē-nus*, a Roman whose house was set on fire at Cæsar's funeral.

BELLONA, *bel-lō-na*, the goddess of war, daughter of Phorcys and Ceto, and, with the Romans, the companion, sister, or wife of Mars: her temple in the Campus Martius was built 296 B.C., by Appius Claudius Cæcus. Bellona was chiefly venerated by the Cappadocians, at Cōmāna, where she had about 3,000 priests (*Bellōnārīi*), who wounded their own arms or legs when they offered sacrifice.

BELOVACI, *bel-lōv-ā-ci*, a people of Gaul, conquered by Cæsar. (See BELGIUM.)

BELLOVESUS, *bel-lo-vē-sus*, a king of the Celts, was sent by his uncle Ambigātus to found a colony in Italy, *temp.* Tarquinius Priscus.

BELON, *bēl-on*. 1. A general of Alexander. 2. A city and river of Hispania Bætica.

BELUS, *bē-lus*. 1. King of Babylon 1,800 years before Semirāmis, was deified by the Assyrians and Babylonians: his temple was one of the most ancient and magnificent in the world. 2. Son of Neptune and Libya (or Eurynōme), father of Ægyptus and Danāus. 3. A son of Phœnix the son of Agēnor, was king of Phœnicia. 4. A river of Phœnicia.

BENACUS, *bē-nā-cus*, a lake in the north of Italy, out of which the Mincius flows.

BENDIDIUM, *ben-dī-dī-um*, a temple of Diana Bendis.

BENDIS, *ben-dis*, a name of Diana among the Thracians and their northern neighbours: her festivals, *Bendīdīa*, were introduced from Thrace into Athens.

BENEVENTUM, *bēn-ē-ven-tum*, a town of Samnium, on the Appia Via: on being colonized its name was changed from *Maleven-tum*.

BERCYNTHIA, *bēr-ē-cyn-thī-a*, a name of Cybèle, from being worshipped at Mount Bercynthus, in Phrygia.

BERENICE, *bēr-ē-nī-cē*. 1. The mother of Ptolemy Philadelphus, by Lagus. 2. A daughter of Philadelphus, married King Antiochus of Syria, after his divorce of Laodice: after Philadelphus's death, Laodice was recalled, poisoned her husband, and murdered Berenice and her child. 3. A daughter of Ptolemy Aulētēs, usurped her father's throne, strangled her husband Seleucus, and married Archelāus, a priest of Bellōna. Her father regained the throne and killed her, 55 B.C. 4. The wife of Mithridātes VI., poisoned herself on his overthrow by Lucullus. 5. The mother of Agrippa, and daughter-in-law of Herod the Great. 6. A daughter of Agrippa, married her uncle Herod, and afterwards Polemon, king of Cilicia. 7. A wife of King Attalus. 8. A daughter of Philadelphus and Arsinoë, married her brother Euergetes, and was killed by her own son, 221 B.C. 9. A city of Libya. 10. Two towns of Arabia.—The name is common to many in the royal Ptolemean family of Egypt.

Bibulus Calpurnius

BERENICIS, *bēr-ē-nī-cis*, a part of Africa, near the town Berenice.

BERGION, *ber-gī-ōn*, and ALBION, *al-bī-ōn*, two giants, sons of Neptune, were killed with stones from heaven when opposing Hercules' crossing the Rhone.

BERGISTANI, *ber-gis-tān-i*, a people on the east of the Iberus.

BERMIUS, *ber-nī-us*, a mountain of Macedonia.

BEROE, *bēr-ō-ē*. 1. Semēlē's nurse, whose shape Juno assumed to Semele. 2. The wife of Doryclus, whose form Iris assumed to incite the Trojan women to burn Æneas's fleet in Sicily. 3. An Oceanid.

BERGEA, *bēr-ē-a*. 1. An ancient town of Macedonia on the Astræus. 2. An inland town of Thrace, became an important Roman military post. 3. A town in Syria (*Aleppo*).

BEROSUS, *bē-rō-sus*, of Babylon, priest of Belus about 255 B.C.; travelled in Greece, wrote a history of Chaldæa, and was a noted astrologer.

BERYTUS, *bēr-ryt-us*, a seaport of Phœnicia. BESA, *bēr-sa*, a town on the east bank of the Nile, rebuilt by Hadrian, and called *An'tinō-ōp'ōlis*.

BESIDIÆ, *bes-idī-ā*, a town of the Bruttii. BESSI, *bes-sī*, a robber tribe of Thrace, subdued by the Romans 168 B.C.

BESSUS, *bes-sus*, a governor of Bactria, seized and killed Darius after the battle of Arbēla. Alexander put him to death.

BESTIA, L. CALPURNIUS, *bes-tī-a cal-pur-nī-us*. 1. Consul 111 B.C., warred with Jugurtha, but was bribed. 2. A Catilinarian conspirator.

BIANOR OCNUS, *bī-ā-nor oc-nus*. 1. King of Etruria, son of Tibēris and Manto, built Mantūa. 2. A Trojan chief. 3. A centaur killed by Theseus. 4. A Bithynian, *temp.* Augustus and Tiberius, wrote epigrams.

BIAS, *bī-as*. 1. Son of Amythāon and Idomēnē, and brother of Melampus, was king of Argos. King Neleus, of Pylos, promised his daughter to whoever brought him the oxen of Iphiclus; Melampus tried to steal them for Bias, but was caught and confined one year; after which Iphiclus gave him the oxen, and Bias, receiving them from Melampus, married Perōnē. 2. Of Priēnē, in Ionia, 550 B.C., was son of Teutamīdas, and one of the seven sages. 3. A Greek prince against Troy. 4. A river of Peloponnesus.

BIBACULUS, M. FURIUS, *bīv-ā-cūl-us fū-rī-us*. 1. A poet, born at Cremōna 103 B.C., wrote iambics, epigrams, &c. 2. A prætor.

BIBLIS, *bīb-lis*, a woman enamoured of her brother Caunus, and changed into a fountain.

BIBRACTE, *bīb-act-tē* (see AUGUSTODUNUM).

BIBULUS CALPURNIUS, M., *bīv-ūl-us cal-pur-nī-us*. 1. Consul 59 B.C., with Julius Cæsar; he supported the aristocratic party, commanded Pompey's fleet, and died while in command. 2. His son fought on Brutus's side at Philippi, was pardoned by Antony, and died before Actium.

Bicorniger

BICORNIGER, *bī-cōr'-nī-ger* (*two-horned*), Bacchus (q. v.).

BIFRONS, *bīf'-rōus* (*two-faced*), Janus (q. v.).

BILBILIS, *bīl'-bil-is*, a town of Celtiberia, birthplace of Martial, noted for metal manufactures.

BIMATER, *bī-mā'-ter*, Bacchus, from being transferred from his mother's womb to Jupiter's thigh.

BINGIUM, *bīn'-gī-um*, a town of Gallia Belgica.

BION, *bī'-ōn*. 1. Of Borysthēnes, in Scythia, famous for his knowledge of poetry, music, and philosophy, 250 B. C. 2. A bucolic poet of Smyrna, 280 B. C. 3. A native of Abdera, pupil of Democritus. 4. A native of Soli, wrote a history of Æthiopia. 5. A Syracusan writer on rhetoric.

BISALTÆ, *bīs'-al-tæ*, a Thracian people in Macedonia, on the west bank of the Strymon.

BISALTES, *bīs'-al-tēs*, a native of Abydos.

BISALTIS, *bīs'-al-tis*, Theophānē, the mother by Neptune of the golden ram.

BISANTHE, *bīs-an'-tīā*, a town on the Propontis.

BISTON, *bīs'-tōn*, son of Mars and Callirhōē, built *Bistōn'ia*, in Thrace; whence the people near the Bistōnis are called *Bīs'tōnēs*, and the Bacchic women *Bistōn'idēs*, from the worship of Dionysus in Thrace.

BISTONIS, *bīs'-tōn-is*, a lake of Thrace, near Abdera.

BITHUS, *bī'-thus* (see **BACCHIUS**).

BITHYNIA, *bī-thī'-nī-a*, a country of Asia Minor, bounded on the north by the Euxine, east by Paphlagonia, south by Phrygia Epicētus, and west by Mysia; it was subdued by the Lydians and Persians, who attached it to the satrapy of Phrygia, and was independent from 287 B. C. till 74 B. C., when Nicomēdes III. bequeathed it to the Romans. It was fertile and wooded.

BITIAS, *bīl'-i-as*. 1. Son of Alcānor and Hiera, accompanied Æneas, and fell in the Rutulian war. 2. A lover of Dido.

BITON, *bīl'-ōn*, a mathematician. 2. See **CLEOBIS**.

BITUITUS, *bī-tū'-i-tus*, king of the Arverni, allied with Allobroges; was defeated 121 B. C., and sent to Rome as a prisoner.

BITURIGES, *bīl'-i-rī-gēs*, a people of Gallia Aquitania.

BLÆNA, *blæ'-na*, a fruitful country of Pontus.

BLÆSUS, C. **SEMPRONIUS**, *blæ'-sus sem-prō-nī-us*. 1. Consul 253 B. C., when his fleet was lost in a storm off Cape Palinūrus. 2. JUNIUS, *jū'-nī-us*, governor of Pannonia when the legions revolted, A. D. 14; defeated Tacfarinas, 21; and killed himself, 36.

BLANDENONA, *blan-dē-nō'-na*, a place near Placentia.

BLEMYES, *blēm'-y-ēs*, a people of Æthiopia.

BLEMINA, *blē-mī'-na*, a town in the south of Arcadia.

BLOSSIUS, C., *blōs'-sī-us*, a philosopher, pupil of Antipater of Tarsus, and friend of Tib Gracchus.

Bolbitine

BOADICEA, *bo-a-di-cē'-a*, a queen in Britain, rebelled on being insulted shamefully by the Romans, and poisoned herself when conquered, A. D. 61.

BOAGRIUS, *bō-ag'-rī-us*, a river of Locris.

BOCALIAS, *bō-cāl'-i-as*, or **BOCARUS**, *bō-cār-us*, a river in the isle Salāmis.

BOCCAR, *boc'-car*. 1. A king of Mauretania. 2. Any native of Mauretania.

BOCCHUS, *boc'-chus*. 1. King of Mauretania, and father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he betrayed to Sulla, 106 B. C. 2. Son of (†), at whose death, 33 B. C., Mauretania became a Roman province.

BOEÆ, *bō'-æ*, a town in the south of Laconia.

BOEBE, *bō'-bē*, a town of Thessaly.

BOEBEIS, *bō-bē'-is*, a lake of Thessaly.

BOEBIA, *bō'-bi-a* (see **BÆBIA**).

BOEDROMIA, *bō-ē-drōmī'-i-a*, an Athenian festival commemorative of the assistance rendered King Erechtheus by Ion, son of Xuthus, at the invasion of Neptune's son Eumolpus. But according to Plutarch, it was commemorative of Theseus's victory over the Amazons in the month Boedromion.

BOEOTARCHÆ, *bō-ē-tar'-chæ*, the chief magistrates of Bœotia.

BÆOTIA, *bō-ē-tī-a*, a country of Greece, bounded on N. by Phocis, S. by Attica, E. by Eubœa, and W. by the bay of Corinth, was formerly called *Aonia*, *Mesapia*, *Hyantis*, *Ogygia*, and *Cadnēis*. The inhabitants were rude and stupid, a characteristic said to be due to their damp and thick atmosphere; but the country produced several illustrious men—Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, &c. The mountains, particularly Helicon, were frequented by the Muses. It contained several fertile plains, and its chief towns were *Thēbæ*, *Tanagra*, *Thespiæ*, *Platea*, *Orchomēnus*, *Charonēa*, *Coronēa*, *Lebadea*, and *Haliartus*; its chief lake being *Copāis*. The Bœotians were of Æolian origin, and had migrated from Arne, in Thessaly, being expelled by the Thessalians sixty years before the Trojan war; the chief magistrates were *Bœōtar'chæ*, elected annually, two by Thebes and one by each of the other states.

BOETHIUS, ANICIUS MANLIUS SEVERINUS, *bō-ē-thī-us, an'-i-cī-us man'-lī-us sēv-ē-rī-nus*, a Roman author and statesman, born about A. D. 470, famous for his knowledge, especially of Greek philosophy; was imprisoned and killed by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, about 524; in prison he wrote his five books *De Consolā'tiōne Phil'osōph'icæ*.

BOETHUS, *bō-ē'-thus*. 1. A Stoic philosopher, quoted by Cicero. 2. A Peripatetic philosopher, 30 B. C., of Sidon in Phœnicia, was a pupil of Andronicus of Rhodes, and instructed Strabo.

BOII, *bō'-i-i*, a people of Celtic Gaul, migrated into Cisalpine Gaul.

BOJOCALUS, *bo-jō-cāl-us*, a general of the Germans.

HOLA, *bō'-la*, an ancient town of the Æqui.

BOLEB, *bōl'-bē*, a lake in Macedonia.

BOLBITINE, *bōl'-bī-tī-nē*, a city of Lower

Bolissus

Egypt, near the Bolbit'num mouth of the Nile.

BOLISSUS, *ból-is'-sus*, an Æolian city near Chios.

BOLUS, *ból-us*, a king of the Cimabri.

BOMIENSES, *bó-ni-en'-ses*, mountaineers of Ætolia.

BOMILCAR, *bó-mil'-car*. 1. A Carthaginian general, son of Hamilcar, was suspected of conspiring with Agathocles, and hanged in the forum. 2. An officer of Jugurtha.

BOMONICÆ, *bó-mó-ni'-cæ*, youths whipped at the altar of Diana Orthia during her festivals; he who bore the lash most patiently received a prize.

BONA DEA, *bón-a-dé'-a*, or *Fau'na*, or *Fá'ti'a*, a Roman goddess, sister, wife, or daughter of Faunus; she was a goddess of chastity and prophecy, and all her ministers were females. The Vestals celebrated her festival on 1st May, in the house of the consul or prætor, and no male was allowed to be present.

BONONIA, *bón-ó-ni'-a*, formerly Felsina, a town near the Rheno, in Gallia Cisalpinga.

BONOSUS, *bón-ó'-sus*, an officer of Aurelian, assumed the imperial purple under Probus, in Gaul, and was defeated by Probus and slain, A. D. 281.

BONUS EVENTUS, *bón-us-é-ven'-tus*, a Roman rural deity, represented holding a cup in his right hand, and in his left ears of corn.

BOOTES, *bó-ó'-tēs*, also *Búbul'cus* and *Arctóph'ylax*, a northern constellation near the Ursa Major. Icarus, father of Erigónē, was changed into it. According to others, it is Arcas.

BOREADES, *bór-é'-á-dēs*, the descendants of Boreas.

BOREAS, *bór-é'-as*, the N. or N.N.E. wind, blowing from the Hyperborean mountains. Boreas was son of Astræus and Auróra, or of the Strymon; he was attached to Hyacinthus (q. v.), and carried away Orithyia, by whom he had Zētēs, Calāis, Cleopatra, Chiōnē. He was worshipped as a deity, and represented with wings and white hair. By the mares of Dardānus he had twelve mares so swift that they flew over the sea without wetting their feet.

BOREASMI, *bór-é'-as'-mi*, festivals at Athens in honour of Boreas (q. v.), from his union with Orithyia.

BORNOS, *bór-nos*, a place of Thrace.

BORUS, *bó-rus*, a son of Periērēs, married Polydōra, the daughter of Peleus.

BORYSTHENES, *bór-ys'-thén-ēs*. 1. A large river of Scythia, now the *Dnieper*, falls into the Euxine. 2. A city on the Borysthenes, built by a Milesian colony, 655 B. C., also called *Ol'bia Sal'via*.

BOSPHORUS, *bos-phór-us*, or **BOSPORUS**, *bos-phór-us*, two narrow straits at the confines of Europe and Asia; the one, *the Cimmerian*, joining the Palus Mæotis to the Euxine; the other, *the Thracian*, joining the Euxine to the Propontis. (See CYANEÆ.)

BOSTRA, *bos-tra*, a city of Arabia, south of Damascus.

Brennus

BOTTIÆA, *bot-ti'-a*, a country at the north of Macedonia, on the bay of Therma. The people, Thracians, were expelled by the Macedonians, and settled in *Bót-ti-cē*, the district north of Olynthus.

BOULE, *bou-lé* (see SENATUS, 2).

BOULEUMA, *bou-leu'-ma* (see ROGATIO).

BOVIANUM, *bóv-i-á-num*, an ancient colony of the Samnites, near Beneventum.

BOVILLÆ, *bóv-il'-læ*. 1. A town of Latium, near Rome. 2. A town of Campania.

BRACHIMANÆ, *brach-mā'-nēs*, or **BRACHMANÆ**, *brach-mā'-næ*, the caste of Indian philosophers who derive their name from Brahma, one of the three beings whom God, according to their creed, created, and with whose assistance he formed the world. They devoted themselves to religion, and accustomed themselves to live with frugality and abstinence; they abstained from flesh, wine, &c.

BRANCHIDÆ, *bran'-chī-dæ*. 1. A people near the Oxus, originally of Milētus, near the temple of Branchus, but transported by Xerxes, and put to the sword by Alexander. (See BRANCHUS.) 2. The priest of Apollo Didymæus.

BRANCHUS, *bran'-chus*, son of Smicrus of Milētus, was loved by Apollo, who gave him the power of prophecy; he gave oracles at Didymē, which were reckoned inferior to Delphi only. The temple was set on fire by Xerxes, its riches seized, and the people transported. (See BRANCHIDÆ.)

BRANCHYLLIDES, *bran-chyl'-lī-dēs*, a Bœotian chief.

BRASLÆ, *brās'-l-æ*, a town of Laconia.

BRASIDAS, *brās'-i-das*. 1. A famous Spartan general, son of Tellus, after many victories over the Athenians in Macedonia, died 422 B. C., of a wound received at Amphipolis, which Cleon was besieging. 2. A native of Cos.

BRASILAS, *brās'-il-as*, a native of Cos.

BRATISPANTIUM, *bra-tus-pau'-tī-um*, the capital of the Bellovaci.

BRAURE, *brau'-ræ*, a woman who assisted in the murder of King Pittacus, of the Edōni.

BRAURON, *brau'-rōn*, a deme of Attica, where Diana had a temple. Her festivals, *Braurōnia*, were celebrated once every fifth year by ten men (*ἑποποιῶν*); they sacrificed a goat to the goddess and sang a book of Homer's Iliad, and young virgins, between five and ten years old, clad in yellow gowns, attended. The statue of Diana of Tauris, brought into Greece by Iphigenia, was preserved in Brauron, and was carried away by Xerxes.

BRENNI, *brén'-ni*, a people of Noricum.

BRENNUS, *brén'-nus*. 1. King of the Galli Senones, invaded Italy 390 B. C., defeated the Romans at the Allia, and entered the city without opposition, the Romans having retired into the Capitol. The Gauls climbed the Tarpeian rock in the night, and would have entered the citadel, had not the sacred geese aroused the garrison. The senate was about to purchase the retreat of the Gauls when, according to the common tale, Camillus, then in exile, arrived to relieve the city, and so totally

Brescia

defeated the invaders that not one survived to tell the tale; but it is now established that the retreat of the Gauls was purchased with 1,000 lb. of gold. 2. Another king of the Gauls, invaded Greece 280 B.C., and attempted to plunder Apollo's temple at Delphi: he was destroyed with his troops by the god, 278 B.C.—It was the ordinary designation of the king among the Gauls.

BRESCIA, *bres'cĭ-a*, a city of N.E. Italy.

BRIAREUS, *brĭ'ār-eus*. 1. A famous giant with a hundred hands and fifty heads, son of Coelus and Terra, was called by men *Æ'gēōn*, and by the gods Briareus. When Juno, Neptune, and Minerva conspired to dethrone Jupiter, Briareus climbed the heavens to assist him; he assisted the Giants against the gods, and was thrown under Mount Ætna. 2. A Cyclops.

BRIAS, *brĭ'-as*, a town of Pisidia.

BRIGANTES, *brĭg-an-tēs*, a people in the northern parts of Britain.

BRIGANTINUS, *brĭg-an-tĭ-nus*, a lake of Rhætia, with a town *Brigantium* on its eastern shores.

BRILESSUS, *bri-les'sus*, a mountain of Attica.

BRIMO, *brĭ'-mo* (*terror*), Proserpine and Hecātē.

BRISEIS, *brĭ-sē'-is*, or **HIPPODAMIA**, *hip'pō-dā-mĭ'-a*, a woman of Lyrnessus, fell to the share of Achilles in the division of the spoils of her country, and was taken from him by Agamemnon, for which Achilles withdrew from the Trojan war till the death of Patroclus: she was again restored to him.

BRISES, *brĭ'-sēs*, of Lyrnessus, was father of Brisēis, and brother of the priest Chryses.

BRISEUS, *brĭ'-sē-us*, Bacchus, from his nurse Brisa, or his temple at Brisa, a promontory of Lesbos.

BRITANNIA, *brĭt-an-nĭ'-a*, an island in the Northern Ocean, the largest in Europe. It was conquered by J. Cæsar 55 B.C., and first known to be an island by Agricōla: it continued a Roman province till A.D. 448. The rude inhabitants painted their bodies.

BRITANNICUS, *brĭt-an-nĭc-us*, a son of Claudius Cæsar by Messalina, was poisoned by means of Agrippina, that Nero might gain the throne.

BRITOMARTIS, *brĭt-ō-mar'tis*. 1. A Cretan nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Charme, and a favourite of Diāna, threw herself into the sea to avoid Minos's importunities. 2. Diāna.

BRITONES, *brĭt'-ōn-ēs*, the inhabitants of Britain.

BRIXELLUM, *brix-cl'lum*, a town near Mantua, in Italy.

BRIXIA, *brix'-i-a*, a town of Italy, north of Cremōna.

BROMIUS, *brōm'-i-us* (*noisy*), Bacchus, from his organs.

BROMUS, *brōm'-us*, one of the Centaurs.

BRONGUS, *brōn'-gus*, a tributary of the Ister.

BRONTES, *brōn'-tēs*, one of the Cyclopes.

Brutus

BRONTINUS, *brōn-tĭ'-nus*. 1. A Pythagorean philosopher. 2. The father of Theano, Pythagoras's wife.

BROTEAS, *brōt'-ē-as*. 1. A man famous for skill in the cestus. 2. One of the Lapithæ.

BROTHEUS, *brōth'-ē-us*, a son of Vulcan and Minerva.

BRUCTERI, *bruc-tĕ'-ri*, a people of Germany, at the east of Batavorum Insula.

BRUMALIA, *brū-mā'-ll-a*, Roman winter festivals to Bacchus, instituted by Romulus.

BRUNDISIUM, *brun-dūsĭ'-um*, a coast city of Calabria, where the *Appia Via* ended, was founded by Diomēdes, or by Theseus, with a Cretan colony. It was the usual place of embarkation from Italy for the East, and famous for the birth of Pacuvius and death of Virgil.

BRUTIDIUS, *brū-tid'-i-us*, a Roman dragged to prison for favouring Sejanus.

BRUTHI, *brut'-tĭ-i*, a people in the south of Italy (the ancient Enotria), originally shepherds of the Lucanians.

BRUTULUS, *brū-tūl-us*, a Samnite, killed himself on being delivered to the Romans.

BRUTUS, *L. JUNIUS, brū'-tus, jĭ'-nĭ-us*. 1. A son of M. Junius and Tarquinia, second daughter of king Tarquinius Priscus: his father and eldest brother were murdered by Tarquinius Superbus, and Lucius, unable to avenge their death, pretended to be insane, for which the name Brutus (*stupid*) was given him. When, from Sextus Tarquin's brutality, Lucretia killed herself, 509 B.C., Brutus snatched the sword from the wound and swore hostility to the royal family; the people abolished the monarchy and vested the sovereign power in two magistrates (*Consuls*), of whom Brutus was one. His sons conspired with the Etruscan ambassadors to restore the Tarquins, and he himself presided over their trial and witnessed their execution; soon after, in a battle Brutus fought with Aruns Tarquinius, and each ran the other through with his spear: the body of Brutus was magnificently received in Rome. 2. M. JUNIUS, father of Cæsar's murderer, was lineally descended from (1); supported Marius, and was defeated by Pompey, by whom, after supporting another siege in Mutina on Sulla's death, he was put to death. 3. M. JUNIUS, Cæsar's murderer, was son of (2) by Servilia, Cato's sister; sided with Pompey, 49 B.C., was pardoned by, and became a friend of Cæsar, who made him governor of Cisalpine Gaul in 46, and prætor in 44. He conspired with some of the most illustrious of Rome, and killed his imperial friend in Pompey's Basilica, Ides of March, 44: the murderers seized the Capitol, but soon left Rome. Brutus retired to Greece, where he was soon after followed by Antony and Octavius (Augustus), whom he met in battle at Philippi, 42: Brutus was victorious with the right wing, but Cassius with the left was overthrown, and, by his own orders, killed by his freedman; Brutus was in a second engagement driven from the field, and killed himself by falling on his sword, and his body was honoured by Antony with a magnificent

Bryas

funeral. Brutus was celebrated for his literary talents, imitated the austerity of Cato, and was intimate with Cicero. According to Plutarch, Cæsar's ghost appeared to Brutus and told him he would meet him at Philippi. 4. D. JUNIUS ALBINUS, *al-bi'-nus*, another of Cæsar's assassins, and brother of (3); was deserted by his troops after the battle of Mutina, and put to death by Antony's orders, 43 B.C. 5. JUNIUS, one of the first tribunes of the plebs. 6. One of Carbo's generals.

BRYAS, *bry'-as*, a general of Xerxes.

BRYGI, *bry'-gi*, tribes in the north of Macedonia.

BRYSEÆ, *bry-sæ'*, or BRYSEÆ, *brys'-æ'*, or BRYSIÆ, *brys'-i-æ'*, a town of Laconia.

BUBARIS, *bū-bār-is*, a Persian, married the daughter of King Amyntas (q.v.), against whom he had been sent with an army.

BUBASIDES, *bū-bās'-i-des*, the natives of *Bū-bāsus*, a country of Caria.

BUBASTIACUS, *bū-bas-ti'-ac-us*, the Pelusiac or easternmost mouth of the Nile.

BUBASTIS, *bū-bas'-tis*, a city in the east of Delta, where cats were venerated and embalmed, the chief deity, Diana Bubastis, having changed herself into a cat when the gods fled to Egypt.

BUCEPHALA, *bū-cēph'-āl-a*, a city built by Alexander near the Hydaspes, in honour of Bucephalus.

BUCEPHALUS, *bū-cēph'-āl-us*, a favourite charger of Alexander, named from his head resembling a bull's; Alexander alone could mount him, and he always knelt down to receive his master: when thirty years of age Bucephalus was wounded in a battle in Asia, he hurried out of the field, and dropped dead as soon as he had brought his master to a safe place. Alexander built Būcēph'āla in his honour.

BUCILIANUS, *bū-cil-i-ā'-nus*, one of Cæsar's murderers.

BUCOLICA, *bū-cōl'-i-c-a*, any pastoral poem: the most famous are those of Moschus, Bion, Theocritus, and Virgil.

BUCOLICUM, *bū-cōl'-i-c-um*, or PHATNICUM, *phat-ni'-tic-um*, a mouth of the Nile, between the Sebennytic and Mendesian mouths.

BUCOLION, *bū-cōl'-i-ōn*. 1. A son of Laomædon and the nymph Caiŷbe. 2. A son of Hercules and Praxithea. 3. A son of King Lycaon, of Arcadia.

BUCOLUS, *bū-cōl'-us*. 1. A son of Hercules and Marse. 2. A son of Hippocoon.

BUDII, *bū-di-i*, a people of Media.

BUDINI, *bū-dī-ni*, a people of Scythia.

BUDORUM, *bū-dō'-rum*, a promontory of Salamis.

BULBUS, *bul'-bus*, a senator, noted for meanness.

BULIS, *bū-lis*. 1. A town of Phocis, colonized from Doris. 2. A Spartan, given up to Xerxes to atone for the murder of the Persian envoys.

BULLATIUS, *bul-lā'-tī-us*, a friend of Horace.

BULLIS, *bul'-lis*, a coast town of Illyricum.

Cabalis

BUNUS, *bū'-nus*, a son of Mercury and Alcidamia, was regent of Corinth when Ætēs went to Colchis.

BUPRASIAM, *bū-prā'-sī-um*, a city, district, and river of Elis.

BURA, *bū'-ra*, a daughter of Jupiter, or of Ion and Helice, gave her name to *Bura* or *Buris*, a once flourishing city in the bay of Corinth, destroyed by an earthquake, but rebuilt.

BURRHUS AFRANIUS, *bur'-rhus af-rā'-nī-us*, chief of the prætorian guards, was put to death by Nero.

BURSIÆ, *bur'-sī-æ*, a town of Babylonia.

BUSÆ, *bū'-sæ*, a nation of Media.

BUSIRIS, *bū-sī'-ris*. 1. A king of Egypt, son of Neptune and Libŷa, or Lysianassa; he sacrificed all foreigners to Jupiter with the greatest cruelty. When Hercules visited Egypt, Busiris carried him to the altar bound hand and foot; but the hero disentangled himself and sacrificed Busiris and his ministers. 2. A city in the middle of the Delta, on the west bank of the Nile.

BUTEO, *bū'-tē-o*. 1. A surname of M. Fabius. 2. A Roman orator.

BUTHROTUM, *bū-thrō'-tum*, a seaport of Epirus.

BUTO, *bū'-tō*. 1. An Egyptian goddess, nurse of Horus and Bubastis, children of Osiris and Isis, was identified by the Greeks with Latōna. 2. A town and lake near the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile; had a temple, oracle, and annual festival of goddess Buto.

BUXENTUM, *bux-en'-tum*, or PYXUS, *pyx'-us*, a town on the west coast of Lucania, on the Buxentius.

BYBLII, *byb'-lī-i*, a people of Syria.

BYBLIS, *byb'-lis*, a daughter of Milētus and Idothēa, was enamoured of her brother Canuus, and, on his flying from her, killed herself.

BYBLUS, *byb'-lus*, a town on the coast of Syria, north of the Adōnis, with a temple of Adonis.

BYRRHUS, *byr'-rhus*, a dissipated robber.

BYRSA, *byr'-sa*, the citadel of Carthage.

BYZACIUM, *bū-zā'-ci-um*, the southern portion of the Roman province of Africa.

BYZANTIUM, *bū-zan'-tī-um* (from *Býzas*, its founder), a city on the Thracian Bosporus, colonized from Megara 658 B.C.; was made, from the pleasantness and convenience of its site, the capital of the Eastern empire by Constantine the Great, A.D. 330, and called *Constantinópolis* (q.v.).

BYZAS, *bū-zas*, a son of Neptune, and king of Thrace, founded Byzantium, 658 B.C.

C

CAANTHUS, *cā-an'-thus*, a son of Oceānus and Tethys, was killed by Apollo.

CABALES, *cab'-āl-es*, a people of Africa.

CABALIS, *cāb-ā'-lis*, or CABALIA, *cāb-ā'-lī-a*, a district of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Pamphylia, with a city of the same name.

Caballinus

CABALLINUS FONS, *cāb-al lī-nus*, a fountain on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and termed *Hippocrēnē*, as raised from the ground by the hoof of the horse (*cābal'us*) *Pēgāsus*.

CABILLONUM, *cab-il-lō-num*, a town of the *Ædiū*.

CABARNOS, *cab-ar'-nos*, a deity worshipped at Paros: his priests were *Cabarni*.

CABIRA, *cāb-ī-ra*. 1. A wife of Vulcan. 2. A town near Mount Paryadres, in Pontus.

CABIRI, *cāb-ī-ri*, mystic deities venerated at Thebes, Lemnos, Macedonia, and Phrygia, but more especially in Samothrace and Imbros. The mysteries were celebrated with great solemnity at Samothrace, where the ancient heroes and princes were generally initiated; they are often confounded with the *Corybantes*, *Anāces* (*Dioscūri*), &c. According to Herodotus, Vulcan was their father. *Cambyses* profaned their temple and rites.

CABURUS, *cab-ū-rus*, a chief of the *Helvī*.

CABYLE, *cāb-ī-yl-ē*, an inland town of Thrace.

CACUS, *cā'-cus*, a giant, son of Vulcan and *Medīsa*, lived on Mount Aventine. When Hercules came to Italy with the herds of the conquered *Geryon*, *Cacus* stole some of the oxen, dragging them backwards by the tail to his cave, that the traces might not be discovered; but as the others passed by in the morning, these began to low. Hercules attacked *Cacus* and strangled him, though vomiting fire and smoke, and then erected an altar to Jupiter *Servātor* (*Preserver*).

CADI, *cād-ī*, a town of Phrygia, near Lydia.

CADMEA, *cad-mē'-a*, the citadel of Thebes.

CADMEIS, *cad-mē'-is*, an ancient name of *Bocotia*.

CADMUS, *cad'-mus*. 1. Son of King *Agēnor*, of Phœnicia, and *Telephassa* (or *Agriopē*), or, according to others, a native of Thebes in Egypt; was sent by Agenor to seek his sister *Eurōpa*, carried off by Jupiter, and was never to return without her. *Cadmus* settled in Thrace, and was ordered by the Delphic oracle to found a city where he should see a certain young heifer sink in the grass. On the spot indicated *Cadmus* founded *Cadmēa* (*Thebes*), 1493 B.C.; and, wishing to sacrifice the heifer to *Minerva*, he sent his servants for water to the well of *Ares*, in a neighbouring grove: it was guarded by a dragon, which ate the servants. *Cadmus* went and slew the dragon, by *Minerva's* aid, and sowed its teeth in the plain, and armed men sprang up, who killed each other, excepting five, who became the ancestors of the Thebans. *Cadmus* married *Hermiōnē*, daughter of *Venus*, who bore *Polydōrus*, *Illyrius*, *Ino*, *Agave*, *Autonoe*, *Semēle*. From *Juno's* persecution of the children, *Cadmus* and *Hermione* retired in old age to *Illyricum*, and, on their own prayer, were changed into serpents. *Cadmus* introduced into Greece an alphabet of 16 letters, increased to 20 by *Palamedes*, and to 24 by *Simonides*, of *Melos*. 2. Son of *Pandion*, of *Milētus*, earliest Greek historian, 540 B.C.; wrote on *Ionia*. 3. Son of

Cælius

Archelāus, of *Milētus*; wrote on the history of *Attica*, and on love.

CADUCEUS, *cā-dū'-cē-us*, the mace of any ambassador, but especially the magic wand of *Mercury*, a rod entwined at one end by two serpents, in the form of two equal semicircles; it was given him by *Apollo* in return for the lyre: with it *Mercury* conducted the souls of the dead to the infernal regions, and could lull asleep or raise the dead to life.

CADURCI, *cād-ur'-ci*, a people of *Gallia Aquitania*.

CADUSII, *cād-ū'-si-i*, *Scythians* S.W. of the *Caspian*.

CADYTIIS, *cā-dy'-tis*, a large town of *Syria*, according to *Herodotus*; it is now identified with *Jerusalem*.

CÆA, *cæ'-a* (see *CEOS*).

CÆCILIA, *cæ-cil'-i-a*. 1. The wife of *Sulla*. 2. The mother of *Lucullus*. 3. A daughter of *Atticus*. 4. See *TANAQUIL*. 5. *LEX*, *lex*, 61 B.C., by *Cæcilius Metellus Nepos*, to remove taxes from the Italian states and permit free exportation. 6. Of *DIDIA*, *did'-i-a*, 98 B.C., by *Q. Cæcilius Metellus* and *T. Didius*, to allow only one subject to be put to the people in one question, and to order every proposed law to be exposed to the people for three market days (*trinū'ānnum*, three weeks) before voted on. 7. 53 B.C., to restore to the censors the privileges withdrawn by tribune *P. Clodius*. 8. 69 B.C., also *GABINIA*, against usury.

CÆCILII, *cæ-cil'-i-i*, a Roman plebeian family, claimed descent from *Cæcus*, *Æneas's* companion, or from *Cæculus*, son of *Vulcan* and founder of *Præneste*.

CÆCILIUS, *cæ-cil'-i-us* *ē-pi'-rus*. 1. A freedman of *Atticus*, taught rhetoric at *Rome*. 2. A Sicilian orator, *temp.* *Augustus*, wrote on servile wars, &c. 3. *STATIUS*, *stā-ti'-us*, a Roman comic poet, native of *Milan*, and at one time a slave, died 168 B.C.

CÆCINA, *tuscus*, *cæ-ci'-na tus'-cus*. 1. A son of *Nero's* nurse, set over *Egypt*. 2. A Roman, wrote physical treatises. 3. A citizen of *Volaterræ*, defended by *Cicero*, 69 B.C.

CÆCUBUS AGER, *cæ'-ci'-bus ā'-ger*, a marshy district of *Latium*, near *Fundi*, once famous for wine.

CÆCULUS, *cæ'-cūl'-us*, a son of *Vulcan*, founded *Præneste*, after a life of rapine.

CÆDICUS, *cæ'-dic'-us*. 1. A consul, 256 B.C. 2. A consul, 289 B.C. 3. A military tribune in *Sicily*, 254 B.C. 4. A friend of *Turnus*.

CÆLES VIBENNA, *cæ'-les vi-ben'-na*, leader of an Etruscan army, settled on the *Cælian* hill, *temp.* *Romulus* or *Tarquinius Priscus*.

CÆLIA LEX, *cæ'-li-a lex*, 519 B.C., by tribune *Cælius*, that, in cases of treason, the people should vote on tablets, contrary to the exception of the *Cassian* law.

CÆLIUS, *cæ'-li-us*. 1. An orator, pupil of *Cicero*, and defended by him when accused by *Clodius* of being accessory to *Catiline's* conspiracy. 2. *AURELIANUS*, *au-rē'-li-ā'-nus*, a Latin physician and writer, fourth century A.D. 3. *L. ANTIPATER*, *an-ti-pā'-d-ter*, 120

Cæne

n.c., wrote a history of Rome, epitomized by M. Brutus. 4. SABINUS, *sab-ī-nus*, wrote on edicts of curule ædiles, *temp.* Vespasian. 5. MONS, *mōns*, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Cælius Vibenna settled.

CÆNE, *cæ-nē*. 1. A town on the coast of Laconia. 2. A city of Upper Egypt, below Coptos.

CÆNEUS, *cæ-nē-us*. 1. Was originally a maiden, CÆNIS, *cæ-nis*, and made by Neptune a man; was in the Argive expedition and Calydonian hunt; was attacked at the marriage of Pirithōus, buried alive by the centaurs, became a bird, and in Elysium was once more retransformed into a maiden. 2. A Trojan, killed by Turnus.

CÆNINA, *cæ-nī-na*, a Sabine town of Latium, warred under King Acron with Romulus.

CÆNIS, *cæ-nis* (see CÆNEUS).

CÆPIO, Q. SERVILIUS, *cæ-pi-o ser-vi-li-us*. 1. Consul, 106 B.C., in Cimbrian war. 2. FANNIUS, *fannī-us*, conspired with Murena against Augustus, 22 B.C., and was put to death.

CÆRE, *cæ-rē* (indecl.), or CÆRES (-itis), *cæ-res*, anciently AGYLLA, *ā-gyl-la*, the capital of Mezentius, and afterwards one of the twelve Etruscan cities west of Veii, about 64 miles from the coast. Its people banished Mezentius and assisted Æneas; they received the Vestals, 390 B.C., on Rome being taken by the Gauls, for which they received the inferior Roman franchise, *civitas sine suffragio*; whence the synonymous phrases for the censors making a Roman citizen an ærarian and depriving him of the suffrage, in *tibulas Cæritum referre* and *ærarium sicere*.

CÆRELLIA, *cæ-rel-li-a*, a learned lady, *temp.* Cicero.

CÆSAR, *cæ-sar*. 1. A Roman patrician family of the Julian gens, descended from Iulus (Ascanius), and probably named from the ancestor of the family having a thick head of hair (*cæsariēs*). When the family gained the throne of the Roman empire, the name was used by the emperors prefixed to their own name, and after Imperator (e.g., *Imp. C. Tiberius Augustus*), but Hadrian allowed Ælius Verus to adopt it; and thereafter it was usually conferred on the Heir-Apparent, while the emperor was *Augustus*. 2. L. J., consul 90 B.C., in the Social war, proposed the *Lex Julia de civitate*, and was killed by Marius, 87. 3. C. J., brother of (2), the chief orator and poet of his age, slain by Marius, 87 B.C. 4. L. J., son of (3), was uncle by his sister Julia to M. Antony, the triumvir, sided with the senate, 44 B.C., and was proscribed by Antony, but pardoned. 5. L. J., son of (4), joined Pompey, 49 B.C. 6. C., father of (7), was prætor, and died at Pisa in 84. 7. C. J., the son of (6) and Aurelia, daughter of Cotta, born 12th July, 100 B.C., six years after the birth of Pompey and Cicero; at fifteen years he lost his father, and was made priest of Jupiter; at seventeen he married Cornelia, daughter of L. Cinna, chief of the Marian party with which he was already connected by his aunt Julia,

Cæsar

wife of Marius), and was proscribed by Sulla for refusing to put away his wife; he concealed himself among the Sabines, and was pardoned by Sulla, who predicted his future greatness. When he went to study at Rhodes under Apollonius Molo, Cæsar was seized by pirates, whom he threatened to punish; and, as soon as he was ransomed, he fitted out a ship and seized and crucified them. By his eloquence and liberal life he became popular at Rome; he was quæstor 68, ædile 65, and Pontifex Maximus on death of Metellus, 63; he opposed the punishment of the Catilinarians, with whom he was suspected of being in league; became prætor 62, and proprætor of Hispania Ulterior 61, when he conquered the Lusitanians; on his return to Rome he was made consul, 59, and, after passing liberal measures, set over Transalpine Gaul for five years by the influence of Pompey, to whom he had married his daughter Julia. He extended the Roman dominions, and invaded Britain. Before setting out for Gaul, Cæsar had formed with Pompey (then estranged from the senate) and the wealthy M. Crassus the *First Triumvirate*, to hold the power of the republic between the three; and by their interest his command was prolonged for another five years; but the deaths of Julia and Crassus soon led to a civil war, for the ambition of each tolerated neither equal nor superior. Pompey rejoined the aristocratic party, and the senate decreed that Cæsar should disband his army, which he had already offered to do if Pompey would do the same; the tribunes, M. Antonius and Q. Cassius, vetoed the decree, but in vain, and Antony fled to Cæsar's camp, who made the insult thus offered to the sacred person of the tribune a pretext of war, and crossed the Rubicon, the boundary of his province; by that act declaring war. Pompey, his troops deserting him for the people's favourite, retired to Dyrrhachium, and Cæsar entered Rome, thence proceeded to Spain against Pompey's partisans under Petreius, Afranius, and Varro, and, after conquering them, returned to Rome, where, in the mean time, he had been made Dictator. After eleven days he resigned the dictatorship and entered on the consulship with P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus. In the beginning of 48 Cæsar crossed to Greece, was repulsed from Dyrrhachium, and retreated to Thessaly, where, on the plains of Pharsalia, 19th August, 48, he utterly overthrew Pompey, who fled to Egypt and was murdered: he followed to Egypt, became enamoured of Cleopatra (who bore him a son, Cæsarion), and to seat her on the throne with her brother Ptolemy he became involved in the Alexandrine war. In 47 he marched back to Rome through Syria and Asia Minor; in Pontus he defeated, at Zela, Pharnaces, son of the great Mithridates and ally of Pompey, with such ease that he announced it to the senate in the laconic despatch, *Vēni, vīdī, vīcī* (*I came, I saw, I conquered*); entered Rome September, 47, crossed to Africa, defeated the Pompeians,

Cæsarea

Scipio and Cato, at Thapsus, 6th April, 46, returned to Rome in July, and was appointed perpetual Dictator; in 45 he went to Spain, and defeated, on 17th March, Pompey's sons, Sextus and Cneius, the latter being killed shortly afterwards. Cæsar returned to Rome in triumph, and, on the 15th February, 44, declined the diadem, which Antony publicly offered him. His glory was shortlived, for a conspiracy was set on foot by his enemy Cassius, and joined by many of his own friends, including M. Brutus; Cæsar, though warned by his friends and the dream of his wife, Calpurnia (2), proceeded to the senate-house, on the Ides (15th) March, 44, where he was stabbed, the first thrust being given by Casca, who was at once followed by the others; Cæsar defended himself till he recognized M. Brutus among his assassins, when, exclaiming "*Tu quòque, Brute!*" he muffled his face with his toga and fell dead at the base of Pompey's statue. Cæsar was one of the greatest and best citizens of Rome; his aims, though at first prompted by personal ambition, finally regarded only the good of the Roman world; his clemency as a conqueror presents a striking contrast to the inhuman proscriptions of Marius, Sulla, Antony, and Octavianus, who converted Rome into a shambles for the noblest of the Romans. He has been denounced for overthrowing the Republic, but practically the Republic had ceased to exist with the first civil war; and, while the dominions of the Republic had been so extended as to include almost the entire world then known, the debased herd who constituted the popular Assembly were utterly unable to rule themselves, far less the provinces: the Senate was crowded with old nobles, who thought of the provinces merely as fields for enriching themselves by extortion; and the old patrician families had lost, with their republican simplicity, their patriotic virtues. The best proof of the necessity of the empire inaugurated by Julius Cæsar is that his successors constantly received addresses from, and were voted statues and temples by, the grateful provincials; and the conduct of Cæsar proves that he was better fitted than any of the other nobles to hold the supreme power. Cæsar was distinguished for learning, and, during his campaigns in Gaul, he wrote his elegant *Commentaries*, nearly lost when he was once upset in the bay of Alexandria; he reformed the calendar, and beautified Rome with public buildings, libraries, and porticos; he was of great personal bravery, and exceedingly liberal, but his character was marred by profligacy. His death is said to have been preceded and accompanied by uncommon prodigies. 8. C., son of M. Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, and grandson of Augustus, died of a wound, A.D. 4, in Lycia. 9. L., brother of (8), died at Massilia, A.D. 2. 10. AUGUSTA, *au-gus'ta*, a town built by Augustus on the Iberus, in Spain.

CÆSAREA, *cæ-sar'è-a*. 1. A town on Mount Argæus, in Cappadocia, formerly *Masaca*. 2. A coast town between Samaria and Galilee,

Calavius

was beautified by Herod 13 B.C.; named in honour of Augustus, and became the capital of Palestine. 3. PHILIPPI, *phil-ìp'-pi*, a town of Palestine, at the S. base of Mount Hermon, built by Philip the Tetrarch 3 B.C. 4. A town on the N. coast of Africa. 5. Many small towns bore this name.

CÆSARION, *cæ-sar'-i-on*, son of Julius Cæsar by Cleopatra, was, at thirteen, proclaimed by Antony and his mother king of Cyprus, Egypt, and Coele-syria; and killed, 30 B.C., by Augustus.

CÆSARODUNUM, *cæ-sar-ò-dun-um*, the capital of the Turones.

CÆSENNIUS PÆTUS, *cæ-sen'-nì-us pæ't-us*, a general under Nero.

CÆSIA, *cæ-si-a*. 1. A forest in Germany. 2. Minerva (for the Greek *γλαυκῶπις*, *gleaui-ng*, or *silvery*, *eye*).

CÆSIUS, *cæ-si-us*. 1. A later Latin poet. 2. A lyric and epic poet, *temp.* Nero.

CÆSO, *cæ-so*, a dissolute son of Q. Cincinnatus, went over to the Volsci.

CAICINUS, *câ-i-cì-nus*, a river of Locris.

CAICUS, *câ-i'-cus*. 1. A companion of Æneas. 2. A river of Mysia, opposite Lesbos.

CAIETA, *câ-i'-è-ta*, a promontory and seaport of Latium, named from Æneas's nurse.

CALABER, Q. SMYRNÆUS, *câl-âb-er, smyr-næ-us*, of the 4th century A.D., wrote elegantly on the Trojan war in close imitation of Homer.

CALABRIA, *câl-âb'-ri-a*, formerly *Messaſta*, *Iapygia*, *Salentina*, and *Peucetia*, the fertile district in south-eastern Italy from Tarentum to Iapygium. Ennius was born in Calabria.

CALABRUS, *câl-âb-rus*, a river of Calabria.

CALACTE, *câl-ac'-tè*, a coast town on the north of Sicily, built 447 B.C. by Ducetius.

CALAGURIS, *câl-â-gur'-ris*, a town of the Vascônes.

CALAIS, *câl-â-ìs* (see ZETES).

CALAMIS, *câl-âm-is*. 1. An excellent carver. 2. An Athenian statuary 450 B.C.

CALAMISA, *cal-â-nì-sa*, a place of Samos.

CALAMOS, *câl-âm-òs*. 1. A town near Mount Libanus. 2. A town of Phœnicia.

CALANUS, *câl-â-nus*, one of the Indian Gymnosophistæ, burnt himself alive before Alexander the Great, whose speedy death he predicted: the king died three months after.

CALATHANA, *cal-a-thâ-na*, a town of Macedonia.

CALATHES, *cal-â-thès*, a town near Tomi.

CALATIA, *câl-lî-ti-a*, a town in Samnium, on Via Appia, colonized by J. Cæsar.

CALATINUS, A. ATILIUS, *câl-lî-tì-nus, â-tì-lì-us*, was consul 258 B.C.: when Dictator, 249, he commanded the army against the Carthaginians in Sicily, thus passing out of Italy, contrary to precedent.

CALAUREA, *câl-au-rè-a*, or CALAURIA, *câl-au'-ri-a*, an isle near Trœzênê, in the bay of Argos.

CALAVII, *cal-â-vî-i*, a people of Campania.

CALAVIUS, *cal-â-vì-us*, a magistrate of

Calchas

Capūa, incited the people to join Hannibal, 216 B.C.

CALCHAS, *cal'-chās*, a famous soothsayer, son of Thestor, was high priest of the Greeks against Troy, and informed them that the fleet could not sail from Aulis till Iphigenia was sacrificed; that the plague could not be stopped till Chryseis was restored to her father; and that Troy could not be taken without Achilles' aid, nor without ten years' siege. Calchas had received the gift of divination from Apollo, and was to perish on finding a man wiser than himself; after the Trojan war, at Colophon, he could not tell how many figs were on a certain tree, and died of grief on Mopsus mentioning the exact number.

CALE, *cāl'-ē*, **CALES**, *cāl'-es*, and **CALENUM**, *cāl'-ē-num*. 1. A town of Campania, founded by Calais, and famous for its wines. 2. A seaport in Hispania Tarraconensis.

CALEDONIA, *cāl'-ē-dōn'-i-a*, the country in the north of Britain (now *N. Scotland*), into which the Romans could never penetrate. The reddish hair and lofty stature of its inhabitants were regarded by Tacitus as identifying them with the Germans.

CALENUS, *cāl'-ē-nus*. 1. A famous soothsayer of Etruria *temp.* Tarquin. 2. Q. FUFIVS, *fil'-fī-us*, tribune of the plebs 61 B.C., supported Antony.

CALESIUS, *cāl'-ē-sī-us*, charioteer of Axylus. **CALETES**, *cāl'-ēt-ēs*, or **CALETI**, *cāl'-ēt-i*, a people of Gallia Belgica.

CALETOR, *cāl'-ē-tor*, a Trojan prince, slain by Ajax.

CALEX, *cal'-ex*, a river of Asia Minor falling into the Euxine.

CALIDIUS, Q., *cal'-id'-i-us*. 1. Tribune of the plebs 99 B.C. 2. M., son of (1), an orator, and orator 57 B.C., supported Cæsar.

CALIGULA, C., *cāl'-ig'-ū-l-a*, emperor A.D. 37-41, so named (*little boot*) by the soldiers, from his wearing when a boy the military *cāl'igā*; was son of Germanicus and Agrippina, and grandson of Tiberius, whom he succeeded in 37. He reigned excellently for eight months, and then, after a serious illness, became maniacal; he built a temple to himself, caused his head to be placed on the images of the gods, and acted with the utmost indecency and cruelty; he built a bridge of boats between Baie and Puteoli (three miles), and covered it with houses; he gave a grand entertainment on it, and flung many of his guests into the sea; at last he was murdered, with his wife Cæsonia and his daughter, on the 24th of January, 41, by Cassius Chærea, a prætorian tribune, and others.

CALLAICI, *cal'-lā'-i-cī*, a people of Lusitania. **CALLATEBUS**, *cal'-lā'-tē-bus*, a town of Caria.

CALLATIÆ, *cal'-lā'-tī-æ*, also called *Padai*, Indian cannibals.

CALLATIS, *cal'-lāt-is*, a town of Mœsia, on the Euxine.

CALLIADÆ, *cal'-lī'-ā-dēs*, a magistrate of Athens *temp.* Xerxes' invasion.

Calliphon

CALLIAS, *cal'-lī-as*. 1. An Athenian, ambassador to Artaxerxes. 2. A son of Temēnus. 3. A Greek poet, son of Lysimachus. 4. An author of a history of Sicilian wars. 5. An Athenian greatly revered for his patriotism. 6. A soothsayer. 7. A successful Athenian commander of a fleet against Philip. 8. A historian, wrote on the poems of Alcæus and Sappho. 9. A wealthy Athenian, liberated Cimon.

CALLICERUS, *cal'-lī-cē-rus*, a Greek epigrammatist.

CALLICHORUS, *cal'-līch'-ōr-us*, a place of Phocis, the scene of the annual celebration of Bacchanalia.

CALLICLES, *cal'-lī-clēs*, a statuey of Megara.

CALLICRATES, *cal'-lī-crāt'-i-ēs*. 1. Or **CALLIPUS**, *cal'-līp'-us*, an Athenian, 353 B.C., usurped the sovereignty of Syracuse for thirteen months, and was expelled by the sons of Dionysius, and soon murdered. 2. A famous Spartan artist in ivory. 3. An Athenian, fell at Plataea. 4. An officer set over Susa by Alexander. 5. A Syrian, wrote a biography of Aurelian. 6. An Athenian, betrayed his countrymen to Rome, 168 B.C.

CALLICRATIDAS, *cal'-lī-crāt'-i-das*. 1. A Spartan, succeeded Lysander in command of the fleet, 406 B.C.; took Meeonima, and blockaded Conon, in Mytilene, but was defeated and killed off Arginusæ by another Athenian fleet. 2. One of the four Spartan envoys to Darius on their rupture with Alexander. 3. A Pythagorean writer.

CALLIDIUS, *cal'-līd'-i-us*, an orator, *temp.* Cicero.

CALLIDROMUS, *cal'-līd'-rōm-us*, part of Mount Ceta.

CALLIGETUS, *cal'-lī-gē-tus*, a native of Megara, received in exile by Pharnabazus.

CALLIMACHUS, *cal'-līm'-āch-us*. 1. A grammarian and poet of Cyrenæ, in Africa, son of Battus and Mesatma, and pupil of Hermocrates, taught at Alexandria *temp.* Ptolemy Philadelphus, and was librarian of the Alexandrine Museum from 260 B.C. till his death, 240. Among his pupils were Eratosthenes, Aristophanes γραμματικός, and Apollonius of Rhodes. He quarrelled with the last named, and wrote a satire, *Ibis*, in imitation of Ovid's. Callimachus wrote epigrams, elegies, hymns, treatises on famous men, birds, &c. 2. An Athenian general, fell at Marathon. 3. A Colophonian, wrote a life of Homer.

CALLIMEDON, *cal'-līm'-ē-dōn*, a partisan of Phocion, at Athens, condemned by the people.

CALLINUS, *cal'-lī-nus*, of Ephesus, invented elegiac poetry, 700 B.C.

CALLIOPE, *cal'-lī-ōp-ē*, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosynē, presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. She bore Orpheus to Apollo, and settled the quarrel between Venus and Proserpine about Adonis. She was represented crowned with laurels, a trumpet in her right hand, and books in her left.

CALLIPHON, *cal'-lī-phōn*. 1. A famous painter of Samos. 2. A Greek, disciple of

Callipidæ

Epicūrus, made the *Supreme Good* consist in Pleasure *plus* the Love of Honesty.

CALLIPIDÆ, *cal-lip'ī-da*, a people of Scythia.

CALLIPOLIS, *cal-lip'ōl-is*. 1. A city of Thrace, opposite Lampsacus. 2. A coast town on the east of Sicily. 3. A city on a rocky isle in the Tarentine gulf in Calabria, joined to the land by a bridge. 4. A town of Ætolia, also called Callium.

CALLIPIDES, *cal-lip'pīd-ēs*, an Athenian tragic actor, *temp.* Alcibiades.

CALLIPPUS, *cal-lip'pus*. 1. See CALLICRATES (1). 2. A Corinthian, historian of Orchomēnos. 3. An astronomer of Cyzicus, assisted Aristotle in revising and completing Eudoxus's discoveries. 4. An Athenian general on the Gauls' invasion by Thermopylæ.

CALLIRRHŒ, *cal-lir'rhō-ē*. 1. A daughter of the Scamander, married Tros, and bore Ilus, Ganymēdē, and Assarācus. Corēsus, a priest of Bacchus at Calydon, in Bœotia, became enamoured of her, and on her treating him with disdain, he complained to Bacchus, who sent a pestilence, and the Calydonians were directed by the oracle to sacrifice Callirrhœ on his altar. Corēsus led the nymph to the altar, but stabbed himself; and Calirrhœ killed herself on the brink of a fountain in Attica, which afterwards bore her name. 2. A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, bore Echidna, Orthos, and Cērberus to Chrysaor. 3. A daughter of King Lycus, of Libya, entertained Diomēdēs on his return from Troy, and killed herself on his leaving her. 4. A daughter of the Achelōus, married Alcæon (q. v.). 5. A beautiful daughter of Phocus the Bœotian: her father was murdered by her admirers from his coldness, and Calirrhœ avenged him by aid of the Bœotians.

CALLISTE, *cal-lis'tē*, the isle *Thera* (q. v.).

CALLISTEIA, *cal-lis-tei'a*, a festival at Lesbos and among the Parrhasians, when a prize was given to the most beautiful woman; at a similar festival the Eleans gave the handsomest man a complete suit of armour, which he dedicated to Minerva.

CALLISTHENES, *cal-lis'thēn-ēs*. 1. A Greek, wrote a history of Greece, from the peace with Artaxerxes to the plundering of Delphi by Philomelus the Phocian, 357 B.C. 2. A philosopher of Olynthus, intimate with Alexander, was accused of conspiracy and poisoned, 328 B.C. 3. A freedman of Lucullus, whom he poisoned.

CALLISTO, *cal-lis'to*, or HELICE, *hēl'i-cē*, daughter of King Lycōn, of Arcadia, one of Diana's attendants, bore to Jupiter a son, Arcas, who was exposed, but saved. Juno changed Callisto into a bear, but Jupiter made her and Arcas a constellation.

CALLISTRATUS, *cal-lis'trāt-us*. 1. An Athenian, made general, with Timotheus and Chabriās, against Sparta. 2. An orator of Aphidna, *temp.* Epaminondas. 3. An Athenian orator, intimate with Demosthenes. 4. A Greek historian. 5. A comic poet, *temp.* Aristophanes.

Calyce

CALOR, *cāl'or*, a river of Samnium, near Beneventum, falls into the Volturnus.

CALPE, *cal'pē*. 1. See COLUMNÆ HERCULIS. 2. A coast town of Bithynia.

CALPURNIA, *cal-pur'ni-a*, or CALPHURNIA, *cal-phur'ni-a*. 1. A Roman patrician gens, descended from Numa's son, Calpus, and divided into the families of Piso, Bibulus, Flamma, Cæsenninus, Asprenas, &c. 2. A daughter of L. Piso, was Julius Cæsar's fourth wife. The night before his murder she dreamed the roof had fallen in, and that he was stabbed in her arms: she vainly tried to dissuade him from going to the senate-house. 3. A daughter of Marius, sacrificed to the gods by her father when going against the Cimbri. 4. A favourite of the emperor Claudius. 5. LEX, 150 B.C., against bribery.

CALPURNIUS, BESTIA, *cal-pur'ni-us, bes'ti-a*. 1. A noble Roman, bribed by Jugurtha. 2. CRASSUS, *cras'sus*, went with Regūlus against the Massyli, was seized by the enemy, and ordered to be sacrificed to Neptune; but Bisaltia, the daughter of the king, was enamoured of him, and enabled him to escape and conquer her father: on Calpurnius returning victorious, Bisaltia killed herself. 3. A conspirator against the emperor Nerva. 4. PISO, *pī'so*, condemned for using reasonable words against Tiberius. 5. GALERIANUS, *gāl'ēr-i-ā-nus*, son of Piso, was put to death. 6. TITUS, *tī'tus*, a Latin poet, native of Sicily, *temp.* Diocletian, wrote eclogues (seven of which are extant) containing some fine lines; but, as a whole, they are greatly inferior to Virgil's. 7. FRUGI, *frū'gi*, wrote *Annāles*, 130 B.C.

CALUSIDIUS, *cal-u-sid'i-us*, a soldier under Germanicus.

CALUSIUM, *cal-u'si-um*, a town of Etruria.

CALVIA, *cal'vi-a*, a female favourite of Nero.

CALVINA, *cal'vi-na*, a profligate Roman woman.

CALVINUS, CN. DOMITIUS, *cal'vi-nus dōm-īt'i-us*. 1. Received the surname *Maximus* when consul, 283 B.C., from his defeat, with his colleague Dolabella, of the Gauls and Etruscans. 2. CN. DOMITIUS, tribune of plebs 59 B.C., supported Bibulus against Cæsar, and through Pompey's influence received the consulship in 53; but he afterwards went over to Cæsar, under whom he fought in the civil wars. After Cæsar's murder, he supported Octaviānus (Augustus) and Antony.

CALVISIUS, *cal'vis-i-us*. 1. A friend of Augustus. 2. A profligate Roman woman.

CALVUS, CORN. LICINIUS, *cal'vus li-cin'i-us*, a famous orator, poet, and satirical writer, *temp.* Cicero.

CALVBE, *cāl'j-bē*. 1. A town of Thrace. 2. The mother of Bucolion, by Laomēdon. 3. The priestess of Juno's temple at Ardea, *temp.* Æneas.

CALYCADNUS, *cāl'j-cad'-nus*, a river of Cilicia.

CALYCE, *cāl'j-cē*. 1. A daughter of Æolus,

Calydium

the son of Helēnus and Enaretta, bore Endymion, king of Elis, to Æthlius, son of Jupiter.
2. A Greek girl, enamoured of Ixathlus, in despair flung herself from a precipice.

CALYDIUM, *cā-lyd'ī-num*, a town on the Appia Via.

CALYDNÆ, *cā-lyd'nae*. 1. Two isles off Troas. 2. A small cluster of the Sporades, off Caria.

CALYDON, *cāl'j-dōn*. 1. A city of Ætolia, on the Evenus, named from Calydon, the son of Ætōlus. During the reign of Ceneus, father of Meleæger, Diana sent a boar to ravage the country, from the king neglecting her divinity. All the princes of the age assembled at the famous *Hunt of the Calydonian Boar*: Meleager killed the animal and gave its head to Atalanta, of whom he was enamoured; the skin was preserved in the temple of Minerva Alcā, and the tusks were kept by the Arcadians at Tegēa, whence they were carried away by Augustus for the Tegeans having supported Antony, and they were long shown at Rome; one of them was half an ell long, and the other was broken. 2. A son of Ætōlus and Pronoe, daughter of Phorbas, gave his name to (1).

CALYDONIS, *cāl'j-dō'nīs*, Deianira, as living in Calydon.

CALYMNÆ, *cā-lym'nae*, the largest of the Calydnæ (2).

CALYNDÆ, *cā-lym'da*, a town of Caria.

CALYPSO, *cā-lyp'sō*, an Oceanid, or a daughter of Atlas, was goddess of silence, and reigned in Ogygia. She entertained Ulysses when shipwrecked, and offered him immortality if he would be her husband and remain with her; he refused, but she detained him seven years, when, by order of Mercury, Jupiter's messenger, she let him depart. By Ulysses she had Nausithōus and Nausiōus.

CAMALODUNUM, *cam'al-o-dū-num*, capital of the Trinobantes, the first Roman colony in Britain, founded by the emperor Claudius, A.D. 43.

CAMARINA, *cām-ā-rī'na*, a city near the south coast of Sicily, on the Hippāris, founded by Syracuse, 599 B.C., but given to Hippocrātes of Gela, who rebuilt it; his son, Gelon, on gaining sovereignty of Syracuse, again rebuilt it. In the first Punic war the Romans took it and sold the people as slaves. Near it was a noxious marsh, which the inhabitants, contrary to the command of an oracle, had drained, and thus opened a way to their enemies to plunder the city; whence the proverb, *Ne mōv'ēas Cāmārī'nam*, to dissuade from a dangerous attempt.

CAMBRE, *cam-brē*, a place near Puteoli.

CAMBUNI MONTES, *cam-bū'ni mon'tes*, mountains of Macedonia, separating Elymiōtis from Pelagonia.

CAMBYSES, *cam-bj'sēs*. 1. King of Persia, son of Cyrus the Great, whom he succeeded 529 B.C., conquered Egypt, lost in the sands an army against the Ammonians, and had to return to Egypt from an expedition against Æthiopia,

Campania

from want of provisions; he treated the Egyptians very cruelly, killed their god Apis, and murdered his brother Smerdis, who was, however, personated by a Magian, who claimed the throne; Cambyses set out against the impostor, but, when mounting his horse, accidentally wounded himself with his sword in the thigh and died, 522. 2. A person of obscure birth, was father of Cyrus the Great, by Mandānē, daughter of Astyāges (q. v.).

CAMENÆ, *cā-mē'nae*, or CASMENÆ, *cas-mē'nae* (*songstresses*), the Muses.

CAMERIA, *cā-mē'ī-a*, a town of Latium.

CAMERINUM, *cām-ē-rī-num*, or CAMERS, *cām'ers*, a town of Umbria, near Picenum, faithful to Rome.

CAMERINUS, *cām-ē-rī-nus*. 1. A Latin poet, *temp.* Ovid, wrote on the capture of Troy by Hercules. 2. SULPICIUS, *sul'pī-cī-us*, one of the commissioners to collect for the Romans the best of Solon's laws at Athens.

CAMILLA, *cā-mī'l-la*, queen of the Volsci, daughter of King Metābus, of Privernum, and Casmilla, was inured to hunting and consecrated to Diana. She assisted Turnus against Æneas, and died of a wound received from Aruns.

CAMILLUS, M. FURIUS, *cā-mī'l-lus fū'rī-us*, called a second Romūlus for his services to Rome, censor 403 B.C., dictator 396, defeated the Faliscans and Fidenates, and took Veii (q. v.); in 391 he voluntarily exiled himself when accused of embezzling the Veientine spoils, but returned at the head of an army, 390, when Brennus (q. v.) and his Gauls held Rome, and delivered his country from the barbarians; in 367 he again defeated the Gauls, and died of the pestilence, 365, aged 82. Camillus had been five times dictator, once censor, thrice interrex, twice military tribune, and had four triumphs.

CAMIRO, *cā-mī-ro*, and CLYTIA, *clj't'ī-a*, daughters of Pandārus, of Crete, were, by Jupiter's orders, delivered by the Harpies to the Furies for their father being accessory to the impiety of Tantālus.

CAMIRUS, *cā-mī-rus*, a town on the west coast of Rhodes, named from Camirus, a son of Hercules and Iole.

CAMPANA LEX, *cam-pā'na lex*, or Julian agrarian law, enacted by Julius Cæsar, 63 B.C., to divide some lands among the people.

CAMPANIA, *cam-pā'ni-a*, a volcanic district of Italy, bounded by Latium, Samnium, Lucania, and the Tyrrhenian sea; its capital was Capua (*Campā'na urbs*). Its first settlers were the Oscī and Ausōnes; it was conquered by the Etruscans, and, after its conquerors became enervated by luxury, the hardy Samnites descended to the sunny plains from their mountains and surprised Capua, 423 B.C., and about eighty years afterwards the Romans conquered it. The soil was very fertile, the scenery beautiful, and the climate delightful; it abounded with country-houses of the rich Romans, and Baie was their favourite watering-place; its rivers were the *Vulturinus*, *Liris*, *Savo*, *Cla-*

Campe

nus, Sebethus, Sarnus, Silārus; its lakes, *Lacrinus, Acherusia, Avernus, Litema*.

CAMPE, *can'-pē*, kept the hundred-handed monsters confined in Tartarus, and was killed by Jupiter for refusing to let them assist him against the Titans.

CAMPI DIOMEDIS, *can'-pi dī-ō-mē'-dis*, a plain in Apulia.

CAMPI RAUDII, *can'-pi rau'-dī-i*, a plain in the north of Italy.

CAMPUS MARTIUS, *can'-pus mar'-tī-us*, a plain in the bend of the Tiber, outside Rome's walls. There the youths performed their bodily and military exercises, the public Assembly of the centuries was held, and ambassadors received; *temp.* Augustus, much of it was occupied by public buildings, and it was included within the walls by Aurelian. It was consecrated to Mars on the expulsion of the Tarquins.

CANACE, *cān'-ā-cē*, a daughter of Æolus and Enaretta, became enamoured of her brother Macareus, and was put to death by Æolus.

CANÆ, *ca'-næ*, a city and mountainous promontory of Æolia.

CANARIÆ, *ca-nā'-rī-æ*, the largest of the Beætæ or Fortunatæ Insulæ, now *Canary Islands*.

CANDACE, *can-dā'-cē*, a queen of the Ethiopians of Meroc, invaded Egypt 22 B.C., and was repulsed by Petronius.—The name was common to the queens of Æthiopia.

CANDAULES, *can-dau'-lēs*, or MYRSILUS, *myr'-sil-us*, son of Myrsus, was the last of the Heraclidæ on the Lydian throne; for grossly insulting his wife, she caused his murder by his minister Gyges, whom she married and made king, 715 B.C.

CANDAVII MONTES, *can-dā'-vī-i mon'-tes*, mountains separating Illyricum from Macedonia.

CANDIOPE, *can-dī'-ōp-ē*, a daughter of Cænopion.

CANENS, *cān'-ens*, or VENILIA, *vēn-ī'-lī-a*, a nymph, daughter of Janus and wife of King Picus of the Laurentines, was changed into a voice by Circe when her husband was made a bird.

CANEPHORIA, *cān-ē-phōr'-ī-a*, the service at festivals performed by several virgins, especially in the Panathænæa, when they went in the procession and carried small baskets of gold, containing fruit, &c.; each virgin was called a *cānē-phōrōs*.

CANDIA, *cā-nīd'-ī-a*, or GRATIDIA, *grā-tīd'-ī-a*, a woman of Neapolis, was loved by Hæcæ and ridiculed by him as a sorceress when she deserted him.

CANINEFATES, *can-i-ne-fā'-tes*, a people of Germany, near Gorcum, in Holland.

CANINIUS REBILUS, C., *cā-nī'-nī-us reb'-īl-us*. 1. Elected consul as colleague to Julius Cæsar, on death of Trebonius, for the remaining seven hours of the consular year; whence Cicero observed that Rome owed much to his vigilance, as he had not slept during all his consulship. 2. L., a lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul. 3. GALLUS, *gal'-lus*, a

Capito

friend of Cicero. 4. RUFUS, *rū'-fus*, a friend of the younger Pliny.

CANIS, *cān'-is*, the *Great Dog* constellation, in which the principal star was *Canis*, or Cānī'cula, also Sī'rīus; the Cānī'culā'res Dī'es (*dog days*) were certain days in the summer in which the star Canis was supposed to influence the season and cause great heat.

CANIUS, *cān'-ī-us*. 1. A poet of Gades, *temp.* Martial. 2. A Roman knight, curiously deceived by Pythius in the sale of an estate.

CANNÆ, *can'-næ*, a village of Apulia, near the Aufidus, scene of Hannibal's defeat of the Romans, 216 B.C.

CANOPUS, *cā-nū'-pus*, a city of Lower Egypt, twelve miles east of Alexandria, at the west or Canopic mouth of the Nile; its inhabitants were very luxurious; it was named from the pilot of Menelæus's ship, who died from the bite of a serpent and was buried there. Virgil calls it *Pellaus*, from its being near Alexandria, which was built by Alexander, a native of *Pella*.

CANTAERI, *can'-tā-bri*, a warlike people in the north of Spain, were conquered by Augustus.

CANTIUM, *can'-tī-um*, a country in the south-east of Britain, now the county of *Kent*.

CANULEIA LEX, *cā-nū-i-lē'-ī-a lex* (see CANULEIUS).

CANULEIUS, *cān-ū-lē'-ī-us*, tribune of plebs 445 B.C., passed a law to legalize marriages between plebeians and patricians, and restrict one consulship to the plebeians.

CANUSIUM, *cā-nūs'-ī-um*, a town of Apulia, on the Aufidus, where the Roman fugitives from Cannæ took refuge: it was built by Diomēdes.

CANUTIUS TIBERINUS, *cā-nū'-tī-us tib-ē-rī-nus*, a tribune of plebs, satirized Antony, and fell in the proscription.

CAPANÆUS, *cāp'-ān-æus*, son of Hipponous and Astinome, and husband of Evadne, was one of the Seven against Thebes, which he declared he would take in spite of Jupiter: the god struck him with lightning, and his wife killed herself.

CAPELLA, *cā-pel'-la*. 1. An elegiac poet, *temp.* Julius Cæsar. 2. MARTIANUS, *mar-tī-ā-nus*, a Carthaginian, A.D. 490; wrote poems, &c. 3. A gladiator. 4. Also CAPRA, *cāp'-ra*, the chief star in the constellation Auriga, was supposed to have been the nymph or goat Amalthæa.

CAPENA, *cā-pē'-na*, an ancient Etrurian town, founded by the Vcientines, and conquered 395 B.C., by Rome, celebrated for Feronia's grove and temple.

CAPETUS, *cāp'-ēt-us*. 1. A king of Alba for 26 years. 2. A suitor of Hippodamia.

CAPHAREUS, *cāph-ā-reus*, a mountain and promontory in the south-east of Eubœa, where the Greeks returning from Troy were wrecked, through King Nauplius displaying a beacon, to avenge the death of his son Palamēdes.

CAPITO, *cāp'-ī-to*. 1. The uncle of Paterculus, joined Agrippa against Crassus. 2.

Capitolini

Fonteus, *fon-tē-i-us*, sent by Antony to settle his disputes with Augustus. 3. C. ATEIUS, *a-tē-i-us*, an eminent jurist under Augustus and Tiberius.

CAPITOLINI LUDI, *cāp'i-tō-lī-ni lū-di*, annual Roman games, instituted 387 B.C., in honour of Jupiter having saved the Capitol from the Gauls (390).

CAPITOLINUS, *cāp'i-tō-lī-nus*. 1. Jupiter, from his temple on Mount Capitolinus. 2. M. MANLIUS, *man'-li-ūs* (q. v.). 3. A mountain at Rome, called also *Tarpei'us* and *Satur'ni Mons*, on which the Capitolium was built. 4. J., a biographer of Verus, the Gordians, &c., *temp.* Diocletian.

CAPITOLIUM, *cāp'i-tō-lī-um*, the temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus and citadel of Rome, on the S. summit of the Mons Capitolinus. The foundations were laid by Tarquinius Priscus, 615 B.C.; the walls were raised by Servius Tullius, and the building completed by Tarquinius Superbus, 533, and consecrated by the consul M. Horatius, 507. It was burnt during the civil war of Marius, 84; rebuilt by Sulla, and consecrated by Q. Catulus; was destroyed under Vitellius, A. D. 69; partially rebuilt by Vespasian, but was again in ruins at his death, and was finally rebuilt by Domitian, who spent 12,000 talents on the gilding. The ascent to the Capitol was by 100 steps: the temple was extraordinarily magnificent and rich; the consuls successively made donations to it, and Augustus bestowed on it at one time 2,000 lb. of gold; its gates were of bronze, and its roof gilt, and it was adorned with vessels and shields of solid silver, golden chariots, valuable paintings, statues, &c. There were three shrines in the temple, dedicated respectively to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. The consuls offered sacrifices in it on first entering on office and triumphal processions were always conducted to it.

CAPPADOCIA, *cāp-pā-dō'-ci-a*, a country of Asia Minor, bounded on the north by Galatia and Pontus, west by Phrygia, east by the Euphrates, south by Cilicia. Under the Persians it comprised two satrapies,—Cappadocia the Greater and the district afterwards called Pontus; the latter was more fertile, and produced valuable timber. Cappadocia was noted for its breed of horses and mules. On the death of Archeläus, A. D. 17, at Rome, it became a Roman province: most of its kings were called Ariarathes (q. v.). Its mountain ranges were *Paryadres*, *Scydisses*, *Taurus*, *Antitaurus*, *Argæus*; its rivers were the *Haly*s and *Melus*.

CAPRA, *cāp'-ra* (see CAPELLA).

CAPRARIA, *cāp-rā'-ri-a*, an islet off Etruria. CAPRÆ, *cāp'-ræ*, an isle at the S. entrance of the Gulf of Puteoli; abounded in quails, and was noted for the residence and debaucheries of the emperor Tiberius in the last seven years of his reign.

CAPRÆ PALUS, *cāp'-ræ-pāl-us*, a place near Rome, where Romulus disappeared.

CAPRICORNUS, *cāp'-ri-cōr-nus* (*the Goat's*

Cares

Horn), a sign of the zodiac, between Sagittarius and Aquarius, in which are 28 stars. It was believed to be Pan, who changed himself into a goat when frightened at the approach of Typhon. (See CAPELLA.)

CAPSA, *cāp'-sa*, a town o^t Libya, in Byzantium, on an oasis surrounded by vast deserts full of snakes.

CAPUA, *cāp'-ū-a*, originally *Vultur'num*, and called by the conquering Tyrrhēni after their leader Capys (or a Trojan, or the Samnite conqueror), the capital of Campania and chief city of the southern Tyrrhēni; was conquered, 420 B.C., by the Samnites; and another body of Samnites assailed it in 343, when it, for protection, became subject to Rome. It revolted to Hannibal, after Cannæ, 216; and, after five years, was taken by the Romans, who slew the senators and principal inhabitants, and sold the remainder into slavery. It was colonized by Julius Cæsar, and flourished under the emperors.

CAPYS, *cāp'-ys*. 1. A Trojan, accompanied Æneas and founded Capua: he had opposed Thymætēs when the wooden horse was introduced into Troy. 2. A son of Assaracus, by a daughter of the Simois, was father of Anchises by Themis. 3. SILVIUS, *sil'-vī-us*, a king of Alba for 28 years.

CAR, *cār*, a son of Manes, married Callirrhōē, and gave his name to Caria. 2. A son of King Phoroneus of Megara.

CARACALLA, *cār-ā-cal'-la* (see ANTONINUS 3).

CARACTACUS, *car-act'-tū-cus*, king of the Silures, in S. W. Britain, was defeated and betrayed by Cartimandua, queen of the Brigantes, to the Romans, A. D. 51, and pardoned by Claudius for his noble behaviour and pathetic speech.

CARALIS, *cār-ā-līs*, the chief city of Sardinia.

CARANUS, *car'-ā-nus*. 1. One of the Heraclidæ, founded the Macedonian empire, 814 B.C. 2. A harbour of Phœnicia. 3. A general of Alexander.

CARBO, *car'-bo*. 1. A Roman orator, killed himself 119 B.C. 2. CNEIUS, *cnei'-us*, his son, embraced the party of Marius 87 B.C., succeeded Cinna 85, and was killed at Lilybæum, 82, by Pompey's orders.

CARCHEDON, *car-che'-don*, Carthage (q. v.).

CARCINOS, *car'-cin-os* (*crab-fish*), the constellation Cancer.

CARCINUS, *car'-cī-nus*. 1. A tragic poet of Agrigentum, *temp.* Philip. 2. An Athenian general, *temp.* Pericles.

CARDAMYLE, *car-dām'-y-lē*, a town of Mes-senia.

CARDEA, *car'-dē-a*, a Roman goddess, presided over hinges of doors. (See CARNA.)

CARDIA, *car'-di-a*, a town of the Thracian Chersonese; on its site *Lysimūch'ia* was built.

CARDUCHI, *car-dū'-chi*, a warlike tribe of mountaineers between Assyria and Armenia.

CARIANS, *cā'-res*, the inhabitants of CARIA, *cā'-ri-a*, a fertile country of Asia Minor, south of Lydia, became powerful, and seized the neighbouring Ægean isles, whence they were dislodged by King Minos of Crete; their

Carilla

junctions were reduced by the invasion of Nileus, son of Codrus, and the settlements of Greek colonists, and the Carians then took to piracy. The chief river of Caria was the *Mæander*, and the chief town Halicarnassus, where was the residence of the native princes, tributaries of Lydia and Persia. (See LELEGES.)

CARILLA, *cā-ril'-la*, or CERILLÆ, *cē-ril'-læ*, a town on the west coast of Bruttium.

CARINÆ, *cā-rī'-næ*, a fashionable district on the south-west of the Esquiline, in Rome.

CARINUS, M. AURELIUS, *cā-rī'-nus au-rē'-lī-us*, succeeded, with his brother Numeriānus, his father Carus as emperor, 283 A.D., and was defeated and killed by Diocletian, A.D. 285; he was infamous for his debaucheries.

CARMANIA, *car-mā'-nī-a*, a country of Asia, between Persia and Gedrosia.

CARMELUS, *car-mē'-lus*, a mountain-chain of Palestine.

CARMENTA, *car-men'-ta*, or CARMENTIS, *car-men'-tis*, originally *Nicos' trāta*, a prophetess of Arcadia, mother of Evander, with whom she came to Italy sixty years before the Trojan war, and was received by King Faunus: after death she was deified, and had a temple at Rome. She was identified with the Greek *Thémis*.

CARMENTALIS PORTA, *car'-men-tā'-lis por'-ta*, afterwards *Scelēra'ta*, from the Fabii having passed through it on their fatal expedition, a gate of Rome, at the south-west base of the Capitoline, near Carmenta's altar.

CARNA, *car'-na*, a Roman goddess, presided over the human body and the exterior of houses; the Romans offered her beans, bacon, and vegetables. She has been confounded with *Cardēa* (q. v.).

CARNEADES, *car-nē'-ā-dēs*, a philosopher of Cyrēne, in Africa, founded the *Third*, or *New Academy*; was ambassador from Athens, along with Diogēnes the Stoic, and Critolāus the Peripatetic, 155 B.C., to Rome. The Roman youths eagerly attended their lectures on philosophy, and Cato the Censor persuaded the Senate to send them back with speed, lest the youths should be withdrawn from arms and war. Carneades died in 129, aged 85.

CARNEIA, *car-neī'-a*, a Greek festival, especially at Sparta, where it was instituted in honour of Apollo Carneios, 675 B.C. The priest was called *ἀγνής*, and from every tribe five *Καρνεῖται* were chosen as ministers, and for the four years of their office they had to remain celibate. During the celebration no war could be carried on; at the festival *Καρνεῖοι νόμοι* were sung by musicians, and prizes awarded. Terperander gained the first prize.

CARNUS, *car'-nus*, an Acarnanian, was instructed by Apollo in the art of divination, and murdered by the Dorians, whom Apollo punished with a pestilence, to obtain release from which the Dorians established the Carneia.

CARNUTES, *car-nūt'-tes*, a people of Gallia Celtica.

CARPATES, *car'-pāt-es*, or *Al'pes Bastar'-nica*, mountains in the northern parts of Dacia.

Carus

CARPATUS, *car'-pāt-us*, an isle between Rhodes and Crete; the sea near it was called the Carpathian: it was about twenty miles in circumference; it had four towns, the chief being Nisirus.

CARPOPHORA, *car-pōph'-ōr-a* (*fruitful*), a name of Ceres and Proserpine, in Tegea.

CARPOPHORUS, *car-pōph'-ōr-us*, an actor, temp. Domitian.

CARRÆ, *car'-ræ*, a town of Osroëne, in Mesopotamia.

CARRINAS SECUNDUS, *car-rī'-nas sē-cun'-dus*, an Athenian rhetorician, banished from Rome by Caligula.

CARSEOLI, *car-sē'-ōl-i*, a town of the Æqui.

CARTEIA, *car-teī'-a*, or TARTESSUS, *tar-tes'-sus*, a town at the south of Spain, near the Sea of Gades.

CARTENA, *car-tē'-na*, a coast town of Mauritania.

CARTHÆA, *car-thæ'-a*, a town on the south of Ceos.

CARTHAGINIENSES, *car'-thā-gīn'-ī-en'-ses*, the inhabitants of CARTHAGO, *car-thā'-go*, (called *Karchē'dōn* by the Greeks), a celebrated city on the north coast of Africa, founded from Tyre, about 850 B.C., by Dido (q. v.). It flourished for 700 years, and was at its zenith temp. Hannibal: during the first Punic war it contained 700,000 inhabitants. It maintained three famous wars against Rome (see PUNICUM BELLUM), in the third of which, after a heroic defence, it was totally destroyed by Scipio, the second Africanus, 147 B.C., when only 5,000 persons were found within its walls.

The citadel was *Byrsa* (*hide*, from Dido having purchased from the king of the country as much land as she could cover with an ox's hide: she cut it up into strips): it had an inner harbour, *Cothon*, and a suburb, *Magalia*. The government was oligarchical; there was a senate, partly elective and partly hereditary; a smaller executive council, *Gērū'sia*, of one hundred, two chief magistrates (*Sunētes*); and a popular assembly of the citizens. After its destruction by the Romans, the city lay in ruins till it was colonized by the Gracchi. Under Julius Cæsar and Augustus it was rebuilt, and enlarged by Hadrian, who called a part of it *Hadriānōpōlis*. It was conquered from the Romans by Genseric and his Vandals A.D. 439, who made it the seat of the Vandal empire in Africa; it was retaken by Belisarius 533, and conquered by the Saracens 698.

CARTHAGO, MAGNA, *car-thā'-go mag'-na*. 1. See CARTHAGINIENSES. 2. NOVA, *nov'-a*, a coast town on the east of Hispania Tarraconensis, founded 243 B.C. by Hasdrūbal, was taken by Scipio when Hanno surrendered. 3. A daughter of Hercules.

CARUS, M. AURELIUS, *cā'-rus au-rē'-lī-us*, Roman emperor, succeeded Probus, A.D. 282; conquered the Sarmatians, continued the Persian war, and died on the Tigris, 283; he was succeeded by his sons Carinus and Numeriānus, whom he had associated with him in the empire.

Carventum

CARVENTUM, *car-ven-tum*, a town of the Volsci.

CARVILIUS, MAXIMUS, *car-vī-lī-us max-īm-us*. 1. Sp., twice consul, 293 and 273 B.C., defeated the Samnites and ended the war. 2. Sp., consul 234 and 228 B.C., was the first Roman who divorced his wife. 3. A king of Britain, *temp.* Julius Cæsar.

CARYÆ, *cār-yæ*. 1. A town of Arcadia. 2. A city of Laconia, north of Sellusia, where was a festival to Diana *Cārjātis*, when virgins met and joined in a dance, instituted by Castor and Pollux. When Greece was invaded by Xerxes, the Spartans staid at home on pretence of keeping this festival.—*Cārjātidēs*, in architecture, are female figures in long robes, supporting entablatures.

CARYANDA, *cā-rj-an-da*, a town and island on the coast of Caria, birthplace of Scylax the geographer.

CARYSTUS, *cār-yſ-tus*, a coast town on the south of Eubœa, famous for its marble.

CASCA, P. SERVILIUS, *cas-ca ser-vī-lī-us*, was tribune of plebs, 44 B.C., and one of Cæsar's assassins.

CASCELLUS AULUS, *cas-cel-lī-us aul-lus*, a lawyer, *temp.* Augustus.

CASILINUM, *cās-i-lī-num*, a town of Campania, on the Volturnus, surrendered to Hannibal, 216 B.C., after a heroic defence.

CASINUM, *cās-t-num*, a town of Latium, on the Cæsnius.

CASIUS, *cās-ŷ-us*. 1. A mountain of Africa, near the Palus Serbonis. 2. A mountain in Syria below Antiochia.

CASIMENA, *cas-mē-na*, a town of Sicily, built by the Syracusans, 643 B.C.

CASPIÆ PORTÆ, *cas-pī-æ por-tæ*, or **PYLÆ**, *pŷ-læ*, some passes in Media, near Rhagæ.

CASPII, *cas-pī-i*. 1. The Scythians near the Caspian. 2. **MONTES, mont-tes**, the mountains surrounding the Caspian.

CASPIRI, *cas-pī-ri*, a people of India.

CASPIUM MARE, *cas-pī-um mār-ē*, or **HYRCANUM**, *hyr-cā-num*, **ALBANUM**, *al-bā-num*, or **SCYTHICUM**, *scŷth-ic-um*, an inland sea of Upper Asia, between the Caspian and Hyrcanian mountains. Its length is about 760 miles, smallest breadth 113, and greatest breadth 275.

CASSANDANE, *cas-san-dā-nē*, mother of King Cambyses.

CASSANDER, *cas-san-der*, son of King Antipater, on whose death, 319 B.C., he was left in a subordinate position, all power being given to Polysperchon. He married Thessalonica, sister of Alexander, defeated and killed Alexander's mother, Olympias, who had murdered the relations of Cassander to keep the throne for Alexander's sons; killed the wives and children of Alexander, leagued with Seleucus and Lysimachus against Antigonus, whom he defeated at Ipsus, 301 B.C., and three years after he died of dropsy.

CASSANDRA, *cas-san-dra*, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, and twin-sister of Helēnus, was loved by Apollo, who conferred on her the

Cassius

gift of futurity; but, on account of her breaking her promise to him, he ordained that no one should believe her predictions: she was regarded by the Trojans as insane. On the capture of Troy she fled to Minerva's temple, where Ajax, son of Oileus, offered her violence. She fell to Agamemnon's share of the booty, was taken to Mycēnæ, and murdered by Clytemnestra.

CASSANDREA, *cas-san-drē-a*, a city built by Cassander, on the site of Potidæa, in Macedonia.

CASSIA LEX, *cas-sī-a lex*. 1. 104 B.C., by tribune L. Cassius Longinus, excluded from the senate any one convicted or deprived of military command. 2. Another, 137 B.C., by the same, introduced the ballot. 3. By Sp. Cassius, 486 B.C., to divide the lands won from the Hernici among the people. 4. Another, 157 B.C., to grant consular power to P. Anicius and Octavius the day they triumphed over Macedonia. 5. By prætor C. Cassius, empowering Cæsar to add to the patricii.

CASSIODORUS, MAGNUS AURELIUS, *cas-sī-dō-rus mag-nus au-rē-lī-us*, a great statesman and writer, born 468 and died A.D. 562.

CASSIOPEA, *cas-sī-ō-pē-a*, married King Cepheus of Æthiopia, and bore Andromēda. As she boasted of being fairer than the Nereides, Neptune sent a sea monster to ravage Æthiopia, and to appease him Andromēda (q. v.) was exposed on a rock but delivered by Perseus; and Cassiopea was made a southern constellation of thirteen stars.

CASSITERIDES, *cas-sī-tēr-i-des*, isles in the Western ocean, supposed to be the *Silly Islands* and part of *Cornwall*, where tin was found.

CASSIUS, C., LONGINUS, *cas-sī-us lon-gī-nus*. 1. A celebrated Roman, quaestor in 53 B.C., under Crassus in the Parthian expedition, from which he cleverly extricated himself. He sided with Pompey, but was pardoned after Pharsalia and promoted: married Junia, sister of Brutus: took part in the murder of Cæsar, 43; and, at the subsequent distribution of the provinces by the assassins, he received Africa. He fought with Brutus against Octaviānus and Antony at Philippi, 42 B.C., and, when he was repulsed with the left wing, ignorant that Brutus was victorious with the right, he ordered a freedman to run him through the body with the very sword with which he had murdered Cæsar. Cassius was rash and violent, learned, an elegant writer, and a strict Epicurean. 2. A trib. plebs, passed many laws diminishing patrician influence, and competed the consulship with Cicero. 3. An officer of Pompey, went over to Cæsar. 4. A satirical poet of Parma, was one of Cæsar's murderers, and killed by Varus by Augustus's orders, 30 B.C. 5. Sp., thrice consul, and author of an agrarian law, put to death on a charge of aspiring to the tyranny, 485 B.C. 6. **LONGINUS**, *lon-gī-nus*, an officer of Cæsar in Spain. 7. **L. HEMINA**, *he-nī-na*, an ancient Roman annalist, 145 B.C. 8. A lawyer, put to death under Nero. 9. **L., a** lawyer, severe in the execution of the law.

Cassivelaunus

ro. I., a consul with C. Marius, slain with his army by the Senones Gauls. 11. An officer under Aurelius, made emperor by the soldiers and murdered three months after. 12. See LONGINUS and SEVERUS. The family of the Cassii had as branches *Longinus*, *Viscellinus*, *Brutus*, &c.

CASSIVELAUNUS, *cas-si-ve-lau' nus*, a British chief, invested with supreme command, 46 B.C., on the invasion of Cæsar, by whom he was defeated.

CASTALIA, *cas-täl'-i-a*. 1. A fount of Parnassus, sacred to the Muses (*Castäl'ides*). Its waters inspired with the fire of poetry those who drank of them. 2. A town near Phocis. 3. A daughter of the Achelous.

CASTALIDES, *cas-täl'-i-des* (see CASTALIA 1)

CASTANEA, *cas-ta-në'-a*, a town at the base of Pelion, in Thessaly.

CASTIANIRA, *cas'-ti-ä-ni'-ra*, a Thracian, mistress of Priam and mother of Gorythion.

CASTOR, *cas'-tor*, and POLLUX, *pol'-lux*, twin sons of Jupiter by Leda (wife of King Tyndarus of Sparta), to whom the god had appeared in the form of a swan. Leda brought forth two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helëna, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra; Helena and Clytemnestra being regarded as the children of Tyndarus. Castor and Pollux were educated at Pallënë, and, when grown up, went with the Argonauts, when both behaved with great courage. Pollux slew Amÿcus in the combat of the cestus, and was afterwards held the god of boxing and wrestling; and Castor distinguished himself in the management of horses. The twins swept the Hellespont and adjacent seas of pirates; whence they were regarded as the patrons of navigation. In the Argonautic expedition, in a storm, two flames of fire were seen to play around the heads of the sons of Leda, and the storm at once ceased: these flames, common in storms, were afterwards known as Castor and Pollux; if both appeared, it was a sign of fair weather; if one only, of foul. Castor and Pollux warred with Theseus to recover Helena; were initiated in the mysteries of the Cabiri and Eleusis; and carried off Phœbe and Talaira, the daughters of Leucippus, brother of Tyndarus, when they were invited to their marriage with Lynceus and Idas. In the struggle Castor killed Lynceus, but was killed by Idas; Pollux prayed Jupiter to deprive him of immortality or restore Castor, and Jupiter permitted the immortality to be shared between them; so that when one was on earth, the other was in the world below. Thereafter the twins were placed in heaven as the *Gemini* constellations, one of which rises when the other sets, and they received divine honours as the *Dioscÿri*, sons of Jupiter; they were also called *Anäces*. The ancients used to swear by them, *Æ'dipol* and *Æcas'tor*; white lambs were offered them in sacrifice. Castor and Pollux were believed to have appeared at various times in battles, and to have fought among the soldiers. They were gene-

Cato

rally represented mounted on two white horses armed with spears, riding side by side and with a star on the top of their helmet. 2. A friend of Æneas. 3. An orator of Rhodes, wrote on Babylon and the Nile. 4. A gladiator.

CASTRÄ ALEXANDRI, *cas'-tra ä-l-ex-an'-dri*. 1. A place of Egypt, about Pelusium. 2. CORNELIA, *cor-në'-li-a*, a coast town of Africa, between Carthage and Utica. 3. HANNIBALIS, *han-nib'-äl-is*, a town of the Brutii. 4. CYRI, *cÿ'-ri*, a district of Cilicia. 5. JULIA, *jü'-li-a*, a town of Spain.

CASTRUM NOVUM, *cas'-trum nõv'-um*. 1. A place on the coast of Etruria. 2. TRUENTINUM, *tri-en-ti'-num*, a town of Picënum. 3. INUI, *in'-ü-i*, a town of the Rutili on the coast of Latium.

CASTULO, *cas'-tulo*, a town of Tarraconense Spain.

CATABATHMOS, *cät-ä-bat'i'-mos*, a port and steep mountain of Cyrenaica.

CATADUPA, *cät-ä-dü'-pa*, the large cataracts of the Nile.

CATAGOGIA, *cät-ä-gö'-gi-a* (see ANAGOGIA).

CATAMENTELES, *cat-a-men'-të-lës*, a king of the Sequani.

CATANA, *cät'-äna*, a town of Sicily, at the base of Mount Ætna, founded from Naxos, 730 B.C.: in 476 Hiero I. removed the inhabitants to Leontini and peopled it with Syracusans. It was large and opulent, and often injured by the eruptions of Ætna. Into its temple to Ceres only women could enter.

CATAONIA, *cät-ä-dü'-i-a*, a country north of Cilicia.

CATARACTA, *cat-a-rac'-ta*, a city of the Samnites.

CATARRHACTES, *cät-ar-rhac'-tës*. 1. A river of Pamphylia. 2. The cataracts of the Nile.

CATHAI, *cäth-ä'-i*, a people of India.

CATIENUS, *cät-i-ë'-nus*, a Roman actor *temp.* Horace.

CATILINA, L. SERGIUS, *cät-i-ë'-na, ser'-gi-us*, a celebrated noble Roman, supported Sulla: he dissipated his fortune, and, being refused the consulship, 66 B.C. (after his prætorship, 68), formed a conspiracy with other debauchees to destroy the Senate, plunder the treasury, and set Rome on fire. The consul, Cicero, denounced the conspiracy, 63, and Catiline, having defended himself in the Senate, retired to Gaul on five of the conspirators being seized and punished, and was defeated and killed by the other consul's lieutenant Petreius, 62, at Pistoria, in Etruria.

CATILIUS, *cä-ti-li'-us*, a pirate of Dalmatia.

CATILUS, *cä-ti-lus*, a son of Amphiaräus, came to Italy with his brothers Coras and Tiburtus, built Tibur, and helped Turnus against Æneas.

CATINA, *cä-ti'-na*, a town of Arcadia.

CATIUS, M., *cät-i-us*. 1. An Epicurean philosopher of Insurbria, wrote on the nature of things, Epicureanism, &c. 2. VESTINUS, *ves-ti'-nus*, a military tribune in M. Antony's army.

CATO, M. PORCIUS, *cät'-ö, por'-ci-us*, after-

Catti

wards CENSORIUS, *cen-sŏ-rĭ-us* (or *the Censor*), from his having held that office; born 234 B.C., was quaestor under Africanus against Carthage, and fought against the Celtiberians and Greece. He was famous for his temperance, and when censor he behaved very rigorously, and opposed all private luxury and public maladministration: he was hostile to the introduction of Greek refinement to Italy (see CARNEADES); but later changed his opinion and studied Greek: he was deemed so strict a moralist that Virgil makes him (or Cato 4) a judge in the world below. He was the cause of the Third Punic War. He left orations, letters, a work, *Origines*, on the history of Rome, and an extant treatise *De Re Rusticā*. Cato died in extreme old age, about 150 B.C. 2. M., son of (1), married the daughter of P. Æmilius. 3. A courageous Roman, grandfather of (1). 4. M. UTICENSIS, *ūt-i-cen-sis* (from his death at Utica); born 95 B.C., great-grandson of (1), was a Stoic, austere in his morals and careless of his public dress: he was of such candour that the veracity of Cato became proverbial: he was suspicious of the conduct of Pompey, but not himself inclined to take office till he saw a worthless candidate, when he himself applied for the tribuneship, 63. He supported Cicero against the Catilinarians, and opposed the decree by which Cæsar got Gaul for five years; he was sent to Cyprus against Ptolemy by his enemies, who hoped the difficulty of the expedition would injure his reputation; but Ptolemy submitted, and Cato on his return was offered a triumph, which he declined. Cato opposed strenuously the first triumvirate, Cæsar, Pompey, Crassus; he was made prætor, but could not obtain the consulship: when Cæsar crossed the Rubicon, it was by his advice that the Senate entrusted Pompey with the care of the state; he followed Pompey to Dyrrhachium, 49, was set over fifteen cohorts, and, after Pharsalia, commanded the Corycean fleet. On hearing of Pompey's death, he went to Africa, marched through Libya to join Scipio, and, after his defeat, fortified himself in Utica, where, on Cæsar's approach, he stabbed himself after reading Plato's treatise on the immortality of the soul, 46. Cato divorced his first wife, Attilia, for her licentiousness; his second, Marcia, daughter of Philip, he lent for a time to his friend Hortensius. 5. A son of (4), fell in a battle after he had acquired much honour. 6. VALERIUS, *vā-lēr'-i-us*, a grammarian of Gallia Narbonensis, taught at Rome *temp.* Sulla, and wrote some poems.

CATTI, *cat'-ti*, a people of Gaul and Germany.

CATULLUS, *cā-tul'-lus*, C. (or Q.) VALERIUS, *vā-lēr'-i-us*, an elegant epigrammatic poet of Verona, born 87 B.C.. He satirized Cæsar, whose only revenge was to entertain him sumptuously; he was intimate with the great men of his age, and was the first to imitate with success the Greek writers and introduce their rhythms: his poems are disfigured by indelicacies, but characterized by great purity of style. He died 40 B.C.

Cebriones

CATULUS, C. LUTATIUS, *cāt'-ul-us, lū-tā'-tū-us*. 1. Ended the first Punic war by destroying with his three hundred ships six hundred of the Carthaginian ships under Hanno, off the Ægates, 242 B.C. 2. An orator and elegant epigrammatist, consul 102 B.C. with Marius, by whom he was proscribed 87: he suffocated himself with the fumes of charcoal 87. 3. A Roman sent to Delphi with a present from the spoils of Hasdrubal.

CATURIGES, *cat-ū-rĭ-ges*, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

CAUCASUS, *cau'-cās-us*, a lofty mountain-range between the Euxine and Caspian seas, the continuation of the ridge of Mount Taurus: was inhabited by fierce tribes. It was covered with snow in some parts, and in others variegated with fruitful orchards and plantations. On its summit Prometheus (q. v.) was bound by Jupiter. Through the *Caucas'ie portæ*, the passes now known as *Derbent*, the Sarmatians (or Huns) invaded the Roman empire.

CAUCONES, *cau-cō-nes*, a pre-historic people of Paphlagonia, migrated from Arcadia or Scythia; some of them settled in Dymæ, near Elis.

CAUDI, *cau'-di*, and CAUDIUM, *cau'-dĭ-um*, a Samnite town, in a valley (*Fus'cæ Caudĭ-næ*) near which the Roman army was entrapped by the Samnites and had to pass under the yoke, 321 B.C.

CAULONIA, *cau-lō-nĭ-a*, a town of the Bruttii, founded by Achæans, and destroyed in Pyrrhus's wars.

CAUNUS, *cau'-nus*. 1. A son of Milêtus and Cyane, was loved by his sister Byblis: to avoid her he retired to Caria, and built the city Caunus. 2. A city of Caria, opposite Rhodes: the climate was unwholesome: it was noted for figs.

CAUROS, *cau'-ros*, formerly Andros, an island and town in the Ægean.

CAURUS, *cau'-rus*, a stormy wind blowing from the north-west, the Greek *Arges'tes*.

CAVII, *cau'-i-i*, a people of Illyricum.

CAYCUS, *cā-y'-cus* (see CAICUS).

CAYSSTER, *cā-ys'-ter*, or CAYSTRUS, *cā-ys'-trus*, a swift but meandering river flowing from Lydia into the Ægean, north-west of Ephesus: its banks were frequented by swans.

CEA, *cē'-a*. 1. See CEOS. 2. See Co.

CEADES, *cē'-ā-dēs*, a Thracian, whose son Euphêmus was in the Trojan war.

CEBENNA, *cē-ben'-na*, a mountain-range of Gaul, separating the Arverni from the Helvii.

CEBES, *cēb'-ēs*, a Theban philosopher, disciple of Socrates 405 B.C.; attended his master in his last moments. He wrote three dialogues and an allegorical picture of human life.

CEBRENIA, *cēb-rē-nĭ-a*, a district and town of Troas, near a river *Cēbrēn*: Cēnone, daughter of the Cebren, was called *Cēbrēnis*.

CEBRIONES, *cēb-rĭ-ōn-ēs*. 1. A giant, conquered by Venus. 2. An illegitimate son of Priam, killed by Patroclus.

Cecropia

CECROPIA, *cē-crōp'ī-a*, the old name of Athens and Attica, from King Cecrops, and **CECROPIDÆ**, *cē-crōp'ī-dæ*, for Athenians.

CECROPS, *cē-crops*. 1. A native of Sais in Egypt, led a colony to Attica 1556 B.C., and reigned over *Cēcrōpīa*. He divided the rude population into twelve villages, gave laws, and introduced the Egyptian deities; he married the daughter of Actæus, and taught his subjects to cultivate the olive, and regard Minerva as the patroness of the city. He was the first to offer sacrifices to Jupiter in Egypt. He died after fifty years' reign, leaving by Agrauros three daughters, Aglauros, Herse, and Pandrosos. Cecrops was succeeded by Cranaus, and one of his successors, Theseus, formed the twelve villages into one city, Athens. 2. The seventh king of Athens, son and successor of Erechtheus, married Metiadūsa, daughter of Dædalus, by whom he had Pandion; he died 1307 B.C., after forty years' reign.

CECRYPHALIA, *cē-ryph-ā-lī-a*, an isle in the Saronic gulf.

CEI, *cē-ī*, the inhabitants of Cea (q. v.).

CELADON, *cēl-ā-dōn*. 1. A man killed by Perseus at Andromēda's marriage. 2. A tributary of the Alpheus.

CELÆNE, *cē-lē-næ*, a city, formerly the capital of S. Phrygia. The younger Cyrus had a palace there, and Xerxes built a citadel after his defeat in Greece. The people were removed by Antiōchus Soter to people Apamēa. Marsyas contended near it against Apollo.

CELENO, *cē-lē-nō*. 1. A daughter of Atlas, to whom Neptune offered violence. 2. A Harpy, daughter of Neptune and Terra. 3. A Danaid. 4. A daughter of Hyamus, bore Delphus to Apollo.

CELELATES, *cē-lē-lā-tes*, a people of Liguria.

CELENDRÆ, *cē-lēn-dræ*, **CELENDRIS**, *cē-lēn-dris*, or **CELENDERIS**, *cē-lēn-dē-ris*, a Samian colony in Cilicia, at the mouth of the Selinus.

CELENNÆ, *cē-lēn-næ*, a town of Campania.

CELER, *cēl-er*. 1. With Severus undertook to rebuild Nero's palace after the burning of Rome. 2. **FABIUS**, *fāb'ī-us*, by Romulus's orders killed Remus when he leaped in derision over the walls of Rome.

CELERES, *cēl-er-es*, 300 of the noblest youth at Rome, chosen by Romulus for his body-guard: their captain was *Tribūnus Cēlērūm*.

CELETRUM, *cēl-ē-trum*, a town of Illyricum.

CELEUS, *cēl-eus*. 1. A king of Eleusis, father of Triptolēmus, by Metanira, entertained Ceres, who taught his son agriculture. 2. A king of Cephallenia.

CELMUS, *cēl-mus*, a man-nurse of Jupiter, changed into a magnet for calling the god mortal.

CELSUS, *cēl-sus*. 1. An Epicurean philosopher, second century A. D.; wrote a treatise against the Christians, answered by Origen. 2. A. CORN., a physician *temp.* Tiberius; wrote on medicine (extant), agriculture, rhetoric, and military affairs. 3. **ALBINOVANUS**, *al-bin-ō-vā-nus*, an elegiac poet, friend of Horace. 4. **JUVENTIUS**, *jū-ven-tī-us*, a

Censores

lawyer, conspired against Domitian. 5. **TITUS**, *tī-tus*, proclaimed emperor against his will A. D. 265, and murdered seven days after.

CELTÆ, *cēl-tæ*, an extensively-spread race: the term anciently denoted the inhabitants of Gaul, Germany, and Spain, but came to be restricted to a part of Gaul, *Gallia Celtica*. between the Sēquāna and the Garumna. They were named from Celtus, a son of Hercules or of Polyphēmus.

CELTIBERI, *cēl-tib-ē-ri*, a people of Spain, descended from the Celtæ, settled near the Ibērus (whence the suffix to their name): they opposed the Romans and Carthaginians.

CELTIBERIA, *cēl-tib-ē-ri-a*, the country of the Celtibēri.

CELTICA GALLIA, *cēl-tic-a gal-lī-a* (see **CELTÆ**).

CELTILLUS, *cēl-tīl-lus*, the father of Vercingetōrix.

CELTOSCYTHÆ, *cēl-tōs-cyth-æ*, a nation of N. Scythia.

CENÆUM, *cē-næ-um*, a promontory in the north-west of Eubœa, where Jupiter Cenæus had an altar raised by Hercules.

CENCHRÆE, *cēn-chrē-æ*, a town forming the eastern port of Corinth, on the Saronic gulf.

CENCHRIUS, *cēn-chri-us*, a river of Ionia near Ephesus.

CENOMANI, *cē-nō-mā-ni*, a Gaulish people settled in the district of Verōna and Mantua.

CENSORES, *cēn-sō-res*, two Roman magistrates, whose office (*Censūrā*) was first instituted 443 B.C.: they numbered the people, estimated the wealth of each citizen, drew up the lists of electors and of the Senate, regulated the taxes, and watched over the manners of the people. They could expel from the senate by removing the offender's name from the list of members. The first Census was held by King Servius Tullius on his reform of the constitution, and the duty devolved on the consuls after the expulsion of the kings, till the creation of Censors, 443 B.C. Plebeians were made eligible in 351. The Censors held their office for five years; every fifth year they made a census in the Campus Martius, and made a solemn lustration in the name of all the Roman people: this space of time was called a *Lustrum* (five years), and became a common mode of computing time. The extensive powers of the Censors were curtailed by a law passed by Mamercus Æmilii, 433 B.C., to limit the actual tenure of the office to eighteen months, while the election continued for five years, as formerly. After the second Punic war the Censors were chosen from those who had been consuls, and their office was more honourable than that of the consuls. When one of the Censors died, the other at once resigned, and no new ones were elected for the remaining part of the five years: this arose from the ill-omened death of a Censor before the sacking of Rome by Brennus. The emperors took upon themselves the office of Censors.

Censorinus

CENSORINUS, APP. CL., *cen-sō-rī-nus*. 1. Was, after many services to the state, compelled to assume the imperial purple by his soldiers, who murdered him some days after, A. D. 270. 2. A grammarian of the third century; wrote *De Die Natāli* (extant).

CENSUS, *cen-sus*. 1. See CENSORES. 2. See CONSUS.

CENTAURI, *cen-tau-ri*, a fabulous people of Thessaly, half-men, half-horses, were the offspring of Apollo's son Centaurus by Stilbā, daughter of the Peneus, or of Centaurus and the mares of Magnesia, or of Ixion and the cloud. The shape of the Centaur was that of the upper part of a man's body, rising from the breast of a horse. The ancients firmly believed in their existence: Plutarch mentions one seen by Periander of Corinth, and Pliny says he saw one embalmed in honey, which had been brought from Egypt to Rome temp. Claudius. The battle of the Centaurs with the Lapithæ has employed the pen of Hesiod, Ovid, Valerius Flaccus, &c., the chisel of Phidias, and the pencil of Parrhasius: it originated in a quarrel at the nuptials of Pirithous and Hippodamia, when the Centaurs insulted the women present, and were defeated by Hercules, Theseus, and the Lapithæ, and obliged to retire to Arcadia. When Hercules was going to hunt the boar of Erymanthus, he was entertained by the centaur Pholus with some wine, which had been given to the Centaurs on condition of treating Hercules with it if he ever passed through their country. Regretting the loss of their wine, they assailed Hercules, who compelled them to fly to the famous centaur Chiron. He had been Hercules' preceptor; but the hero did not desist from the engagement in his presence, and accidentally wounded the knee of Chiron, who, in his excessive pain, exchanged immortality for death. The death of Chiron irritated Hercules the more, and he killed nearly all the Centaurs. The most celebrated Centaurs were Chiron, Eurŷtus, Amycus, Gryneus, Caumas, Lycidas, Arneus, Medon, Rhœtus, Pisēnor, Mermēros, Pholus. The fable probably arose from the Thracians having been the first to ride horses.

CENTAURUS, *cen-tau-rus*, one of Æneas's ships, with a Centaur as figure-head.

CENTOBURICA, *cen-tob-ri-ca*, a town of Celtiberia.

CENTRITES, *cen-trī-tēs*, a small river of Armenia.

CENTURIUS, *cen-trī-ni-us*, an eccentric wealthy man.

CENTURVIRI, *cen-tur-vī-ri*, the members of a court of justice at Rome, originally 105, chosen from the thirty-five tribes of the people, and afterwards increased to 180. They judged important causes, chiefly civil, but occasionally criminal, sent them by the prætor. Their tribunal was distinguished by a spear with an iron head; whence their decree was called *Hastæ iudicium*.

CENTURIA, *cen-tūr-ia*, a division of the people (strictly a hundred) among the Romans.

Centuria

The Servian distribution of the people into 26 *Tribus Rusticæ* and 4 *Tribus Urbane* was purely local; but King Servius Tullius made a second division dependent on property, into *Classes* and *Centuriæ*, the whole citizens being regarded as an *exercitus*, or army. The *Equites* (horsemen) consisted of 18 *centuriæ*. The *Pedites* (infantry) were 5 classes: in the first were 80 *centuriæ*, 40 of seniors and 40 of juniors, the fortune of each being not less than 100,000 asses (lb., each of 11½ oz. avoirdupois) of copper; the second (not less than 75,000 asses) had 22 *centuriæ*, viz., 10 of seniors, 10 of juniors, and 2 *Fabræ*; the third (not less than 50,000 asses), 20 *centuriæ* (10 junior and 10 senior); the fourth (not less than 25,000 asses), 22 *centuriæ* (10 senior, 10 junior, and 2 *centuriæ Cornicium*); the fifth (not less than 12,500 asses), 30 *centuriæ* (15 senior and 15 junior); and, not reckoned in the classes, one *centuria Prætorii* (whose fortune was not above 1,500 asses, were called out only in emergencies and armed by the state), and *Capite Censiti* (those who, from lack of property, were "rated by the head"). The style of equipment depended on the class. The first class had a complete suit of bronze armour (*galea, clypeus, lorica, ocreæ*), with a spear (*hasta*) and sword (*gladius*); the second had no cuirass, and carried a lighter oblong shield (*scutum*); the third had no greaves; the fourth had only a *hasta* and javelin (*pœritum*); and the fifth had only slings (*fundæ*) and stones (*lapides missiles*). In his first local distribution of tribes Servius placed the patricians and plebeians on an equality; but in the division into *centuriæ* and classes all political power was vested in the wealthy, for the people voted by *centuriæ* in order of classes, and the *centuriæ* of the *Equites* (q.v.) and first class outnumbered all the others. But as early at least as 396 B.C., it became customary to decide by lot which *centuria* should vote first. The *centuria* on which the lot fell was called the *centuria prærogatiua* and its vote, being taken as an indication of the will of heaven, generally decided the election. All the others voted in their proper order. (See COMITIA.) The divisions in the classes of *centuriæ* into senior and junior depended on the fitness of the members for war; those in the juniors were from 17 to 45, and in the seniors above 45. 2. A subdivision in the army, the half of a *manipulus*; its officer was *centurio*, and was distinguished from the men by a branch of a vine which he carried in his hand. The *centurio* on the right of the *maniple* took precedence, and its *centurio* was called *Prætor*, and the one on the left *Posterior*; the *centurio* on the right of the first *maniple* of *Triarii* was *Prinicipis* or *Centurio principis*, and he guarded the standard (*Aquila*). The first *centurio* of the *Principes* was *Prinipis*, and the first of the *Hastati*, *Prinipis Hastatus*. (See LEGIO AND EQUITES.)

Centuripæ

CENTURIPÆ, *cen-tūr-īp-æ*, a town at the base of Mount Ætna.

CEOS, *cē-os*, or **CEA**, an isle S. E. of Attica.

CEPHALAS, *cēph-āl-as*, a promontory near the Syrtis Major.

CEPHALLENIA, *cēph-al-lē-nī-a*, an isle in the Ionian Sea, south of Corcyra, often called *Samē*, from its capital Same, about ninety miles in circumference; it abounds in oil and excellent wines.

CEPHALÆDIUM, *cēph-ā-l-ā-dī-um*, a town on the north coast of Sicily.

CEPHALON, *cēph-āl-on*, a Greek of Ionia, *temp.* Hadrian, wrote on universal history and on Troy.

CEPHALUS, *cēph-āl-us*. 1. Son of King Dēiōneus, of Thessaly, and Diomēdē, daughter of Xuthus, married Procris, daughter of King Erechtheus, of Athens. He was beloved by Aurōra, who carried him away; but, on his entreaties, sent him back, disguised as a merchant, to test his wife. Procris was tempted by his presents, and the stranger revealed himself as her husband, whereon she fled to Eubœa, where Diana gave her a dog and a never-erring spear. She returned to her husband, disguised as a young hunter, and, on awakening his affection, revealed herself, and they were reconciled. Procris became jealous of Cephalus, and watched him when, wearied with hunting, he retired to the shade. Hearing him call for *Aurā* (air), she moved in the thicket, expecting to see some one come to him. At the rustling Cephalus flung the never-erring spear, which his wife had given him, and killed her. Cephalus was father of Arcecius by Procris, and Phæcton by Aurora. 2. A king of Epirus. 3. A Corinthian lawyer, assisted Timoleon at Syracuse.

CEPHEIS, *cē-phī-ēs*, Andromēda, daughter of Cepheus.

CEPHENES, *cē-phē-nes*. 1. Ancient name of the Persians. 2. The Æthiopians, from a king Cepheus.

CEPHEUS, *cē-phē-us*. 1. A king of Æthiopia, son of Belus, was father of Cassiopēa by Andromēda, and made a star after his death. 2. The son of Aleus the Argonaut, was king of Tegēa, and killed with his twelve sons when assisting Hercules against Hippocōon. 3. A son of Lycurgus, at the Calydonian Hunt.

CEPHISIA, *cē-phī-sī-a*, the part of Attica near the Cephisus.

CEPHISIDORUS, *cē-phī-sī-dō-rus*. 1. An Athenian tragic poet, *temp.* Æschylus. 2. A historian of the Phocian war.

CEPHISUS, *cē-phī-sus*, and **CEPHISSUS**, *cē-phī-sus*. 1. A river flowing through Phocis and Bœotia into the lake Copāis. 2. A river of Attica, flowing from the west of Mount Pentelicus past Athens into the Saronic gulf, near Phalērum. 3. A man made a sea monster by Apollo, when lamenting the death of his grandson.

CERAMICUS, *cēr-ā-mī-cus*. 1. A bay of Caria, near Halicarnassus, opposite Cos. 2. A part of Athens, south of the Acropōlis,

Ceres

divided into *Outer* and *Inner*. In the former were buried, at the public expense, those who had fallen in battle; in the latter, within the walls, were the Argōa, Stoa Basileios, and Pœciliē, &c.

CERAMUS, *cēr-ām-us*, a town east of Halicarnassus.

CERASUS, *cēr-ās-us*, a colony of Sinōpē, on coast of Pontus, exported *cherries* (thence named).

CERAUNIA, *cēr-aū-nī-a*, a town of Achaia.

CERAUNII MONTES, *cēr-aū-nī-i mon't-es*, a mountain-range on the coast of Epīrus. The part running out into the sea, and dividing the Ionian and Adriatic seas, was called *Ac'rō-cēraū'nīa*.

CERBERION, *cēr-bēr-ī-on*, a town on the Cimmeric Bosphorus.

CERBERUS, *cēr-bē-rus*, the dog-monster of Hades, son of Typhon and Echidna, variously described as having a hundred, fifty, and three heads, with a serpent's tail, and serpents round his neck. He was stationed near the Styx, where Charon landed the shades, to prevent the living entering and the dead escaping. By the ancient heroes he was usually appeased with a cake; Orpheus lulled him asleep with his lyre; and Hercules dragged him from Hades when he went to redeem Alceste.

CERCASORUM, *cēr-ca-sō-rum*, a city of lower Egypt, where the Nile parts into the Pelusian and Canopic branches.

CERCEIS, *cēr-cē-is*, an Oceanid.

CERCIDES, *cēr-cī-dēs*, an iambic poet of Megalopōlis.

CERCINA, *cēr-cī-na*. 1. Two isles near the Lesser Syrtis, on the northern coast of Africa. 2. A mountain of Thrace.

CERCINIUM, *cēr-cī-nī-um*, a town of Thessaly, near Bœbēis.

CERCOPEES, *cēr-cō-pes*. 1. A people made prisoners for thievishness by Hercules. 2. The people of Pithecūsa, made monkeys for their dishonesty.

CERCYON, *cēr-cy-ōn*, king of Eleusis, son of Neptune or Vulcan, made all strangers wrestle with him and killed them, till he was conquered and killed by Theseus. He killed his daughter Alōpe, who had born a son, Hippothōon, to Neptune.

CERDYLIUM, *cēr-dy-lī-um*, a place near Amphipōlis.

CEREAIA, *cēr-ē-ā-lī-a*, festivals to Ceres.

CERES (-ētis), *cēr-ēs*, (or **DEMETER**, *dē-mē-tēr*, among the Greeks), the goddess of corn, was daughter of Saturn (Crōnus) and Rhea, and sister of Jupiter, to whom she bore Proserpine (Persēphōnē). Proserpine was carried away by Pluto when she was gathering flowers in the plain of Enna; Ceres sought her all over the world, found her veil near the fountain Cyānē, and was told by the nymph Arethūsa that she had been carried off by Pluto; Ceres immediately demanded of Jupiter the restoration of her daughter, and refused to allow of her being married to Pluto; Jupiter promised to restore Proserpine if she had not eaten any-

Ceres

thing in Pluto's kingdom; but Ascalāphus (q. v.) proved having seen her eat a pomegranate. To allay the grief of Ceres, Jupiter allowed Proserpine to spend six months with her mother and six with Pluto. During this search the earth had been neglected: Ceres now went to Attica, taught Triptolēmus of Eleusis agriculture, and gave him her chariot to travel over the globe to impart his knowledge to the inhabitants, who up till then lived on acorns and roots. The favourite retreat of Ceres was Sicily, where every man made an annual sacrifice to her according to his means, and the fountain Cyane was honoured with an offering of bulls, whose blood was shed in the waters: the festivals *Eleusīna* (q. v.) at Athens, and the *Thesmophōria*, in Greece generally, were in her honour. She had many adventures on the earth: to avoid Neptune she changed herself into a mare, and bore him the horse Arion (q. v.): to Iasion she bore Plutus; she punished with hunger Erysichthon, who had cut down her grove, and changed Stello into an eel for deriding her when she was drinking water with avidity. A pregnant sow was offered her, from its destructiveness to the fields, and a ram, thrice led round the field, when the corn was only in blade. Ceres was represented with a garland of ears of corn on her head, in the one hand a lighted torch, in the other her sacred poppy; at times as a country-woman mounted on an ox, carrying a basket on her left arm and holding a hoe; and at times she rides in a chariot drawn by winged dragons. Her worship was brought from Sicily to Rome, where the *Cerēalia* were instituted; the festival lasted for several days from the 12th of April: women clothed in white ran about with lighted torches to represent Ceres' search, and there were games in the Circus Maximus, at which all the spectators appeared in white robes: the Romans also had rustic festivals to her—*Pagānalia* and *Ferīa Sēmentivae* in seed-time, and the *Ambarvālia* before harvest.

CERES, *cē-rēs*, the daughters of Night and sisters of the Mœræ, carry off men to Hades.

CERILLÆ, *cēr-il-læ* (see CARILLA).

CERINTHUS, *cē-rin'-thus*. 1. A town on the east of Eubœa. 2. A beautiful youth, a favourite of the Roman ladies.

CERNE, *cēr-nē*, an isle beyond the Pillars of Hercules, on the Atlantic coast of Africa, was the Carthaginian depôt.

CERRETANI, *cēr-rētā-ni*, a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, the modern *Cerdagne*, in Catalonia.

CERSOBLEPTES, *cēr-so-blep'-tēs*, a king of Thrace, 358 B.C., was reduced by Philip 343.

CERTIMA, *cēr-tim-a*, a town of Celtiberia.

CERVARIUS, *cēr-vā-rī-us*, a Roman knight, conspired with Piso against Nero.

CERVIUS, P., *cēr-vi-us*, an officer under Verres.

CESTIUS, *ces-tī-us*. 1. An Epicurean of Smyrna, taught rhetoric at Rhodes *temp. Cicero*. 2. A governor of Syria. 3. SEVERUS, *sē-vē-rus*, an informer under Nero.

Chalcicæus

CESTRUS, *ces'-trus*, a river of Pamphylia flowing from Mount Taurus south to the Mediterranean.

CETEI, *cē-tē'-i*, an ancient people of Mysia.

CETHEGUS, *cēth-ē'-gus*. 1. An ancient patrician family of the *Cornētia* gens. 2. A consul and orator in the second Punic war. 3. C., a tribune of the plebs, joined Catiline, was seized and put to death by the Senate's orders 63 B.C. 4. P. Corn., supported Marius, but went over to Sulla 83 B.C. 5. A Trojan, killed by Turnus.

CETIUS, *cē-tī'-us*. 1. A river of Mysia, falls into the Cæicus near Pergāmus. 2. A mountain separating Noricum from Pannonia.

CETO, *cē-tō*, a daughter of Pontus and Terra, bore the three Gorgons, &c., to Phorcys.

CEYX, *cē-yx*, a king of Trachinia, son of Lucifer, married Alcynōē (q. v.).

CHABORAS, *cha-bō'-ras*, or ABORRHAS, *a-bor'-rhas*, a river of Mesopotamia, flowing from Mount Masius into the Euphrates near the town Circesium.

CHABRIAS, *chab'-ri-as*, an Athenian general and philosopher, greatly signalized himself in aid of the Bœotians against Agesilāus, 378 B.C.: he adopted the celebrated manœuvre of making the soldiers rest one knee on the ground and receive the enemy's charge, covered with their shields, and their spears pointing against them. He lost his life on the sinking of his ship at the siege of Chios, 357.

CHÆREA, *chæ-rē-a*, an officer murdered Caligula, A.D. 41.

CHÆREMON, *chæ-rē-mōn*. 1. A tragic poet of Athens 338 B.C. 2. A philosopher and historian of Alexandria.

CHÆRONEA, *chæ-rō-nē-a*, a city of Bœotia, on the Cephissus, scene of the Bœotians' victory over the Athenians, 447 B.C.; Philip's over the Greeks 338, and Sulla's over Mithridates 86. It was the birthplace of Plutarch, and anciently called *Ar'nē*.

CHALÆON, *chæ-læ-on*. 1. A city of the Locri Ozolæ. 2. A port of Bœotia.

CHALASTRA, *cha-las'-tra*, a town in Mygdonia.

CHALCE, *chal'-cē*, or CHALCIA, *chal'-cī-a*, an isle near Rhodes.

CHALCEDON, *chal'-cē-dōn*, a city of Bithynia opposite Byzantium, built by a colony under Argias from Megāra, 685 B.C.: it was called in derision "City of the Blind," because the founders had overlooked the superior site opposite.

CHALCIDENSES, *chal-cīd-en'-ses*, the inhabitants of the isthmus between Teos and Erythræ.

CHALCIDICE, *chal-cīd-ī-cē*. 1. A peninsula in Macedonia, between the Thermoic and Strymonic gulfs, terminating in three smaller peninsulas, *Phlegra* (or *Pall'ēnē*), *Sithōn'ia*, and *Ac'tē* (or *At'hōs*). 2. A district in Syria, near the town Chalcis.

CHALCICÆUS, *chal-cī-æ-cus*, Minerva at Sparta, from her brazen temple.

Chalciope

CHALCIOPE, *chal-cē'ōp-ē*. 1. A daughter of King Ætēs of Colchis, married the exiled Phryxus (q. v.), and preserved her children's life when he was murdered. 2. The mother of Thessalus by Hercules. 3. The daughter of Rhexenor, married Ægeus.

CHALCIS, *chal'-cis*. 1. The chief town of Eubœa, on the narrowest part of the Euripus, founded after the siege of Troy by an Ionian colony from Athens, under Cothus, but had previously been occupied by Abantes or Curētes: it planted numerous colonies on the Thracian coast, Italy, and Sicily: it was a dependency of Athens. 2. A Corinthian colony near Sicyon. 3. A town of Ætolia, at the base of Mount Chalcis. 4. A city of Syria, near the Chalus.

CHALDEA, *chal-dæ'-a*, a country of Asia, south of Babylonia (q. v.), to which it became subject; the Chaldeans were famous for astronomy, and became a caste in Babylon.

CHALYBES, *chāl'-yb-es*, a people of Asia Minor, in the south-eastern corner of Pontus, once powerful, and possessed of iron-mines: they were partly conquered by Cræsus.

CHALYBON, *chāl'-y-bōn*, a town of northern Syria.

CHALYBS, *chāl'-ybs*, a river of Spain.

CHAMAVI, *chā-mā'-vi*, and **CHAMAVIRI**, *chā-mā'-vir-i*, a people of Germany, south-east of the Frisii.

CHAONES, *chā'-ōn-es*, a Pelasgian people of CHAONIA, *chā'-ōn'-i-a*, a mountainous part of Epirus, named from *Chā'ōn*, brother of Helēnus, who married Andromāchē after Pyrrhus's death.

CHAOS, *chā'-ōs*, the rude and shapeless mass of matter, out of which, the ancients believed, the Deity formed the universe; for *creation out of nothing* was a conception unknown to the ancient philosophers and poets.

CHARADRA, *chār'-ad-ra*, a town of Phocis, on the *Chār'adrus*, a tributary of the Cephissus.

CHARÆDAS, *chār'-æ'-ā-das*, an Athenian general against Sicily in the Peloponnesian war, died 426 B. C.

CHARAX, *chār'-ax*. 1. A town of Armenia. 2. A philosopher of Pergamus, wrote a history of Greece.

CHARAXES, *chār'-ax'-ēs*, of Mytilēnē, a brother of Sappho, squandered his fortune on the courtesan Rhodopē, and took to piracy.

CHARAXUS, *chār'-ax'-us*, one of the Centaurs.

CHARES, *chār'-ēs*. 1. A corrupt Athenian general, 356 B. C., in the Social war, served under Artabazus, and fought at Chæroneā 338. 2. A statuary of Lindus, employed for twelve years in making the Colossus at Rhodes. 3. Of Mytilene, biographer of Alexander.

CHARICLES, *chār'-i-clēs*. 1. One of the thirty tyrants set over Athens by Sparta. 2. A famous physician *temp.* Tiberius.

CHARICLO, *chār'-i-clō*, a daughter of Apollo, married the Centaur Chiron.

CHARILA, *chār'-il-a*, a Delian festival ob-

Charybdis

served once in nine years, commemorative of a famine.

CHARILAUS, *chār'-i-lā'-us*, or **CHARILLUS**, *chā-ril'-lus*. 1. A son of King Polydectes, of Sparta: was educated by his uncle, the regent Lycurgus: warred with Argos, attacked Tegēa, was taken prisoner, released, broke his word by resuming the war, and died, aged 64. 2. An ancestor of Leutychides.

CHARIS, *chār'-is* (see **CHARITES**).

CHARISIA, *chā-rī'-sī-a*, festivals in honour of the Graces (*Chārītes*), with dances through the night. He who kept longest awake received a cake.

CHARISTIA, *chā-rī'-sī-a*, a Roman feast for members of the family only, usually on the 19th February.

CHARITES, *chār'-it-es* (-um), and **GRATIÆ**, *grā'-tī-æ*, the three Graces, *Aglī'a*, *Thālī'a*, and *Euphrōs'ynē*, daughters of Venus by Jupiter or Bacchus; but, in Homer, **CHARIS**, *chār'-is*, is the wife of Vulcan, and a goddess, surrounded with pleasures and graces: probably, therefore, Charis and Venus (wife of Vulcan) are identical. The Graces were the attendants of Venus, and represented as three young, beautiful, and modest virgins, usually nude, holding one another by the hand, or embracing each other. They presided over the refinements of life, but especially poetry; and hence were worshipped with the Muses.

CHARITON, *chār'-i-tōn*, of Aphrodisias, fourth century A. D., wrote the dull romance, "The Loves of Chærēas and Callirrhōē."

CHARMANDE, *char-man'-aē*, a city of Mesopotamia.

CHARMINUS, *char-mī'-nus*, an Athenian general, successful in the Peloponnesian war.

CHARMIS, *chār'-mis*, a physician of Marseilles, *temp.* Nero.

CHARON, *chār'-ōn*. 1. Son of Erēbus and Nox, ferried the souls of the dead in his boat (*Bārs*), over the Styx and Achēron. Those whose corpses had not been buried had to flit on the shores for a hundred years before being ferried over. No living person could be taken over without presenting a golden bough which he received from the Sibyl. Charon was imprisoned for a year for submitting to Hercules' power and ferrying him without this token. The fee for the passage was an *ōb'ōlus*, or *dan'icē* (about 1½d.), which was always placed by the ancients under the tongue of the corpse. Charon was represented as an old man, ragged and filthy. 2. A historian of Lampsacus, 479 B. C., wrote on Persia, &c.

CHARONDAS, *chā-ron'-das*, a legislator of Catāna, 500 B. C., also gave laws to Thurium. He is said to have stabbed himself on inadvertently breaking one of his own laws.

CHAROPS, *chār'-ōps*. 1. A Trojan killed by Ulysses. 2. An Epirot, assisted Flaminius against Philip.

CHARYBDIS, *chā-ryb'-dis*, a whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite another (*Scyllā*) on the coast of Italy, both very dangerous to sailors, from the narrowness of the channel;

Chauci

whence the proverb, *In'cidit in Scyllam qui vult vitā re Chāryb'dim.*

CHAUCI, *chau'-ci*, a Suevic people of north-eastern Germany.

CHELÆ, *chē'-læ* (*claws*), the zodiacal sign *Scorpio*.

CHELIDONIA, *chē-lī-dōn'-i-a*. 1. A festival at Rhodes. 2. The wind Favonius. 3. Or HIERA, *hi'-ēr-a*, a promontory on the south coast of Lycia.

CHELIDONIÆ INSULÆ, *chē-lī-dōn'-i-æ in'-sūl-æ*, a cluster of islets off Chelidonia (3).

CHELONATAS, *chē-lō-nā'-tas*, a promontory in Elis.

CHELONE, *chē-lō'-nē*, a nymph transformed into a tortoise by Mercury, and deprived of voice.

CHEMMIS, *chem'-mis*. 1. A city of Upper Egypt, on the east bank of the Nile. 2. An island of Egypt, in a lake near the city Butus.

CHEOPS, *chē'-ops*, king of Egypt after Rhampsinitus, made his subjects build the largest pyramid 2120 B.C.

CHEPHREN, *chēph-rēn*, brother and successor of Cheops, built a pyramid.

CHERSONESUS (a peninsula), *cher-sō-nē'-sus*.

1. THRACICA, *thrā'-ci-ca*, or *The Chersonesus*, at the south of Thrace, west of the Hellespont.

2. TAURICA, *tau'-ric-a*, or SCYTHICA, *scyth'-ic-a* (now *Crimea*), between the Euxine, Cimmerian Bosphorus, and Palus Mæotis. 3. CIMBRICA, *cin'-bric-a* (now *Futland*), in the north of Germany. 4. AUREA, *au'-rē-a*, in India beyond the Ganges, probably *Malacca*. 5. Peloponnesus (q. v.).

CHERUSCI, *chē-rū'-ci*, a people of Germany between the Visurgis and the Albis. Under Arminius they defeated Varus, and drove the Romans beyond the Rhine, A.D. 9. They were defeated by Germanicus, and, from dissensions, never regained their eminence.

CHILON, *chī'-lōn*, a Spartan, son of Damagētus, and one of the seven wise men, 590 B.C.

CHIMÆRA, *chīm-æ'-ra*, a monster, offspring of Echidna and Typhon, had three heads (a lion's, goat's, and dragon's), and continually vomited flames. The foreparts of its body were those of a lion, the middle a goat's, the hinder a dragon's. The Chimæra made great havoc in Lycia *temp.* Jōbātēs, and was slain by Bellerōphon (q. v.), mounted on the Pēgāsus. It is generally supposed that the myth referred to a volcano near Phasēlis, in Lycia. From the union of the Chimæra with Orthos sprang the Sphinx and the famous lion of Nemæa.

CHIMERIUM, *chī-mēr'-i-um*, a promontory of Thesprotia.

CHION, *chī'-ōn*, of Heraclæa Pontica, disciple of Plato, was killed when trying to liberate his country.

CHIONE, *chī'-ōn-ē*. 1. Daughter of Boræas and Orithyia, was mother of Eumolpus. 2. A daughter of Dædalion, was mother of Autolchus by Hermes, and of Philammon by Apollo. Chione grew boastful, and considered herself more beautiful than Diana; whereon

Chromis

the goddess killed her, and changed her into a hawk.

CHIONIDES, *chī-ōn'-id-ēs*, a comic poet of Athens, 487 B.C.

CHIOS, *chī'-os*, an isle in the Ægean, between Lesbos and Samos, off Asia Minor; it was well inhabited, and could once equip a hundred ships: its chief town, also called Chios, had a beautiful harbour, with accommodation for eighty ships: it was anciently called *Æthalia*, *Macris*, and *Pityūsa*, and celebrated for its pines, marble, and wines.

CHIRON, *chī'-rōn*, a Centaur, son of Philŷra and Saturn (who had changed himself into a horse to avoid Rhea); was famous for his knowledge of music, medicine, and shooting; he had for pupils the greatest heroes of the age, Achilles, Æsculapius, Herculēs, Jason, Peleus, Ænēas, &c. He was accidentally wounded in the knee with a poisoned arrow by Hercules in his pursuit of the Centauri (q. v.), and, having in his agony prayed Jupiter to deprive him of his immortality, he was placed by the god as the constellation Sagittarius.

CHLOE, *chlō'-ē*, a name of Cērēs at Athens, the epithet (like *flō'ra*, yellow) denoting her being the goddess of corn: the *Chlō'cia* were celebrated with much mirth, and a ram was always sacrificed.

CHLOREUS, *chlō'-reus*, a priest of Cybèle, accompanied Æneas to Italy, and was killed by Turnus.

CHLORIS, *chlō'-ris*. 1. Flora, the goddess of flowers, married Zephŷrus. 2. A daughter of Amphion, son of Jasus and Persephōnē, married King Neleus of Pylos, and bore him a daughter and twelve sons, all, except Nestor, killed by Hercules.

CHLORUS, *chlō'-rus*. 1. A river of Cilicia. 2. CONSTANTINUS, *con-stan-tī'-nus*, one of the Cæsars *temp.* Diocletian, who reigned two years after the Emperor's abdication.

CHOASPES, *chō-as'-pēs*, a river of Media, tributary of the Tigris. The kings of Persia drank no other water but that of the Choaspes.

CHERADES, *cha'-rād-es*. 1. And Pharos, two islets opposite Alexandria in Egypt. 2. Two islets off Italy, near Tarentum.

CHERILUS, *chē-rīl-us*. 1. A tragic poet of Athens, of whose 150 tragedies thirteen obtained the prize. 2. An historian of Samos. 3. A poet intimate with Herodotus, wrote on the Athenian victories over Xerxes. 4. An epic poet in Alexander's train.

CHONES, *chō'-nes*, an early people in CHONIA, *chō-nī-a*, a name anciently applied to the district from the east of the Bruttii to the promontory Zephyrium.

CHORASMI, *chō-ras'-mī-i*, a people of Asia, near the Oxus.

CHORÆBUS, *chō-ræ'-bus*, a Mygdonian lover of Cassandra.

CHREMES, *chrēm'-ēs*, a sordid old man.

CHREMETES, *chrēm'-ēt-ēs*, a river of Libya.

CHROMIS, *chrōm'-is*. 1. A captain in the

Chromius

Trojan war. 2. A young shepherd. 3. A Phrygian killed by Camilla. 4. A son of Hercules.

CHROMIUS, *chróm'-i-us*, an Argive, alone with Alcënor survived the battle between three hundred of his countrymen and three hundred Spartans.

CHRUSA, *chrý'-sa*. 1. A town of Cilicia, famous for the temple of Apollo *Smintheus*. 2. A daughter of Halimus.

CHRUSAOR, *chrý'-sá-or*, a son of Medusa by Neptune, married Callirrhöë, an Oceanid, who bore Gerýon, Echidna, and the Chimæra.

CHRYSAS, *chrý'-sas*, a tributary of the Simæthus, in Sicily.

CHRYSEIS, *chrý'-sê'-is*, the daughter of Chryses (q. v.).

CHRYSES, *chrý'-sês*, the priest of Apollo and father of Astynömë (*Chryseïs*): she was the wife of the king, Eëtion, and, on the capture of Lyrnessus, fell to the share of Agamemnon; Chryses went to the chiefs' camp to solicit her restoration, which was refused, and, on the prayer of Chryses, Apollo sent a plague, which raged till Chryseis was restored.

CHRYSIPPUS, *chrý'-sip'-pus*. 1. An illegitimate son of Pelops (see *ATREUS*). 2. A Stoic philosopher of Tarsus, of eccentric views, died 207 B.C., aged 80.

CHRYSOASPIDES, *chrý'-sô-as'-fid-es*, select soldiers in the Persian armies, whose arms were covered with gold.

CHRYSOGONUS, *chrý'-sôg'-ôn-us*, a singer *temp.* Domitian.

CHRYSOPOLIS, *chrý'-sôp'-ôl-is*, a promontory and port of Asia, opposite Byzantium, now *Scutari*.

CHRYSORRHOAS, *chrý'-sor'-rhô-as*, a river of Peloponnesus.

CHRYSOSTOMOS, *chrý'-sôs'-tôm-os*, bishop of Constantinople, an elegant preacher, a deep theologian, and a faithful interpreter of scripture; he was banished for opposing the raising of a statue to the empress, and died A.D. 407, aged 52.

CHRYSOTHEMIS, *chrý'-sôthl'-ëm-is*, Iphigenia (q. v.).

CHTHONIA, *chthôn'-i-a*. 1. A daughter of Erechtheus, married Butes. 2. Ceres, from her temple by Chthonia at Hermiöne, and an annual summer festival to her there, when the priests marched in procession, with the magistrates and a crowd of women and boys clad in white, and with garlands on their heads, and our victims were sacrificed at the temple, their throats being cut with scythes by old women—or from the seeds of corn being buried in the earth. 3. Hecate, as presiding over the *underground*.

CHTHONIUS, *chthôn'-i-us*. 1. A centaur, killed by Nestor in the contest at the marriage of Pirithous. 2. Bacchus, who was said to have remained *underground* with Proserpine for the three years during which the vine attained perfection.

CIBALÆ, *cib'-äl-æ*, a town of Pannonia.

CIBYRA, *cib'-ýr-a*. 1. A town and district

Cicero

(CIBYRATIS, *cib-ý-rá'-tis*) of Phrygia. 2. A town of Caria.

CICERMIUS, C., *cí-cê-rei'-us*, secretary of Scipio Africânus, obtained a triumph over the Corsicans.

CICERO, M. TULLIUS, *cí-cê-ro*, *tuł'-l'-us*.

1. Born at Arpinum, 3rd of January, 106 a.c. was son of a Roman knight and Helvia, and lineally descended from the ancient kings of the Sabines; he was taught philosophy by Philo, and law by Mucius Scævola; acquired military knowledge under Sulla in the Marsic war, 89, and retired from Rome to indulge his philosophic tastes: for his health he visited Greece, and on his return soon became one of the most distinguished orators in the forum. As quæstor in Sicily, 75, he behaved with such justice that the Sicilians gratefully remembered him, and for them he impeached Verres, 70. After being ædile, 69, and prætor, 66, he was elected consul, 62, when Catiline's conspiracy was on foot, and he now joined the aristocratical party. An attempt was made by Martius and Cethëgus to murder him, but he escaped and denounced Catiline in the Senate, and seized five of the conspirators; whereon Catiline left the city, and was defeated in Gaul by C. Antony, the other consul's lieutenant, and Cicero put the imprisoned conspirators to death without trial before the people,—clearly an illegal act, for which he was severely attacked by Julius Cæsar and others, but defended by Lutatius Catulus, Cato, and the whole senate. Cicero received the thanks of the people, and was called the father of his country (*pater patriæ*); but the vehemence with which he had attacked P. Clodius proved injurious to him, and when his enemy was made tribune, Cicero was banished from Rome: in his exile he was treated with the greatest respect, and on the fall of the Clodian faction he was recalled to Rome, 55, and in 52, as proconsul, he conducted with success the expedition against Cilicia. In the civil war, 49, after much hesitation he joined Pompey, and, after Pharsalia, 48, went to Brundisium, became reconciled to Cæsar, and subsequently resided in the country, rarely visiting Rome. On the murder of Cæsar, 44, Cicero advised a general amnesty, and advocated the decreeing of the provinces to Brutus and Cassius. When the assassins' power declined, he retired to Athens, but soon returned: Octavianus (Augustus) for a time professed friendship for him, but when the triumvirate (Octavianus, Lepidus, Antony) was formed, 43, Cicero was on the list of those proscribed by Antony, and Octavianus made no opposition; the emissaries of Antony overtook him near Formiæ, as he fled in a litter towards the coast of Caiëta: when the assassins came up, he put his head out of the litter, and it was severed from the body by Herennius, 7th of December, 43: his head and right arm were taken to Rome and hung up in the forum, and Fulvia, Antony's wife, ran a gold bodkin through the tongue. Cicero was of too timid and hesitating a disposition to display the active virtues of a

Ciceronis

patriot, and his irresolution in the civil war almost brands him as a coward. In his private character he was very amiable, and won the good opinions of all who knew him: his fame rests on his literary compositions, philosophical, oratorical, and epistolary, which are the model of pure Latinity; his philosophical treatises did much to make the works of the ancient philosophers known. His attempts at versification were failures; he translated many of the Greek poets and historians for his own improvement, and once planned a history of Rome, which he did not execute. He was married to Terentia, who bore him a son and a daughter, and whom he repudiated; he then married one of his young wards, whom he repudiated on her seeming elated at the death of his daughter Tullia. 2. M., son of (1), was made by Augustus colleague in the consulship, 30 B.C., and avenged his father by throwing public dishonour on the memory of Antony; but he disgraced himself by his dissipation. 3. Q., the brother of (1), was Cæsar's lieutenant in Gaul, 55 B.C., and proconsul of Asia for three years, and was proscribed by the triumvirs and killed, 43.

CICERONIS VILLA, *cī-cē-rō-nis vil'-la*, a place near Puteoli.

CICONES, *cī-cō-nēs*, a people of Thrace, near the Hebrus, assisted Priam, and were punished by Ulysses on his voyage home.

CICUTA, *cī-cū-ta*, an old avaricious usurer.

CILICIA, *cī-lī-cī-a*. 1. A maritime country of Asia Minor, at the north of Cyprus, south of Mount Taurus, and west of the Euphrates. The inhabitants were piratical till conquered by Pompey, 66 B.C. The country was opulent, and governed by kings under some of the Roman emperors, but made a province by Vespasian. It was named from Cilix, son of Agēnor. 2. Part of the country between Æolia and Troas.

CILIX, *cī-lī-x*, a son of Phoenix, or of Agēnor, was sent to seek Europa, and not to return without her. He settled in Cilicia (q. v.).

CILLA, *cī-lī-la*. 1. A town of Æolia. 2. A town of Troas.

CILIO, JUNIUS, *cī-lo jū-nī-us*, a governor of Bithynia and Pontus, was accused before the emperor Claudius of extortion; but, from the noise his flatterers made, the emperor misunderstood the case and prolonged the command.

CIMBER, TULLIUS, *cīm-ber tul'-lī-us*, one of Cæsar's assassins.

CIMBRI, *cīm-bri*, a people of Germany, invaded Italy, and were defeated by Marius, 101 B.C. (see CIMBRICUM BELLUM).

CIMBRICUM BELLUM, *cīm-brī-cūm bell'-lum*, the war begun with the invading Cimbrī and Teutōnes, 109 B.C. In the first battle they destroyed 80,000 Romans, under the consuls Manlius and Servilius Cæpio. Marius, in his second consulship, met the Teutones at Aquæ Sextiæ, 102, when he killed 20,000 and took 90,000 prisoners. The Cimbrī having formed another army, penetrated into Italy; they were

Cineas

met at Verceilæ on the Athēsis, 101, by Marius and his colleague, Catulus, and 140,000 of them slain. This ended the war.

CIMINUS, *cīm-in-us*, a lake and mountain of Etruria.

CIMMERII, *cīm-mē-ri-i*. 1. A people near the Palus Mæotis, invaded Asia Minor, seized the kingdom of Cyaxæres, and, after twenty-eight years, were driven back by King Alyattes, of Lydia. 2. A mythical people on the extreme west of the ocean, lived in caves, in a region of fogs (whence, from these gloomy abodes, *Cimmerian darkness*), and were predatory.

CIMOLUS, *cī-mō-lus*, an isle in the Cretan Sea.

CIMON, *cī-mōn*. 1. An Athenian, son of Miltiades and Hegisipyle, spent his youth in debaucheries, but reformed on attaining manhood. On the death of his father, 489 B.C., he was unable to meet the fine levied on him by the Athenians, and imprisoned, but released by his sister Elpiniçē, who married Callias. He fought bravely at Salamis, 480, and acquired popularity by his munificence. In 466 he defeated the Persian fleet, took two hundred ships, and totally routed their land army the very same day on the Eurymedon, in Pamphylia. Soon after he lost his popularity, and was exiled, 461, but recalled 450, on war being declared against the Spartans. He was afterwards appointed against Persia and Cyprus, with two hundred ships; and on the coast of Asia totally destroyed the enemy's fleet. He died 449, aged 50, at the siege of Citiūm, in Cyprus. Cimon was the last of the Greeks whose spirit and bravery defeated the armies of the barbarians, whom he had so reduced that they agreed in a treaty not to pass the Calydonian islands with their fleet, or approach within a day's sail of the Greek seas. 2. The father of Miltiades and grandfather of Cimon (1).

CINARA, *cīn-ā-r-a*, an islet east of Naxos. CINCIA LEX, *cīn-cī-a lex*, by tribune M. Cincius, 204 B.C., prohibited a judge receiving a gift or fee.

CINCINNATUS, L. Q., *cīn-cīn-nā-tus*, a celebrated Roman, esteemed for his integrity and frugality by his countrymen, was summoned, 458 B.C., from his plough by the senate to assume the dictatorship and march to the relief of his countrymen, who were surrounded by the Volsci and Æqui. He conquered the enemy, returned to Rome in triumph, laid down the office which he had held for sixteen days, and returned to his plough. In his eightieth year, 439, he was again summoned to assume the dictatorship to oppose Sp. Mælius, and proceeded against Præneste; he was successful; and in twenty-one days resigned the office, declining the rewards offered by the senate.

CINCIUS ALIMENTUS, *cīn-cī-us āl-ī-men'-tus*. 1. L., a prætor of Sicily, 209 B.C., wrote *Annalēs* in Greek, containing a history of the second Punic war. 2. M., tribune of plebs, 204 B.C.

CINEAS, *cī-nē-as*, a Thessalian, minister of King Pyrrhus, of Epirus, was sent by his

Cinga

master to Rome to propose peace without effect, 280 B.C. He was very eloquent and of an extraordinary memory.

CINGA, *cin'-ga*, a tributary of the Ibērus.

CINGETORIX, *cin-gēt'-ōr-ix*, a chief of the Treviri.

CINGULUM, *cin'-gūl-um*, a town of Picēnum.

CINNA, *cin'-na*. 1. L. CORNELIUS, *cor-nē-lī-us*, leader of the popular party during Marius's banishment, was made consul with Cn. Octavius, but, from his turbulence, banished by his colleague. He returned at the head of thirty legions, and forcibly held the consulship from 86 to 84 B.C. He was assassinated by an officer at Ancōna, 84. 2. HELVIUS, *hel'-vī-us*, a poet, was tribune of plebs, 44, and, being mistaken by the mob for (3), he was murdered at Cæsar's funeral. 3. L. CORNELIUS, *cor-nē-lī-us*, son of (1), was a prætor, and assassin of Cæsar. 4. A grandson of Pompey, conspired against Augustus, but was pardoned.

CINNIANA, *cin-nī-ā'-na*, a town of Lusitania.

CINYPS, *cin'-yps*, a river on the north coast of Africa.

CINYRAS, *cin'-yr-as*. 1. A king of Cyprus, son of Paphus, was husband of Cenchreis. By his daughter Myrrha (in disguise) he had a son, Adōnis (q. v.), and, on discovering the incest, he stabbed himself after trying to stab her; but she fled to Arabia and was made a tree. 2. A Ligurian ally of Æneas against Turnus.

CIOS, *cī'-os*. 1. A tributary of the Ister, rising north-west of Mount Rhodōpe. 2. A river and town of Bithynia.

CIPPUS, GENUCIUS, *cip'-pus gē-nū'-cī-us*, a Roman prætor, on going out of the city was told by the haruspices that if he would return he would be king; and, to avoid enslaving his countrymen, he voluntarily exiled himself.

CIRCE, *cir'-cē*, daughter of Sol and Perse, and sister of Æetes and Pasiphæë, married a Sarmatian prince of Colchis, whom she murdered; and, being expelled by her subjects, went to the islet Ææa. (See CIRCEII.) There she was visited by Ulysses on his voyage home from Troy, and changed his companions into swine. But the hero was proof against enchantment by the herb *moly*, and compelled her to restore his companions. He then remained with her a year, and she bore him Telegōnus (or, according to Hesiod, Agrīus and Latinus). She advised him to descend to Tartārus and consult Tiresias. Circe behaved very cruelly to SCYLLA (2) and to PICUS (q. v.).

CIRCEII, *cir'-cēi-i*, or CIRCEIUM, *cir'-cēi-um*, a town and promontory of Latium, said to have been formerly separate from the land, and to have been Circe's Ææa.

CIRCENSES LUDI, *cir'-cēn'-ses lū'-dī*, games in the Circus Maximus at Rome, instituted by Romulus to attract the Sabines, and also called *Consū'd'les* (as dedicated to the god Consus) or *Rōmā'ni*, or *Mag'ni*, consisted of a grand procession with the statues of the gods, chariot races, sham fights on horseback, repre-

Clarus

sentations of land and sea battles, athletic exercises (the *Pentath'lun* or *Quinquertium*—leaping, wrestling, throwing the quoit and javelin, running, and boxing), and combats with wild beasts. The celebration lasted five days, beginning 15th September.

CIRCESIUM, *cir'-cē-si-um*, a city of Mesopotamia.

CIRCUS, *cir'-cī-us*. 1. A part of Mount Taurus. 2. A fierce north-west wind in Gallia Narbonensis.

CIRCUM-PADANI AGRI, *cir'-cum-pā-dā'-ni āg'-ri*, the district of the Po.

CIRCUS, *cir'-cus*, a name given to buildings where were shows, games, &c. There were about eight at Rome; the chief was the *Circus Maximus*, built by Tarquinius Priscus, of oblong form, being about 2,190 feet long and 650 broad, unroofed, and with rising seats all round, capable of containing 300,000 spectators. The Cæsars adorned it with porticos three stories high, and surrounded it with a canal ten feet deep, to supply it with water for naval exhibitions.

CIRIS, *cī'-ris*, Scylla, daughter of Nisus, made a bird.

CIRRA, *cir'-ra*, a town of Phocis, at the base of Mount Parnassus, was the harbour of Delphi.

CIRTA, *cir'-ta*, later *Constantī'na*, a city of the Massyli, capital of Syphax, Masinissa, &c.

CISSEUS, *cis'-seus*. 1. a king of Thrace, father of Hecūba (*Cissē'is*). 2. A son of Melampus, killed by Æneas.

CISSIA, *cis'-si-a*, a district of Susiāna, south of Media, and east of Babylonia.

CISSUS, *cis'-sus*, a town and mountain of Macedonia, south of Thessalonica.

CITHÆRON, *cith-æ'-rōn*, a mountain-range separating Bœotia from Attica and Megaris, was haunted by Bacchus and the Muses. On it Actæon was torn to pieces by his dogs, and Pentheus by the Bacchanals; and Hercules killed a lion.

CITIUM, *cī'-tī-um*. 1. a town of Cyprus, where Cimon died. 2. A town of Macedonia, north-west of Beræa.

CIUS, *cī'-us*, a Milesian colony in Bithynia.

CIVILIS, J., *cī-vī'-lis*, a Batavian; rose against Galba.

CIVITAS, *cī-vit'-as* (see SOCI').

CLADEUS, *clād'-ē-us*, a river of Elis.

CLANIS, *clān'-is*. 1. A centaur killed by Theseus. 2. A river of Etruria, flowing from Arretium to the Tiber, north-east of Vulturni. 3. A river of Campania, flowing from the Apennines near Nola to the sea near Liternum, through the Palus Literna.

CLARUS, *clār'-us*, or CLAROS, *clār'-os*. 1. A town of Ionia, famous for an oracle of Apollo (*Clār'ius*); was built by Manto, daughter of Tiresias, who had fled from Thebes on its destruction by the Epigōni, and wept so much that a lake was formed with her tears. 2. An isle in the Ægean, between Tenēdos and Scios. 3. A companion of Æneas.

Classis

Cleombrotus

CLASSIS, *clas'-sis* (see CENTURIA).

CLASTIDIUM, *clas-tid'-i-um*, a town of Liguria.

CLAUDIA, *claw-dī-a*, 1. A Roman patrician family, descended from a Sabine king, Claudus, produced many illustrious patriots. 2. A Vestal virgin, accused of incontinence, proved her innocence by dragging ashore with her girdle a ship which had brought Vesta's image to Rome and had grounded on a shoal in the Tiber. 3. A step-daughter of Mark Antony, was married to Augustus, but immediately after divorced by him, from his quarrel with her mother, Fulvia. 4. QUINTA, *quint'-ta*, a daughter of Appius Claudius Cæcus. 5. PULCHRA, *pul'-chra*, cousin of Agrippina, condemned for adultery and treason, *temp.* Tiberius. 6. ANTONIA, *an-tō-nī-a*, a daughter of the emperor Claudius, married Cn. Pompey, who was put to death by Messalina. Her second husband, Sulla Faustus Nero, was killed; and, on her refusing to marry his murderer, she was put to death. 7. The wife of the poet Statius. 8. VIA, *vī-a*, a road leading from the Milvian bridge to the Flaminian way. 9. LEX, *lex*, *de cōmittis*, by M. Cl. Marcellus, 52 B.C., abolishing votes by proxy at elections. 10. Another, *de usūrā*, forbidding loans to minors on *post obitis* of parents. 11. Another, *de negotiatiōne*, by tribune Q. Claudius, 219 B.C., prohibiting any senator having a ship of more than 300 amphoræ burden, lest they should engage in commercial pursuits; and also prohibiting the scribes and attendants of quæstors from commercial transactions. 12. Another, 178 B.C., to permit the allies to return to their cities after their names were enrolled.

CLAUDIÆ AQUÆ, *claw-dī-æ d'quæ*, the water brought in an aqueduct of eleven miles by the censor App. Claudius, 312 B.C.

CLAUDIANUS, *claw-dī-ā-nus*, a celebrated poet, born at Alexandria, in Egypt, *temp.* Honorius and Arcadius. His verses are characterized by purity of language, appropriateness of expression, and sweetness. He retired from court on the disgrace of his patron, Stilicho, and passed his life in retirement.

CLAUDIUS I., *claw-dī-us* (TIBERIUS DRUSUS NERO, *tī-bē-ri-us drū-sus nēr'-o*). 1. Son of Livia's second son, Drusus, born Aug. 1st, 10 B.C.; became emperor of Rome A.D. 41, on the murder of Caligula. He gained popularity by adorning Rome with buildings, &c.; but, on passing over to Britain, where he obtained a triumph for victories his generals had won, he suffered himself to be governed by licentious and avaricious favourites, who preyed on the provinces and distracted the state; he put to death his third wife, Messalina, for her infamous debaucheries, 48; and he was at last poisoned, 54, aged 62, by his fourth wife, his niece Agrippina, to raise her son Nero to the throne. 2. CLAUDIUS II. (M. AURELIUS, *au-rē-lij-us*), a Dalmatian, succeeded Gallienus, A.D. 268; conquered the Goths, Scythians, and Heruli, and died of the plague in Pannonia, 270. His excellent character was well expressed in the

Senate's address, *Claw-dī Augus'te, tu frā'ter, tu pā'ter, tu amī'cus, tu bōn'us sēnā'tor, tu vēr'e prin'ceps*. 3. NERO, *nēr'-ō*, a consul with Livius Salinātor, defeated and killed Hasdrubal near the Metaurus. 4. The father of the emperor Tiberius, was Cæsar's quæstor in the Alexandrine war. 5. PONTIUS, *pon'-tī-us*, a famous Samnite general, made the Roman army pass under the yoke at Furcæ Caudinæ, 321 B.C. 6. See TIBERIUS and APPIUS.

CLAUSUS, *claw'-sus*, a king of the Sabines, assisted Turnus against Æneas. His descendant App. Claudius founded the Roman Claudian family.

CLAVIENUS, *clāv-ī-ē-nus*, a poetaster, *temp.* Juvenal.

CLAVIGER, *clāv-ī-ger*, Janus, from his carrying a key (*clāv'is*); and Hercules, from his carrying a club (*clāv'a*).

CLAZOMENÆ, *clāz-ōm'-ē-næ*, a coast city of Ionia, between Smyrna and Chios, founded 656 B.C., by the Ionians; was the birthplace of Anaxagoras, &c.

CLEADAS, *clē-ā-das*, a Platæan, raised cenotaphs over those killed in battle against Mardonius.

CLEANDER, *clē-an'-der*. 1. A soothsayer of Arcadia. 2. The first tyrant of Gela.

CLEANTHES, *clē-an'-thēs*, a Stoic philosopher of Assos, in Troas, succeeded Zeno. He was very indigent, and, to be able to devote the day to study, used to draw water at night for a gardener. The Roman senate raised to him a statue at Assos. He died 220 B.C., aged 80.

CLEARCHUS, *clē-ar'-chus*. 1. Tyrant of Heraclæa, in Pontus, killed 353 B.C. 2. The second tyrant of Heraclæa, died 288 B.C. 3. A Spartan general, at the close of the Peloponnesian war, crossed over to Asia, and was condemned to death for refusing to obey his recall. He supported Cyrus, and was killed by Tissaphernes' perfidy.

CLEARIDES, *clē-ar'-ī-dēs*, a son of Cleonymus, governor of Amphipolis.

CLEMENS, ROMANUS, *clē-mens rō-mā-nus*. 1. A Christian father, contemporary with St. Paul. 2. ALEXANDRINUS, *ā-lex-an-drī-nus*, a Christian father of Alexandria, flourished 206 A.D.

CLEOBIS, *clē-ōb-is*, and BITON, *bī't-ōn*, two youths, sons of Cydippe, Juno's priestess at Argos, drew their mother's chariot to the temple when oxen could not be obtained for it. The spectators congratulated the mother on their filial piety, and she prayed the goddess to give them the best of gifts. Next morning they were found dead.

CLEOBULUS, *clē-ō-bū-lus*. 1. One of the seven wise men of Greece, died 564 B.C. 2. An ephor.

CLEODÆUS, *clē-ō-dæ-us*, a son of Hyllus, unsuccessfully endeavoured to recover Peloponnesus after his father's death.

CLEOMBROTUS, *clē-ōm'-brōt-us*. 1. Son of Pausanias, was king of Sparta after the death of his brother Agesipolis I., 360 B.C.; warred with the Æcocians, and was defeated and

Cleomedes

killed at Leuctra, 371. 2. A son-in-law of King Leonidas of Sparta, usurped the kingdom on the expulsion of his father-in-law; and, on his recall, was expelled with his wife Chelonis.

3. A philosopher of Ambracia, flung himself into the sea after reading Plato's treatise on the immortality of the soul (the *Phædon*).

CLEOMEDES, *clē-ō-mē-dēs*, an athlete of Astypalæa.

CLEOMENES I., *clē-ōm'ēn-ēs*, king of Sparta, 520—491 B. C., conquered the Argives, relieved Athens from the Pisistratidæ, bribed the oracle to pronounce his colleague Demaratus illegitimate, and killed himself in a fit of madness. 2. CLEOMENES II., succeeded his brother Agesipolis II. at Sparta, was father of Acrotatus and Cleonymus, and, after a tranquil reign, was succeeded by Acrotatus's son, Areus I. 3. CLEOMENES III., succeeded his father Leonidas II., 236 B. C. Resolved to banish luxury and restore the ancient discipline of Lycurgus, he killed the Ephori, poisoned his colleague Eurydamidas, and placed his own brother Euclidas on the vacant throne. He warred with the Achæans; but, on their general, Aratus, calling in the aid of Antigonus, he was defeated at Sellasia, 222, and retired to the court of Ptolemy Euergetes in Egypt, where his wife and children had fled before him. He was hospitably received by Ptolemy, but imprisoned by his successor; whereon he killed himself, 219, and his body was flayed and exposed on a cross.

4. A Sicilian, favourite and instrument of C. Verres.

CLEON, *clē-ōn*. 1. An Athenian, originally a tanner, became prominent as a demagogue, and was placed in command of the troops against Sphacteria, 424 B. C. He took Theron, in Thrace, and, after distinguishing himself in several engagements, was killed at Amphipolis, in battle with the Spartan Brasidas, 422. 2. An orator of Halicarnassus. 3. A tyrant of Sicily.

CLEONÆ, *clē-ō-næ*, and CLEONA, *clē-ō-næ*. 1. A village between Corinth and Argos. Near it Hercules (*Clœonæus*) killed the lion of Nemæa, which was made a constellation. 2. A town on Athos.

CLEONICUS, *clē-ō-nī-cus*, a freedman of Seneca.

CLEONYMUS, *clē-ō-nīm-us*, a son of Cleomenes II., called in Pyrrhus, because his nephew Areus had been preferred to him in the succession.

CLEOPATRA, *clē-ō-pat'ra*. 1. The granddaughter of Attalus, was married to Philip of Macedonia after his divorce of Olympias, and put to death by Pausanias after he had murdered Philip. 2. A sister of Alexander the Great, was wife of Perdiccas, and killed by Antigonus when flying to Ptolemy, in Egypt. 3. A daughter of Idus and Marpessa (the daughter of King Evenus, of Æolia), married Meleager, son of King Ceneus. 4. A daughter of Ptolemy Philometor, married Alexander Bala, and afterwards Nicænor, whose son

Clinus

Seleucus she killed for ascending the throne without her consent. She was suspected of preparing poison for her son Antiochus, and was compelled by him to drink it herself, 120 B. C. 5. The wife and sister of Ptolemy Euergetes, raised her son Alexander, a minor, to the throne of Egypt in preference to his popular elder brother Ptolemy Lathurus, whom, however, she soon substituted; but again raised Alexander, by whom, for her cruelties, she was killed. 6. The famous queen of Egypt, daughter of Ptolemy XI. Auletes, and sister and wife of Ptolemy XII., was celebrated for her beauty, craftiness, and extravagance. She attracted Julius Cæsar, to whom she bore a son, Cæsarion (q. v.), and who, on her behalf, involved himself in the Alexandrine war. When the triumvir M. Antony proceeded against Parthia, he summoned her before him, and, enamoured of her, publicly married her, after divorcing Octavia (whence his fatal rupture with Augustus), and gave her the greater part of the eastern provinces of Rome. Cleopatra supported Antony against Augustus, 31 B. C., but ruined his cause by flying with sixty sail to Egypt, where he soon followed her. Antony, on a false report that Cleopatra was dead, stabbed himself, and was taken to the queen, and drawn up by a cord through a window into the monument where she had concealed herself, where he soon after died; and Cleopatra, after vainly trying to attract Augustus, who had come to Egypt, killed herself, 30, aged 39, by the bite of an asp, to avoid being led in the triumphal procession; and Egypt became a Roman province.

7. A daughter of Ptolemy Epiphanes, married Philometor, and afterwards Physcon of Cyrene.

CLEOPATRIS, *clē-ō-pat'ris*, or ARSINOE, *arsin'-ō-ē*, a fortified town of Egypt on the Arabian Gulf.

CLEOPOMPUS, *clē-ō-pom'pus*. 1. An Athenian, took Thronium, and conquered the Locrians. 2. The father of Parnassus by the nymph Cleodora.

CLEOPTOLEMUS, *clē-ōp-tōl'ēm-us*, a man of Chalcis, whose daughter was given in marriage to Antiochus.

CLEOSTRATUS, *clē-ōs'trāt-us*, a philosopher and astronomer of Tenedos, about 536 B. C.

CLEPSYDRA, *clēp'syd'ra*. 1. A fountain of Messenia, on Mount Ithome. 2. A water-clock, on the principle of the sand-glass.

CLESIDES, *clē-sī-dēs*, a Greek painter, 276 B. C.

CLIENTES, *clī-en'tes* (see PLEBS).

CLIMAX, *clī-max*, a pass of Mount Taurus, formed by the projection of the west ridge into the Mediterranean.

CLINIAS, *clī-nī-as*. 1. A Pythagorean philosopher and musician, 520 B. C. 2. A son of Alcibiades, the bravest in the Greek fleet against Xerxes. 3. The father of Alcibiades, killed at the battle of Coronca.

CLINUS, *clī-nus*, of Cos, a Greek general in the pay of Nectanebus, killed by Nicostatus and the Argives as he passed the Nile.

Clio

CLIO, *clī'-ō*. 1. The first of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosynē, presided over history. She is represented crowned with laurels, holding in one hand a trumpet, and a book in the other, or sometimes with a lute and the plectrum, or quill, for the lyre. Clio was mother of Hyacintha by Pierus, son of Magnes, and of Hymenæus and Ialemus. 2. One of Cyrēnē's nymphs.

CLISTHENES, *clis'-thēn'-ēs*. 1. The last tyrant of Sicyon, about 590 B.C. 2. An Athenian, one of the Alcmaeonidæ, archon 512 B.C., reformed the constitution of Athens by establishing ten instead of the old four tribes, and instituted Ostracisni, from which he was the first to suffer. 3. An orator of Athens, 510 B.C.

CLITÆ, *clī'-tæ*. 1. A people of Clificia. 2. A place near Mount Athos.

CLITARCHUS, *clī'-tar'-chus*. 1. Made himself tyrant of Eretria by means of King Philip of Macedon, but was expelled by Phocion. 2. A companion and biographer of Alexander.

CLITERNA, *clī'-ter'-ni-a*, a town of Apulia.

CLITOMCHUS, *clī'-tōm'-āch-us*, a Carthaginian philosopher of the Third Academy, pupil and successor of Carneades at Athens, 128 B.C.

CLITOR, *clī'-tōr*. 1. A son of Lycaon. 2. A son of Azan, founded and named the city Clitor in the north of Arcadia: there Ceres, Æsculapius, Iliithya, the Dioscūri, &c., had temples, and near it was a fount CLITORIUM, *clī'-tō'-ri-um*, whose waters gave a dislike for wine.

CLITUMNUS, *clī'-tun'-nus*. 1. A river of Arcadia, whose waters, when drunk, made oxen white. 2. A river in Umbria.

CLITUS, *clī'-tus*. 1. The familiar friend and foster-brother of Alexander, killed by him with a javelin in a fit of anger for preferring Philip's actions to his son's, 328 B.C. 2. A commander of Polysperchon's ships, defeated by Antigonus. 3. An officer sent by Antipater with two hundred and forty ships against the Athenians, whom he defeated off the Echinades. 4. A Trojan prince killed by Teucer.

CLOACINA, *clō'-ā-cī'-na*, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the CLOACÆ, *clō'-ā'-cæ*, or sewers. The greatest (*Cloā'ca Max'ima*) was begun by Tarquinius Priscus, and finished by Tarquinius Superbus: it was so strongly built as to be in use to the days of the empire, and still exists: there were certain *Cūrātōrēs clōācārūm ur'bis* in charge of them.

CLOANTHUS, *clō'-an'-thus*, a companion of Æneās, progenitor of the Cluentii at Rome.

CLODIA, *clō'-dī'-a*. 1. The wife of Lucullus, divorced for her licentiousness. 2. The mother of D. Brutus. 3. The wife of Q. Metellus, disgraced by her licentiousness. 4. **LEX**, *lex*, *de Cy'pro*, by the tribune P. Clodius, 59 B.C., to make Cyprus a province, and sell the effects of King Ptolemy of Egypt. 5. Another, *de Māgistrātibus*, by the same, 59 B.C., prohibiting one censor from affixing his stigma to a man unless actually accused and condemned by both censors. 6. Another, by the same, *de Reū'gionē*, 58 B.C., to transfer the priesthood

Clotho

of Cybèle from a native of Pessinus to Brōtigonus, a Gallogrecian. 7. Another, *de Prōvīn'ciis*, by the same, 58 B.C., giving Syria, Babylon, and Persia to the consul Gabinius, and Achaia, Thessaly, Macedonia, and Greece to Piso, with proconsular power. 8. Another, by the same, 59 B.C., ordaining the usual distribution of corn among the people to be *gratis* instead of, as formerly, at six *asses* one *triens* the bushel. 9. Another, *de Jūdī'ciis*, by the same, 59 B.C., calling to account such as had executed a Roman citizen without formal trial before the people and all formalities (aimed at Cicero for his treatment of the Catilinarians).

CLODIUS, P., *clō'-dī'-us*. 1. A Roman, sprung from an illustrious family (the Claudian), and remarkable for his licentiousness, avarice, and ambition; for his violation of all human and divine laws, by his incest with his three sisters, and profanation of the Bona Dea mysteries, 62 B.C., he was tried, but escaped by corrupting his judges. To gratify his hatred to his prosecutor, Cicero, he descended, by adoption, from a patrician to a plebeian family, that he might be elected tribune of the plebs, 58, and by the *Clō'-dīa lex* (9) he procured Cicero's exile, burnt his house, and exposed his goods for sale, but no one would buy them, and they were soon after restored to the orator on his recall: he caused Cato (*Uticensis*), who had supported Cicero against the Catilinarians, to be sent with prætorian power to Cyprus against Ptolemy, in the vain hope that Cato might be unsuccessful and ruin his reputation, while Clodius would in his absence destroy his influence at Rome. Clodius was some time after murdered in a tumult with the gladiators of Milo, whom Cicero defended. 2. **LICINUS**, *lī'-cīn-us*, wrote on history of Rome, 100 B.C. 3. **QUIRINALIS**, *quīr-i-nāl'-lis*, a rhetorical temp. Nero. 4. **SEXTUS**, *sex'-tus*, a Sicilian rhetorician, friend and preceptor of M. Antony.

CLÆLIA, *clæ'-li'-a*. 1. A Roman patrician family, sprung from Clælius, a companion of Æneas. 2. A Roman virgin, one of the hostages to the besieging king Porsenna, of Etruria, escaped and swam across the Tiber to Rome; she was re-delivered to Porsenna, but released by him.

CLÆLIÆ FOSSÆ, *clæ'-li'-æ fos'-sæ*, a place near Rome.

CLÆLIUS GRACCHUS, *clæ'-li-us grac'-chus*. 1. A leader of the Volsci and Sabines against Rome, conquered by the dictator Q. Cincinnatus. 2. **TULLIUS**, *tul'-li-us*, a Roman ambassador put to death by King Tolumnius, of the Veientes.

CLONIUS, *clōn'-ī-us*. 1. A Bœotian, went with fifty ships to the Trojan war. 2. A Trojan, killed by Messapus in Italy. 3. A Trojan, killed by Turnus.

CLOTHO, *clō'-thō*, the youngest of the three Parcæ (q. v.), was daughter of Jupiter and Themis (or Nox), and presided over the moment of birth. She was represented wearing a crown of seven stars, and a variegated robe, with a distaff in her hand, with which she

Cluentius

spun the thread of life (whence her name, *spinning*).

CLUENTIUS HABITUS, A., *clū-en'-tū-us hāb'-it-us*, a Roman citizen, accused his step-father Stat. Alb. Oppianicus of having tried to poison him, and procured his condemnation by, it was supposed, bribing the judges, 74 B.C.; and in 66 he was himself accused of poisoning, on three distinct charges, by Oppianicus's son, and was defended by Cicero.—The Cluentii were sprung from Cloanthus, a companion of Æneas.

CLULIA FOSSA, *clū-i'-li-a fos'-sa*, a place five miles from Rome.

CLUPEA, *clūp'-ē-a*, or CLYPEA, *clūp'-ē-a*, a town of Africa Propria, twenty-two miles east of Carthage, named from its resemblance to a shield (*clūp'ēus*).

CLUSINI FONTES, *clū-sī'-ni fon'-tes*, baths in Etruria, near Clusium.

CLUSIUM, *clū-sī-um*, a town of Etruria, taken by the Gauls under Brennus, 391 B.C.: north of the town there was a lake, *Clūsī'na Lac'us*, running as far north as Arretium, and communicating with the Arnus.

CLUSIUS, *clū-sī-us*, Janus, when his temple was shut.

CLUVIA, *clū-vī-a*, a debauchee, *temp.* Juvenal.

CLUVIUS RUFUS, *clū-vī-us ruf'-us*. 1. A quæstor, 61 B.C. 2. A native of Puteoli, appointed by Cæsar to divide the lands of the Gauls.

CLYMENE, *clīm'-ē-n-ē*. 1. A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, married Japetus and bore Atlas, Prometheus, Menestes, and Epimetheus. 2. A Nereid, mother of Mnemosyne by Jupiter. 3. The mother of Thesimenes by Parthenopæus. 4. The mother of Phaeton by Apollo. 5. A female servant of Helen, accompanied her mistress to Troy.

CLYMENEIDES, *clīm'-ē-nē'-id-ēs*, the sisters of Phaeton, who were daughters of Clymene (4).

CLYTEMNESTRA, *clīt-em-nes'-tra*, a daughter of King Tyndarus of Sparta and Leda (q.v.), and sister of Castor, Pollux, and Helen, married King Agamemnon of Argos, having been previously married, according to some, to Tantalus, son of Thyestes. When Agamemnon went to Troy, Ægisthus (q.v.), who was left regent, lived in adultery with Clytemnestra, and Agamemnon resolved to take vengeance on his return; but, on his arrival, she and her adulterer murdered him, along with Cassandra, his captive; and afterwards Clytemnestra publicly married Ægisthus, who ascended the throne, and with whom she was killed by her son Orestes (q.v.).

CLYTIA, *clīt'-i-a*, or CLYTIE, *clīt'-i-ē*. 1. A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, was loved by Apollo, who deserted her for Leucothoe, whereon she disclosed the intrigue to her rival's father. Apollo despised her for this, and she pined away, and was changed into the sunflower (*heliotroptum*), which ever faithfully turns to the sun in its course. 2. A concubine of Amyntor, son of Phrastor, whose

Codrus

calumny caused him to blind his falsely-accused son Phenix.

CLYTIUS, *clīt'-i-us*. 1. A son of Laomedon by Strymon. 2. A youth in Turnus's army, loved by Cydon. 3. The father of Pireus, faithfully attended Telemachus. 4. A son of Æolus, and companion of Æneas, was killed by Turnus.

CLYTIUS, *clīt'-us*, a Trojan killed by Hector. CNEMUS, *cnē'-mus*, a Macedonian general, unsuccessful against the Acarnanians.

CNIDUS, *cnid'-us*, or GNIDUS, *gnid'-us*, a town and promontory of Doris, in Caria, where Venus had a temple and statue by Praxiteles.

CNOSSUS, *cnos'-sus*, or GNOSSUS, *gnos'-sus*, a town of Crete, about three miles from the sea, built by Minos; had a famous labyrinth.

Co, cō, COOS, *cō'-ōs*, Cos, *cōs*, or CEA. *cē'-a*, one of the Cyclades, about fifteen miles from the coast town of Halicarnassus. Its chief town was Cōs (anciently *Astypalea*). Cos gave birth to Hippocrates, Apelles, and Simonides. It was very fertile, and famous for its wine and silkworms, and its manufactures of silk and fine cotton. The women of Cos, who dressed in white garments of a thin texture (*Coæ vestes*), were fabled to have been once changed into cows by Venus, or Juno, whom they reproached for suffering Hercules to lead Geryon's flocks through their territories.

COASTRÆ, *cō-as'-træ*, or COACTRÆ, *cō-ac'-træ*, a people of Asia, near the Palus Mæotis.

COCALUS, *cō-cāl-us*, a king of Sicily, hospitably received Dædalus in his flight from Minos. His daughters murdered Minos on his arrival in Sicily.

COCCEIUS NERVA, *coc-cei'-us ner'-va*. 1. A friend of Horace and Mecænas, was grandfather of the emperor Nerva. He had acted as mediator between Augustus and Antony. He accompanied Tiberius to his retreat at Capræa, and starved himself to death. 2. A man granted a triumph by the emperor Nero after the discovery of Piso's conspiracy.

COCINTUM, *cō-cin'-tum*, a promontory of the Bruttii.

COCLES, P. HORATIUS, *coc'-les*, *hō-rī'-tī-us*, a famous Roman, defended the bridge across the Tiber against Porsetna's army till his comrades had destroyed the part behind him; he then leapt into the river, and, though wounded and assailed by the enemy's darts, swam safely across. A statue was erected to him in Vulcan's temple, by the consul Publicola.

COCYTUS, *cō-cy'-tus* (*lam-uted*). 1. A river of Epirus, regarded, from its unwholesome waters, and from being a tributary of the Achæron, as a river of Tartarus; whence the fury Allecto is called *Cōcylia virgo*. 2. A river of Campania, flowing into the Lucrine lake.

CODOMANNUS, *cod-o-man'-nus*, Darius III. (q.v.) of Persia.

CODRUS, *cōd'-rus*. 1. Seventeenth and last king of Athens, was son of Melanthus. When the Heraclidae warred with Athens, an oracle declared victory would be with those whose

Cœla

king fell. Codrus disguised himself, and was in ignorance killed by the enemy, 1070 B.C. Out of respect to him, no king was appointed to succeed him, and the government was vested in *Archontes* (q. v.). 2. A Latin poet, contemporary with Virgil. 3. Another, *temp.* Domitian, whose poverty became proverbial.

CÆLA, *cæ-la*, the west coast of Eubœa.

CÆLE-SYRIA, *cæ-læ-sÿr-i-a*, a district of Syria, between Mounts Libānus and Anti-libānus, where the Orontes rises.

CÆLIA, *cæ-li-a*, a Roman plebeian family, sprung from Cœles Vibenna, an Etruscan chief, who settled at Rome *temp.* Romulus.

CÆLIUS, *cæ-li-us*. 1. A Roman defended by Cicero. 2. A lieutenant of Antony. 3. CURSOR, *cur-sor*, a Roman knight, *temp.* Tiberius. 4. A spendthrift, became a highwayman with his friend Birrus. 5. A Roman historian, 121 B.C. 6. See CÆLIUS (5).

CÆLUS, *cæ-lus*, the Greek URANUS, *ÿ-rân-os*, son and husband of Terra (the Greek Gê), begat Saturnus (Kronos), Oceānus, Hyperion, &c., all known as the Titānes (q. v.). Cœlus was mutilated with a scythe by his son Saturn, and from the blood the Giants, Furies, and Nymphs sprang; and from the mangled flesh, which was cast into the sea, Aphrodite (Venus).

CÆRANUS, *cæ-rân-us*. 1. A Stoic philosopher. 2. A man slain by Ulysses. 3. The charioteer of Merion, was killed by Hector.

COES, *cœ-s*, of Mytilēnē, was set over it by Darius, but stoned to death by his countrymen.

CÆUS, *cæ-us*, a son of Cœlus and Terra, was father of Latōna, Asteria, &c., by Phœbe.

COGIDUNUS, *co-gi-dū-nus*, a king of Britain.

COHORS, *cœ-hors*, a division in the Roman army, the tenth part of a *legio* (q. v.), and hence fluctuating in its numbers as the size of the legion was altered.

COLAXAIS, *cœl-ax-ū-is*, an ancestor of the Scythians.

COLCHI, *col-chi*, the inhabitants of Colchis.

COLCHIS, *col-chis*, or COLCHOS, *col-chôs*, a district of Asia, south of Asiatic Sarmatia, east of the Euxine, north of Armenia, and west of Iberia, famous as the birthplace of Medea and for the expedition of the Argonautæ (q. v.), was fruitful in poisonous herbs and flax. The inhabitants were originally Egyptians, settled *temp.* King Sesostris. The adjectives are *Colchus*, *Colchicus*, *Colchicus*, and *Colchis* (fem.).

COLIAS, *cœ-li-as*, a promontory on the west of Attica.

COLLATIA, *col-læ-ti-a*, a Sabine town on the Anio, built by Albans, famous for the violence offered Lucretia by Sextus Tarquinius.

COLLATINUS, *col-læ-ti-nus*. 1. L. TARQUINIUS, *tar-quin-ti-us*, nephew of Tarquin Superbus, married Lucretia, to whom Sext. Tarquinius offered violence. With Brutus he expelled the Tarquins from Rome and was elected consul; but, being himself of the hated royal blood, he resigned, and left Rome for Alba. 2. One of the seven hills of Rome.

COLLINA, *col-li-na*. 1. A gate of Rome,

Comana

near Mount Quirinālis. 2. A Roman goddess of hills.

COLO, JUNIUS, *col-lo jū-ni-us*, governed Pontus under Claudius.

COLONÆ, *cœl-ô-næ*, a place of Troas.

COLONÆ, *cœl-ô-næ*. 1. Towns in Phocis, Erythræa, Thessaly, Messenia. 2. A rock in the Thracian Bosphorus.

COLONIA ROMANA, *cœl-ô-ni-a rō-mā-na* (see SOCII).

COLONIA, AGRIPPINA, *cœl-ô-ni-a a-grip-pi-na*. 1. A city on the Rhine (now Cologne).

2. A town on Lake Geneva. 3. MORINORUM, *mōr-i-nō-rum*, a town of Gaul. 4. NORBENSIS, *nor-ben-sis*, a town of Spain. 5. TRAJANA, *trā-jā-na*, or ULPIA, *ul-pi-a*, a town of Germany. 6. VALENTIA, *væl-en-ti-a*, a town of the Edetāni in Tarraconense Spain.

COLONOS, *cœl-ô-nôs*, an eminence near Athens, where the exiled Œdipus retired, rendered famous by the *Œdipus Cœlonus* of Sophocles.

COLOPHON, *cœl-ô-phôn*, a coast town of Ionia (with a harbour, *Nōtium*), built by Manto's son Mopsus, and colonized by Codrus's sons, was the birthplace of Mimnermus, Nicander, Xenophānes, and (perhaps) Homer. It had a temple and oracle of *Apollo Clarius*.

COLOSSE, *cœ-lo-sæ*, and COLOSSIS, *cœ-lo-sis*, a large town of Phrygia near Laodicæa.

COLOSSUS, *cœ-lo-sus*, a brazen image at Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the world. Its feet rested on two moles at the entrance of the harbour, and ships passed full sail between its legs. It was seventy cubits high, and took Chares twelve years to finish. It was begun 300 B.C., and was injured by an earthquake 224 B.C. It remained in ruins many centuries, though liberal donations were made to the Rhodians to rebuild it; and, A.D. 672, was sold by the victorious Saracens to a Jewish merchant of Edessa.

COLUBRARIA, *cœl-i-bræ-ri-a*, an islet off the east of Spain, one of the Pityusæ.

COLUMELLA, L. JUN. MODERATUS, *cœl-i-mel-la mōd-ê-râ-tus*, of Gades, wrote on agriculture, early in the first century, A.D.

COLUMNÆ, *cœl-um-næ*. 1. HERCULIS, *her-cul-is*, two mountains at the extremity of Spain and Africa, at the entrance into the Mediterranean from the Atlantic.—*Calpæ* (now Gibraltar), on the coast of Spain, and *Ab'yla* (now *Jebel Zatout*, near Ceuta), on the coast of Africa, eighteen miles apart. They were believed to have been joined till Hercules made the strait.

2. PROTEI, *prō-tē-i*, the boundaries of Egyppt, or of Proteus's kingdom, placed by Homer in the isle Pharos. Later, Alexandria was believed to be built on them.

COLUTHUS, *cœ-lū-thus*, a native of Lycopolis, in Egypt, wrote a short poem on the rape of Helen, in imitation of Homer, A.D. 500.

COMANA, *cœ-mā-na*. 1. A town of Cappadocia, famous for its temple of Bellōna, with three thousand priests and priestesses, the chief priest being usually a member of the reigning family. 2. A town of Pontus,

Combe

COMBE, *com'-bē*, a daughter of the Ophiüs, first invented bronze armour. She escaped from her children, who had conspired to murder her, and was made a bird.

COMBI, *com'-bi*, or Ombi, a city of Egypt.

COMBREA, *com-brē'-a*, a town near Pallēnē.
COMETES, *cō-mē'-tēs*. 1. A centaur, killed at the nuptials of Pirithōus. 2. A son of Thestius, killed in the Calydonian Hunt.

COMINIUM, *cō-min'-i-um*, a town in Samnium.

COMINIUS, *cō-min'-i-us*, a Roman knight, wrote some illiberal verses against Tiberius.

COMITIA, *cōm-it'-i-a*, an assembly at Rome for voting on public questions. There were three: the CURIATA, *cū-rī-ā'-ta*, in which the votes were given by *cūrīe* (30), each curia having but one vote (decided by the majority of its members), was the ancient assembly, and consisted of the then *populus*, patricians only.

The establishment of the *Centuriata* by King Servius Tullius greatly injured it, but its assent was still required till the *Pubilia Lex*, 339 B.C. After that it declined, but was retained to grant the *Impērium* (supreme military command), and legalize *arrogatio* (adoption).

The CENTURIATA, *cen-tūr-i-ā'-ta*, in which the votes were by *centūrīe* (q. v.), instituted by King Servius Tullius, included all citizens, became superior to the *Curia* in 339 B.C., and was the great popular assembly. It (1) elected magistrates, (2) enacted or repealed laws, (3) tried all cases affecting the personal and political privileges of Roman citizens, and (excepting once) always met in the Campus Martius. The TRIBUTA, *trib-ū'-tu* (votes by tribes), was originally confined to plebeians; it first formally met to try Coriolānus, 491 B.C.; and was regularly instituted, 471, by tribune Publilius Volōro, who enacted that it should elect all plebeian magistrates; and, by the *Valeria Horatia*, 449, *Pubilia*, 339, and *Hortensia*, 286, its decrees were made binding on all the people. It also tried cases affecting the rights and privileges of the plebeians as an order. An assembly of the *Pontifices* to (1) elect and consecrate the *Rex Sacrificūlus* and the *Flamines*, (2) attest wills, and (3) authorize the renunciation by an heir of certain sacred rites attaching to his property (*Detestatio sacrorum*), was called the *Comitia CALATA*, *cāl-ā'-ta* (summoned, from *cālāre*).—The auspices were always taken before the meeting, and, if anything untoward occurred during it, it was at once dissolved. The mode of voting was fixed by the *Tābellā'riæ Lēges* (q. v.). There were numerous enclosures (*sep'ta* or *div'i'lia*) erected for the voters, entered by a narrow passage (*pons*), with one opposite for exit. Each voter on entering received two tickets (*tabellae*) from a *divisor*, or *diribitor*, and deposited the one he approved of in a vase (*cis'ta*, or *urna*) at the inner end of the *pons*. If the vote was affirmative, the ticket was marked *V. R.* (*vī'ti rōg'as*, as you ask); if negative, *A.* (*amī't'quo*, I prefer the old state of matters). In criminal trials there were three

Conon

tickets given, *A.* (*absol'vo*), *C.* (*condem'no*), and *N. L.* (*Non liq'uet*, not proven).

COMMAGENA, *com-mā-gē'-na*, a part of Syria, north of Cilicia, running as far east as the Euphrātes. Its capital was Samosāta, where Lucan was born.

COMMIUS, *com-mī-us*, a man made king of the Atrebātes by Julius Cæsar for his services.

COMMODUS. 1. L. AURELIUS ANTONINUS, *com-mōd-us*, *au-rē'-li-us au-tō-nī'-nus*, son of the emperor M. Antoninus, whom he succeeded, A.D. 180, aged 19. After rendering himself infamous by debauchery, incest, extravagance, and a total disregard of the commonest decencies, he was given poison by a concubine, Marcia, and then, as that did not act soon enough, was strangled by a wrestler, 192. 2. See VERUS.

COMMORIS, *com-mōr-is*, a village of Cilicia.

COMPITALIA, *com-pit-ā'-li-a*, Roman festivals on 12th January and 6th March, in the cross-ways, in honour of the Lares, instituted by Tarquinius Superbus. Originally human victims were offered, but in the historical period the offerings were poppyheads and men of straw. The ministers were slaves, who enjoyed freedom during the celebration.

COMPSA, *comp'-sa*, a town of the Hirpīni, east of Vesuvius.

COMPSTATUS, *comp'-sā-tus*, a river of Thrace falling into the lake Bistōnis.

COMUM, *cō-mum*, a town at the north of Insubria, birthplace of the younger Pliny.

COMUS, *cō-mus*, the god of revelry, feasting, and nocturnal entertainments, generally represented as a drunken youth, with a garland of flowers on his head, or a torch falling from his hands. During his festivals men and women exchanged each other's dress.

CONCANI, *con-cān-i*, a people of Spain, lived chiefly on milk mixed with horse's blood.

CONCORDIA, *con-con'-dī-a*, the Roman goddess of peace, to whom Camillus raised a temple, 367 B.C., and the Senate on the murder of Caius Gracchus, 121 B.C.

CONDRUSI, *con-drū'-si*, a people of Gallia Belgica.

CONE, *cō-nē*, an islet at the mouth of the Ister.

CONFLUENTES, *con-flū-en'-tes*, a town of Germany, at the confluence of the Moselle and Rhine, now Coblenz.

CONFUCIUS, *con-fū'-cī-us*, a Chinese moral and political philosopher, 500 B.C.

CONGEDUS, *con-gē'-dus*, a river of Tarraconense Spain.

CONON, *cōn'-ōn*. 1. A famous general of Athens, son of Timothēus, was made governor of the isles of the Athenian confederacy, and was defeated by Lysander's fleet near Ægospotāmos, 405 B.C.; he retired to King Evagōra: of Cyprus, and, subsequently, to King Artaxerxes of Persia, who gave him assistance; he defeated the Spartans under Pisander off Cnidos, 394; fortified Athens, and attempted to recover Ionía and Ætolia; was betrayed by a Persian, and died in prison, 392. 2. A Greek

Consentes

astronomer of Samos, 240 B.C. 3. A Greek mythologist, *temp.* Julius Cæsar.

CONSENTES DII, *con-sen'-tes dī'-i*, the Roman name for the twelve superior gods, *Dī'ī mājōrum gen'tium*, named by Ennius in the lines—

Jū'no, Ves'ta, Miner'va, Cēr'es, Diā'na, Vēn'us, Mars.

Mercūr'ius, Jōv'ī, Neptū'nus, Vulcā'nus, Apollō.

They were called Consentes, from *consenting* to the deliberations of Jupiter's council.

CONSENTIA, *con-sen'-tī-a*, capital of the Bruttii, on the Crathis.

CONSTANS, *con'-stans*, youngest son of Constantine the Great, received a portion of the empire on his father's death, A.D. 337; conquered his brother Constantinus, 340; and was murdered by Magnentius, governor of Rhætia, 350.

CONSTANTINOPOLIS, *con-stant'-tī-nōp'-ōl-is*, built on the site of *Býzan'tium* (q.v.) by Constantine the Great, A.D. 330, was the seat of the Eastern empire, and the asylum of science and literature. Its conquest by Mahomet III., 28 May, 1453, led to the migration westwards of learned men, and greatly aided the revival of literature in Europe.

CONSTANTINUS, *con-stant'-tī-nus*. 1. *The Great*, son of Constantius, born 272 A.D., assumed the title *Augustus* 306. When he was going to fight his rival, Maxentius, 312, there appeared in the sky a cross with the legend, *ἐν τούτῳ νικᾷ (in this conquer)*; from this alleged miracle he became a convert to Christianity, ever after adopting the cross (*lābārūm*) as his standard. After the death of his rivals Diocletian, Maximian, Maxentius, Maximinus, and Licinius, Constantinus became sole emperor; he built *Constantinōpōlis* and made it his capital, thus taking the first step towards the division of the empire into East and West, from the rivalry between the new city and Rome; he defeated the Goths, and received into the empire 300,000 Sarmatians who had been banished with their slaves. He was personally brave, but evidently destitute of military foresight; for, by his withdrawal of the legions that garrisoned the frontiers, he opened an easy passage to the barbarians, and made his troops unwarlike. In the Christian controversies, he at first persecuted, but afterwards sided with the Arians. His character is deeply stained by his murder of his son Crispus (4) (q.v.). He was learned, and composed and preached several sermons. He died 337, having reigned with the greatest glory and success. Constantinus divided the empire among his three sons, Constantinus, Constans, and Constantius. 2. His eldest son, received Gaul, Spain, and Britain for his portion; fell in battle with his brother Constans, A.D. 340.—Several of the emperors of the East bore this name in a later period.

CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS, *con-stant'-tī-us chlō'-rus*. 1. Son of Eutropius, and father of Constantine the Great, obtained the title of

Consul

Cæsar by his victories in Spain and Germany; became the colleague of Galerius, on Diocletian's abdication, A.D. 305; and, after displaying the character of a mild and benevolent prince, died, 306, at York, leaving the empire to his son. 2. CONSTANTIUS II., the third son of Constantine the Great, became sole emperor on the murder of his brother Constans by Magnentius, A.D. 353; he punished the murder, but gave way to cruelty and oppression; he visited Rome and enjoyed a triumph, and died in his march against Julian, who had been proclaimed emperor by the soldiers. 3. The father of Julian and Gallus, was son of Constantius by Theodora, and died A.D. 337. 4. CONSTANTIUS III., a Roman general of Nyssa, married Placidia, sister of Honorius, and was proclaimed emperor A.D. 421. He died, universally regretted, seven months after, and was succeeded by his son Valentinian in the Western empire.

CONSUALES LUDI, *con-sū-ā'-les lū'-dī*, or CONSUALIA, *con-sū-ā'-lī-a*, Roman festivals, in August, to CONSUS (q.v.), the god of secret councils, whose altar Romulus discovered under the ground, and by whom they were instituted to attract the Sabines. The altar was uncovered only at the festival, when a mule was sacrificed; and there were games and horse-races in honour of Neptunus Equestris; and horses, mules, and asses were led through the streets adorned with garlands.

CONSUL, *con'-sūl*, a name applied to two annual magistrates at Rome, instituted on expulsion of the kings (Tarquinius), 509 B.C., whose civil and military powers they inherited, while the religious functions were transferred to the *Rex Sacrificūlus*. Their powers were equal, but they usually alternated every month in the direction of the state when in the city, the acting Consul being preceded by twelve officers (*lictores*), each carrying a bundle of rods (*fasces*) with an axe (*securis*) stuck in the midst; while the other Consul appeared without lictors, or they walked behind him, and an ordinary messenger (*accensus*) preceded him. The election was made by the *Cōmī'tia Cūrīl'ia*, usually in July, for the year beginning in the January following; and this vote conferred on them the *Pōtes'tas*, i.e., their civil privileges as heads of the government, summoning the Senate, &c.; and the *Cōmī'tia Cūrīl'ia* granted the *Impē'rīum* (supreme military power) and *Auspī'cia* (the right of taking the auspices for the state). Patricians only were eligible till, after severe conflicts, the *Lex Licīn'ia* was passed in 367. At induction, the Consuls went in procession with the Senate to the Capitol, to offer sacrifices; their *usignia* consisted of twelve lictors with the fasces, a *tog'a prætex'ta* (cloak with a scarlet border), and a *sell'a cūrīl'is* (ivory chair). The year was called after them (as in the case of the Athenian *Ar'chōn Epō'nīmōs*). The power of the Consuls might at any time be overridden by the appointment of a *Dictā'tor* (q.v.), with whose power they were, under the later Re-

Consus

public, on critical occasions, invested; and, like all other magistrates, they were liable to be tried for maladministration when their office had expired. The sphere of their action was much reduced by the creation of the Censorship, Prætorship, Ædileship, &c. Under the Empire the Consulship was retained, but there were two classes of Consuls: the *Ordinarii*, who gave their name to the year, and then resigned; and the *Suffecti*, any number of successive pairs afterwards appointed according to the number of persons the emperor wished to gratify. Between the day of election and that of entering on office, the consul was called *Consul designatus*.

CONSUS, *con-sus*, a Roman god of secret deliberations, identified by some with Neptūnus Eques'tris; his altar in the Circus Maximus was kept covered, to show councils should be secret: his festivals were *Consilia* (q.v.).

CONTADESUS, *con-ta-des-dus*, a river of Thrace, flows into the Agriānes (*Erzene*).

CONTREBIA, *con-trēb-ī-a*, a town of Celtiberia.

COOS, *cō-os* (see Co).

COPAIS, *cō-pā-is*, a lake of Bœotia into which the Cephissus, &c., flow: on its north shore was a town, *COPE*, *cō-pæ*.

COPIA, *cō-pi-a*, the Roman goddess of Plenty, represented as bearing a horn full of grapes, fruits, &c.

COPONIUS, C., *cō-pō-ni-us*, commanded the fleet of Rhodes at Dyrrhachium, in Pompey's interest.

COPTUS, *cōp-tus*, or COPTOS, *cōp-tos*, a town of Upper Egypt, east of the Nile below Thebes.

CORA, *cōr-a*, a town of Latium, south-east of Velitræ, founded by a Dardanian colony before Rome was built.

CORACESIUM, *cōr-ā-cē-si-um*, a coast town of Pamphylia.

CORALLI, *cō-rāl-li*, a savage people of Pontus.

CORAS, *cōr-as*, a brother of Catillus and Tiburtus, fought against Æneas.

CORASSIÆ, *cōr-as-si-æ*, islets south-west of Icaria, in the Ægean.

CORAX, *cōr-ax*. 1. A rhetorician of Sicily, 467 B.C., the first teacher to take fees from his pupils. 2. A mountain of Ætolia.

CORBIS, *cōr-bis*, and ORSUA, *or-sū-a*, two brothers who fought for the dominion of a city in the presence of Scipio in Spain.

CORBULO, DOMITIUS, *cōr-bū-lō*, *dōm-ī-ti-ūs*, a prefect of Gallia Belgica, and afterwards of Syria, routed the Parthians, de-stroyed Artaxāta, and made Tigrānes king of Armenia. Nero, out of jealousy of his virtues, ordered him to be murdered, whereupon Corbulo fell on his sword, A.D. 66.

CORCYRA, *cōr-cy-ra*, the ancient *Phæacia*, an isle off Epirus, twelve miles from Buthrotum, famous for Ulysses' shipwreck and Alcīonūs' gardens; it was also called *Drēpānē* and *Scheria*. A colony of Colchians had settled there 1349 B.C., and Corinthians under

Corinthus

Chersicrātes colonized it 703 B.C.: the war of the Corcyreans with the Athenians formed the introduction to the Peloponnesian war.

CORDUBA, *cōr-diū-b-a*, a city of Hispania Bætica, birthplace of the Senecas and Lucan.

CORE, *cōr-ē* (*the Maiden*), Persephōnē (q.v.).

CORESSUS, *cō-res-sus*, a mountain and town near Ephesus.

CORESSUS, *cōr-ē-sus* (see CALLIRRHŒ, 1).

CORFINIUM, *cōr-fī-ni-um*, the capital of the Peligni, three miles from the mouth of the Aternus.

CORINNA, *cō-rin-na*. 1. A famous poetess of Tanagra, near Thebes, 490 B.C., was daughter of Archelodorus, and disciple of Myrtis; obtained five times a poetical prize, when Pindar was her competitor: probably her beauty contributed to her success. 2. A woman of Thespis, celebrated for her beauty. 3. Ovid's mistress.

CORINTHIACUS SINUS, *cōr-in-thi-āc-us sin-us*, now the *Gulf of Lepanto*, the bay between the north of Greece and Peloponnesus, on the west coast.

CORINTHUS, *cō-rin-thus*, originally *Eph'ra*, an ancient city of Greece, on the middle of the Isthmus of Corinth (and thence called *Bim'aris*, as midway between the Saronicus and the Crissæus Sinus), was founded by Sisypheus, son of Æolus, 1388 B.C., and named from Corinthus, the son of Pelops: it colonized Syracuse, Ambracia, Corcyræ, Apollonia, Potidæa, &c. In the Peloponnesian war it strongly supported the Spartans. In 395 B.C. the *Corinthian War* was begun by the Corinthians, Athenians, Thebans, and Argives, against Sparta, in which Pisander and Agesilaus distinguished themselves; the former was defeated with the Spartan fleet by Conon off Cnidus, but shortly after Agesilaus defeated the allies at Coronæa, a victory more than counterbalanced by the Spartan defeat at Leuctra. It joined the Achæan league 243, and, after a brave defence, it was totally destroyed by the consul L. Mummius, 146, when the Romans carried away immense treasures: the city was burnt down, and the fusion of metals that ensued is said to have led to the discovery of the composition brass (*Corinthium æs*), but probably the composition was known to its artists before. Julius Cæsar again colonized Corinth. The government of Corinth was monarchical till 779 B.C., when officers called Prytanes were instituted: the Bacchiadæ were expelled by Cypselus in 655, and the government again became aristocratical on the fall of Psammetichus, Periander's son, in 585. Corinth was noted for the extravagance and voluptuousness of its inhabitants, and had a famous temple of Venus, the scene of great licentiousness: the proverb expressed in Horace's line, *Non cui'vis hōm'ini contin'git adire Corinthum*, is said to refer to the great expenses thereby incurred by visitors, but it is also explained as referring to the dangerous harbour-entrance.

Coriolanus

CORIOLANUS, *cōr'-i-ō-lā'-nus*, the surname of **CN. MARCIUS**, *mar'-cī-us*, from his victory over Coriōli, 493 B.C., when, from a private soldier, he rose to the highest honours. He opposed the plebeian claims for equality, and, in a famine, when King Gelo of Sicily sent a present of corn, he urged that it should be sold and not given gratis: the tribunes inflamed the plebs against him, he was tried and exiled, 491, and he took refuge with his deadly enemy Attius Tullus, leader of the Volsci. At the head of the Volsci he marched against Rome, pitched his camp five miles from the city, and refused to see the ambassadors; his wife Volunnia and his mother Veturia, accompanied by Roman matrons, at last prevailed on him to withdraw, and from the patriotism of his female relatives the Romans dedicated a temple to *Fortūna Muliebris*. Coriolanus was summoned by the angry Volsci to appear before the people at Antium, where he is said to have been murdered, 488, but, according to others, he lived to a great age in exile.

CORIOLI, *cōr'-i-ō-lī*, a Volscian town of Latium, taken by C. Marc'us *Coriolānus*, 493 B.C.

CORMASA, *cor'-mās-a*, a town of Pamphylia.

CORNUS, *cor'-nus*, a river of Assyria.

CORNELIA, *cor-nē'-li-a*. 1. Daughter of Cinna, was the first wife of Julius Cæsar. 2. Daughter of Metellus Scipio, married P. Crassus, and, after his death, Pompey; she has been praised for her virtues. 3. Daughter of Scipio Africanus, was *The Mother of The Gracchi* (Tib. and C.) by Sempronius Gracchus, and commended for her virtues. When a Campanian lady once displayed to her two jewels, Cornelia produced her two sons as her best jewels. Some of her epistles are extant. During her lifetime a statue was raised to her, with the inscription, *Cornelia māt'er Gracchō-rum*. 4. *LEX, lex, de civitate* by Sulla, 84 B.C.; confirmed the *Sulpicia*, and required that the citizens of the eight newly created, should be distributed among the thirty-five ancient tribes. 5. *De iudiciis*, by the same, 81 B.C., that the praetors should observe the same methods of judicial procedure. 6. *De sumptibus*, by the same, limited funeral expenses. 7. *De religione*, by the same, 77 B.C., abrogated the *Domitia*, and restored to the sacred colleges the right of co-optation. 8. *De municipiis*, by the same, took away all their privileges from the towns that had supported Marius and Cinna. 9. *De magistratibus*, by the same, suspended the *Lex Annalis* in favour of his own young adherents, and made the sons of his enemies ineligible for office. 10. Another *de magistratibus*, by the same, 81 B.C., that no one should hold the same office twice within ten years, or two offices in one year. 11. *De majestate (treason)*, by the same, 84 B.C., punished with *aque et ignis interdictio* the sending troops out of a province, or engaging in war without orders, influencing the soldiers to spare or ransom a captive general of the enemy, sparing the leaders of robbers or

Corsi

pirates, or being present at a foreign court without leave. 12. Another, by the same, gave a man accused of murder or arson the right of choosing whether the jurors should vote openly or by ballot. 13. Another, by the same, inflicted *aque et ignis interdictio* on those guilty of forgery, perjury, or debasing the coinage. 14. The *De pecuniis repetundis* assigned the same punishment on those guilty of extortion or embezzlement in the provinces. 15. Another, by the same, allowed provincial governors to retain their command without a renewal of it by the senate. 16. Another, by the same, confiscated the lands of the proscribed. 17. By the tribune C. Cornelius, 68 B.C., that no person should be exempted from any law according to the general custom, unless 200 members were present in the Senate, and that an appeal might be taken to the people. 18. By Scipio Nasica, 172 B.C., declaring war against King Perseus, son of Philip, of Macedonia, unless satisfaction were given.

CORNELIUS, *cor-nē'-li-us*. 1. C., a soothsayer of Padua, foretold the battle of Pharsalia. 2. **DOLABELLA**, *dōl-ā-bel'-la*, friend and admirer of Cleopatra. 3. **CN.**, colleague with Marcellus in the consulship, 222 B.C. 4. **COSSUS**, *cos'-sus*, military tribune during the suspension of the consulship, offered Jupiter the second *spolia opima*, 428 B.C. 5. **BALBUS**, *bal'-bus*, a native of Gades, was ably defended by Cicero when accused. 6. Master of the horse under dictator Camillus. 7. **L. MERULA**, *mēr'-ū-la*, consul 193 B.C., sent against the Boii, killed 14,000. His grandson, L., supported Sulla, and killed himself when Marius entered Rome, 87 B.C. 8. **SEVERUS**, *sē-vē'-rus*, an epic poet, *temp.* Augustus, wrote poems on Mount Ætna and death of Cicero. 9. **AURELIUS CELSUS**, *au-rē'-li-us cel'-sus*, wrote eight (extant) books on medicine. 10. See **SCIPIO** and **NEPOS**.

CORNIGER, *cōr'-nī-ger* (*horn-bearing*), Bacchus (q. v.).

CORNUTUS, *cor-nū'-tus*. 1. **L. ANNÆUS**, *an-nē'-us*, a Stoic philosopher of Attica, preceptor of the satirist Persius, wrote on philosophy and rhetoric. 2. **M.**, a praetor *temp.* Cicero.

CORÆBUS, *cō-ræ'-bus*. 1. A Phrygian, son of Mygdon and Anaximæna, allied with Priam to obtain the hand of Cassandra. She advised him to leave the war. He was killed by Peneleus. 2. A hero of Argolis.

CORONEA, *cōr-ō-nē'-a*. 1. A town of Bœotia, south-west of Bæbœis, scene of Agesilæus's victory, 394 B.C. 2. Towns in Corinth, Cyprus, Ambracia, Phthiotis.

CORONIS, *cōr-ō'-nis*. 1. The daughter of Phlegyas, was mother of Æsculapius (q. v.) by Apollo. 2. The daughter of King Coronæus of Phocis, was made a crow by Minerva when flying before Neptune. 3. A daughter of Atlas and Pleione.

CORONTA, *cō-ron'-ta*, a town of Acarnania.

CORRHAGIUM, *cor-rhā'-gī-um*, a town of Macedonia.

CORSI, *cor'-si*, a people in the north of Sardinia, descended from the Corsicans.

Corsica

CORSICA, *cor-sic-a*, the Greek **CYRNOΣ**, *cyr-nos*, a mountainous isle west of Italy, inhabited by a fierce people. It was early held by the Carthaginians, and was conquered by Rome 231 B.C. It produced honey in abundance, but of a bitter taste, from the quantity of yew-trees and hemlock.

CORSOTE, *cor-sō-tē*, a city of Mesopotamia.

CORTONA, *cor-tō-na*, an ancient town and mountain of Etruria, north of Thrasymēnus, the *Cōrŷthus* of Virgil.

CORUNCANIUS, **TIB.**, *cōr-un-cā-ni-us*, was consul 280 B.C., and the first plebeian made Pontifex Maximus.

CORVINUS, *cor-vi-nus*. 1. A name given *M. Valērius*, from a *crow* assisting him when fighting a Gaul. 2. **MESSALA**, *mes-sā-la*, an orator *temp.* Augustus, virtuous and patriotic, but ridiculed for his pedantry. 3. One of the family became so poor that he had to hire himself out as a shepherd.

CORYBANTES, *cōr-ŷ-ban-tes*, or **GALLI**, *gal-li*, the eunuch-priests of Cybēlē, migrated from Mount Ida to Crete, where they reared Jupiter; whence the *Cōrŷbantica* festival at Cossus, in Crete. They were named from **CORYBAS**, *cor-ŷ-bas*, a son of Jasus and Cybele, who introduced his mother's rites into Phrygia. The chief, *Archigallus*, in dress resembled a woman, and had a necklet with two representations of the head of Atys. At their festivals they beat their cymbals and seemed delirious. (See **ATYS** 6 and **CYBELE**.)

CORYCIDES, *cō-rŷ-cī-des*. 1. The nymphs at the base of Mount Corycus, near Parnassus. 2. The Muses (from Corycus, 3).

CORVCIUS, *cō-rŷ-cī-us*, an old man of Tarantum, noted for the rearing of bees.

CORVCUS, *cō-rŷc-us*. 1. A cave, town, and lofty mountain of Cilicia, with a grove productive of saffron. 2. A mountain of Ionia, the retreat of robbers. 3. A cave at the top of Parnassus, sacred to Pan and the Muses.

CORVDON, *cōr-ŷ-dōn*, a shepherd, in the pastoral of Theocritus and Virgil.

CORYMBIFER, *cōr-ŷ-ynŷ-bi-fer* (bearing ivy-berries), Bacchus.

CORYTHUS, *cōr-ŷ-thus*, a king of Etruria (see **DARDANUS**).

COS, *cōs* (see **Co**).

COSA, *cōs-a*, or **COSÆ**, *cōs-æ*, a coast town of Etruria.

COSSUS, *cōs-sus*. 1. A family of the *Cornelia* gens. 2. **CORNELIUS**, *cor-nē-li-us*, killed King Volturnus of Veii, and dedicated to Jupiter the second *Spolia Opima*, 428 B.C.

COSYRA, *cō-sŷ-ra*, a barren isle near Melita.

COTES, *cō-tēs*, a promontory of Mauretania.

COTHON, *cō-thōn*, an islet, with harbour, near the citadel of Carthage, served as a dockyard.

COTISO, *cōt-ŷs-o*, a king of the Daci, invaded Pannonia, and was defeated by Corn. Lentulus, in the reign of Augustus.

COTTA, *cōt-ta*. 1. **M. AURELIUS**, *au-rē-li-us*, a Roman, opposed Marius; was consul with Lucullus, 74 B.C.; defeated Mithridates by

Crassus

sea and land; and was named *Ponticus*, from his capture of Heraclēa, in Pontus, by treachery. 2. An orator commended by Cicero, was consul 75 B.C. 3. A spendthrift *temp.* Nero. 4. A poet mentioned by Ovid.

COTTIÆ, *cōt-ti-æ*, the part of the Alpes separating Italy from Gaul.

COTTIUS, *cōt-ti-us*, a king of Ligurian tribes in the Cottiae, subdued and reinstated by Augustus 8 B.C.

COTTUS, *cōt-tus*, a giant, son of Cœlus and Terra, had a hundred hands and fifty heads.

COTYÆUM, *cōt-ŷ-æ-um*, a town of Galatia.

COTYORA, *cōt-ŷ-ō-ra*, a colony of Sinope, on the coast of Pontus Polemoniæus.

COTYS, *cōt-ŷs*. 1. The father of Asia. 2. A king of Mæonia, son of Manes and Callirrhœ. 3. A king of Thrace, supported Pompey. 4. A king of Thrace *temp.* Ovid, shared his kingdom with his uncle, by whom he was killed. 5. A king of the Odrŷsæ. 6. A king of Armenia Minor *temp.* Claudius; warred with Mithridates.

COTYTTO (-ūs), *cōt-ŷt-tō*, the goddess of debauchery, was identified with the Phrygian Cybēlē. Her festivals were *Cōtytŷtia*, and priests were **BAPTÆ**.

CRAGUS, *crāg-us*, a wooded ridge of Mount Taurus, in Cilicia, sacred to Apollo.

CRANAI, *crān-ā-i*, the Athenians, from King Cranaus.

CRANAUS, *crān-ā-us*, a king of Athens, 1497 B.C., reigned nine years.

CRANII, *crān-i-i*, a town of Cephallenia.

CRANON, *crā-non*, a town of Thessaly.

CRANTOR, *crān-tōr*. 1. A philosopher of Soli, and pupil of Plato, flourished 310 B.C. 2. Armour-bearer of Peleus, killed by Demoleon.

CRASSIPES, *cras-si-pes*, surname of the *Furii*.

CRASSUS, *cras-sus*. 1. Surnamed **AGELASTUS**, *ā-gēl-as-tus* (q. v.). 2. **P. LICINIUS**, *li-cīn-i-us*, pontifex maximus 131 B.C., fell near Smyrna in an expedition against Aristonicus.

3. **M. LICINIUS**, *li-cīn-i-us*, the *Rich*, raised himself to great wealth by educating his slaves and selling them at a high price. He retired to Spain during the savage rule of Cinna; after whose death he returned to Italy and ingratiated himself with Sulla; he was sent against the insurgent gladiators, 71 B.C., under Spartacus, whom he totally overthrew, and was rewarded with a triumph. He was soon after Consul with Pompey, 70, and entertained the people at ten thousand tables; he was made Censor; and formed, 60 B.C., the first Triumvirate with Pompey and Cæsar; and received the province of Syria in 55. Crassus set out for the East, though the omens were unfavourable; he crossed the Euphrates against Parthia, was betrayed by King Artavasdes of Armenia and King Ariamnes of Cappadocia, and was defeated in a large plain by Sūrēna, the general of King Orōdes of Parthia, when twenty thousand Romans were killed and ten thousand taken prisoners. Crassus escaped in the darkness of the night, but was forced by his mutinous soldiers to trust himself to his conqueror on pretence

Craterus

of making terms; and was put to death. His head was cut off and sent to Orodes, who poured molten lead down the throat. Crassus has been called avaricious, but he lent to his friends without interest. He was learned in history and fond of philosophy. 4. P., son of (3), accompanied him into Parthia. On his father's defeat he ordered one of his men to run him through. His head was cut off and shown his father by the Parthians. 5. L. LICINIUS, *li-cin'i-us*, an orator commended by Cicero, and introduced as principal speaker in his *De Oratore*. 6. A son of (3), fell in the Civil Wars.

CRATERUS, *crat'ĕ-rus*. 1. An able general and biographer of Alexander, after whose death he subdued Greece with Antipater, and fell in Asia in battle with Eumenes, 321 B.C. 2. A physician of Atticus.

CRATES, *crat'ĕs*. 1. A philosopher of Thebes in Bœotia (324 B.C.), son of Ascondus, and disciple of Diogenes the Cynic at Athens, sold his estates and gave the money to his fellow-citizens; he was naturally deformed, and rendered himself still more repulsive by his manners and dress; in summer he was thickly, and in winter thinly clad; Hipparchia, the sister of a philosopher, became enamoured of him, and obliged him to marry her, and she herself became a leading teacher of Cynicism. 2. A Stoic, son of Timocrates, taught grammar at Rome. 3. Of Pergamos, 165 B.C., wrote on most notable events of history. 4. An Athenian philosopher, pupil and successor of Timoleon.

CRATHIS, *crat'his*. 1. A river of the Bruttii, whose water rendered yellow the hair of those who drank of it. 2. A river of Achaia.

CRATINUS, *crat'i-nus*, a comic poet of Athens, noted for drinking; he died 431 B.C., aged 97; some fragments remain.

CRATIPPUS, *crat'ip'pus*, a philosopher of Mytilene, taught at Athens. He was visited after Pharsalia by Pompey, who discoursed with him on Providence, which the philosopher defended and the defeated warrior blamed.

CRATYLUS, *crat'yl-us*, a philosopher, preceptor of Plato, after Socrates.

CREMERA, *crem'ĕ-ra*, a rivulet of Etruria, tributary of the Tiber, scene of the massacre of the Fabii, 477 B.C.

CREMNI, *crem'ni*, an emporium on the Palus Mæotis.

CREMONA, *cre-mo'na*, a Roman colony in Cisalpine Gaul, on the Po, near Mantua, suffered much from Hannibal.

CREMONIS JUGUM, *cre-mo'nis jū-gum*, a part of the *Alpes Graia*, by which some suppose Hannibal entered Italy.

CREMUTIUS CORDUS, *cre-mu'ti-us cor'-dus*, wrote a history of the civil wars, and starved himself under Tiberius (A.D. 25), whom he had offended by calling Cassius the last of the Romans.

CREON, *cre-on*, 1. King of Corinth, son of Sisyphus, promised his daughter Glauce (or Cræssa) to Jason, who had divorced Medea. Medea presented her rival with a poisoned gown;

Crimisus

Glauce put it on, and it at once burst into flames, which consumed her and all the family. 2. A son of Menœceus and brother of Jocasta, the wife and mother of Œdipus, succeeded his brother-in-law Laius, who was killed in ignorance by his son Œdipus (q.v.). To stop the ravages of the *Sphinx* (q.v.) Creon offered his crown and widowed sister Jocasta to him who could solve her enigmas; Œdipus was successful, and received the throne and Jocasta. Œdipus's sons, Eteocles (q.v.) and Polynices (q.v.), killed each other in a battle for the throne after their father had exiled himself, on discovering that his own mother (Jocasta) was his wife; and Creon again obtained the throne, till Eteocles' son, Leodamas, should be of age. He ordered Œdipus's daughter Antigone (q.v.) to be buried alive for disobeying him by burying her brother Polynices, and Hæmon, son of Creon, being enamoured of her, slew himself at her tomb, after vainly trying to procure her pardon. Creon was afterwards killed by Theseus, who warred with him at Adrastus's request for refusing burial to the Argive soldiers of Polynices.

CREONTIADES, *cre-on-ti'ā-dēs*, son of Hercules and Megara, daughter of Creon, was killed by his father for slaying Lycus.

CREOPHYLUS, *cre-ō-phyl-us*, of Chios, an early epic poet, before 800 B.C.

CREs, *crēs* (-ētis), an inhabitant of Crete.

CRESPHONTES, *crēs-phōn'tēs*, son of Aristomachus the Heraclid, tried, with his brothers Temenus and Aristodemus, to recover the Peloponnæus.

CRESSIUS, *crēs-si-us*, Cretan, *adj.* from Creta.

CRESTON, *crēs-ton*, a city of Thrace.

CRETA, *crē'ta*, now *Candia*, a large isle at the south of the Cyclades, once famous for its 100 cities and the laws of Minos (q.v.); the people were excellent archers, but noted for their unnatural loves, falsehood, and piracies; and their own poet, Epimenides, as quoted by St. Paul, speaks of them as "always liars, evil beasts, low bellies." The infant Jupiter (q.v.) was reared in Crete by the Corybantes; Phrygia, Doris, Achaia, &c., founded colonies on it. After being long under a democracy, and subject to frequent seditions, it was made a Roman province, 66 B.C. It produced chalk (*crē'ta*), with which the Romans marked the lucky days in the calendar.

CRETHEIS, *crē'thē-is* (see ACASTUS).

CREUSA, *crē-ū'sa*. 1. Or GLAUCÉ, *glau'cē*. See CREON (1). 2. A daughter of King Priam and Hecuba, married Æneas, by whom she had Ascanius; on the night of the capture of Troy she was separated from her husband in the confusion, but saved by Cybèle, and carried to her temple, of which she became priestess; she appeared in a vision to Æneas, and predicted his wanderings and marriage with Lavinia.

CREUSIS, *crē-ū'sis*, the harbour of Thespiæ. CRIMISUS, *crī-mi'sus*, a Trojan prince, ex-

Crispinus

posed his daughter (Segesta, mother of Acestes) on the sea rather than let her be devoured by the monster sent by Neptune to punish Laomedon (q. v.); the daughter came safe to Sicily; Crispinus followed her, and was so disconsolate at her loss that the gods changed him into a river, Crimisus, in the west of Sicily, near Segesta, where Timolœon defeated the Carthaginians, 339 B.C.

CRISPINUS, *cris'pī-nus*. 1. An Egyptian slave, rose to wealth, and was made a Roman knight by Domitian. 2. A Stoic, ridiculed by Horace for loquacity and a silly poem on Stoicism.

CRISPUS, *cris-pus*. 1. See SALLUSTIUS. 2. The second husband of Agrippina (2). 3. FLAVIUS J., *flā-vus*, son of Constantinus the Great, was poisoned by his father's orders, A.D. 326, having been falsely accused by his stepmother Fausta of offering her violence: he had rejected her overtures to him.

CRISÆUS SINUS, *cris-sæ-us sin-us*, a bay on the coast of Peloponnēsus, near Corinth, named from a town on it, *Crissa* (or *Cirra*).

CRITALLA, *cri-tal-la*, a town of Cappadocia.

CRITHOTE, *cri-thō-tē*, a town of the Thracian Chersonēsus.

CRITIAs, *cri't-ās*, one of the thirty tyrants set over Athens by Sparta, 404 B.C.; he was eloquent, but cruelly persecuted his enemies; he fell in battle with the citizens. He had been a pupil of Socrates, and wrote elegies, &c.

CRITOLAUS, *crit-ō-lā-us*. 1. Of Tegēa, in Arcadia, fought with his two brothers against the sons of Demostrātus of Pheneus; his brothers were killed, but Critolaus slew the three antagonists, and carried home their arms as trophies; his sister, the betrothed of one of the slain, lamented their death, whereon he slew her; he was pardoned for his services by his country, became a general of the Achæans, and fought against the Romans at Thermopylæ, after which he poisoned himself. The same story is told of the Roman *Horatius* and Alban *Curiatii*. 2. A Peripatetic of Phaselis, in Lycia, succeeded Ariston at Athens, and was ambassador of Athens to Rome, 155 B.C. (see *CARNEADES*). 3. The general of the Achæan league, disappeared after his defeat by Metellus, 147 B.C.

CRITON, *cri't-ōn*. 1. A pupil of Socrates, was present at his death, and wrote some dialogues. 2. A historian of Naxos. 3. A historian of Macedonia.

CROBYZI, *crō-by'zī*, a people of Thrace.

CROCALE, *crōc-āl-ē*, an attendant of Diana.

CROCODIOLIS, *crōc-ō-dī-lōf-ōl-is* (see *AR-SINE*).

CROCUS, *crōc-us*, a youth enamoured of the nymph Smilax, was made the flower *crocus*, and the nymph a yew.

CRÆSUS, *cræ-sus*, fifth and last of the Merpnādæ, son of Alyattes, was king of Lydia 560-546 B.C., and reputed the richest of men. He made the Asiatic Greeks tributary to the Lydians, and patronized learned men, and among them *Æsōpus* (q. v.). Cræsus was visited by Solon, and wished to be thought the happiest

Cumæ

of men; but the philosopher named several more happy, and declared no man could be called happy till his death. Resolved to make war on King Cyrus, Cræsus consulted the Delphic oracle (having previously tested its reliableness and made it great presents), and received the ambiguous answer that if he marched against the Persians he would overthrow a vast empire, which he interpreted in his favour. With a great army he attacked Cyrus and was defeated, and was besieged in his capital, which was taken by Cyrus, and the oracle fulfilled. The conqueror ordered him to be burned. Cræsus, after the pile was lit, thrice exclaimed, *Solon!* (remembering his conversation on happiness), when Cyrus, receiving an explanation, ordered him to be rescued from the pile, and made him one of his most cherished friends. Cræsus survived Cyrus. The manner of his death is not known. His only son, Atys (2, q. v.), had been killed accidentally by Adrastus.

CROMNA, *crōm-na*, a town of Bithynia.

CRONIA, *crōn-ī-a*, festivals at Athens and at Rhodes (where a condemned criminal was sacrificed) to **CRONOS**, *crōn-ōs*, the Greek deity identified with Saturnus (q. v.).

CROSSÆA, *crōs-sæ-a*, a district partly in Thrace and partly in Macedonia.

CROTONA, *crō-tō-na*, a city of Italy, in the Bay of Tarentum, founded by an Achæan colony, 759 B.C., famous for wrestlers, and the birthplace of Democēdēs, Alcæmon, Milo, &c., and the seat of Pythagōras's school. It was surrounded by a wall twelve miles in circumference before Pyrrhus's arrival in Italy; it was conquered by Dionysius of Sicily, and suffered much in the wars of Pyrrhus and Hannibal. Its inhabitants were called *Crōtōniātæ*, and the district *Crōtōniātis*.

CROTOPUS, *crō-tō-pus*, king of Argos, son of Agēnor, was father of Psammāthe, who bore to Apollo Linus (thence named *Crōtōpias*, or *Crōtōpiādēs*).

CRUSTUMERIUM, *crus-tū-mēr-ū-um*, or

CRUSTUNIUM, *crus-tūn-ū-um*, a town of Etruria, near Veii, famous for pears.

CRUSTUMIUS, *crus-tūn-ū-us*, a river of Umbria near Ariminum.

CRYPTEA, *cryp't-a* (see *PAUSILYPUS*).

CRYNOS, *crēn-os*, a port of the Tauric Chersonēsus.

CTESIAS, *ctē-sī-as*, a Greek historian and physician of Cnidos, was made prisoner by Artaxerxes Mnemon at Cunaxa, 401 B.C., and became his physician. He wrote a history of the Assyrians and Persians: fragments remain.

CTESIBIUS, *ctē-sīb-ū-us*, a mathematician of Alexandria, 135 B.C. He invented the pump and other hydraulic instruments, and improved the clepsydra.

CTESIPHON, *ctē-sīph-ōn*. 1. An Athenian, son of Leosthēnes, proposed the golden crown to Demosthēnes, for which he was impeached by *Æschines* (q. v.). 2. A town of Assyria, on the Tigris, the winter residence of Parthian kings.

CUMÆ, *cū-mæ*, or **CUMA**, *cū-ma*. 1. A

Cunaxa

town of Æolia, in Asia Minor; its people were called *Cumæni*. 2. A city of Campania, near Puteoli, founded before the Trojan war by a colony from Chalcis and Cumæ of Æolia. Its people were called *Cumæi* and *Cumæni*. One of the Sibyllæ (q.v.) lived here in a cave.

CUNAXA, *cū-nax'-a*, a town in Assyria, scene of Artaxerxes' defeat of his brother Cyrus the Younger, 401 B.C.

CUPIDO, *cū-pi'-do*, the Greek EROS, *ēr'-ōs*, son of Jupiter and Venus, the God of Love, is represented as a winged infant, naked, armed with a bow and a quiver full of arrows; generally on gems, &c., he is amusing himself with some childish diversion, driving a hoop, throwing a quilt, playing with a nymph, catching a butterfly, or trying to burn with a torch, or playing on a horn before his mother, or closely embracing a swan, or, with one foot raised in the air, looking meditative and planning some trick, or, as a conqueror, marching triumphantly, with helmet, spear, and buckler, to intimate that even Mars owns the superiority of love; or (to signify his power) riding on the back of a lion, or on a dolphin, or breaking to pieces the thunderbolts of Jupiter. His divinity was as universally acknowledged and in the same way as that of his mother Venus. Cupid, like the rest of the gods, assumed various shapes.—Cupid, as the god of debauchery and riotous love, was represented as son of Nox and Erēbus. There was also a god of mutual love, *Antērōs*.

CUPIENNIUS, *cūp-i-eni'-us*, a friend of Augustus, noted for the nicety and effeminacy of his dress.

CURES, *cūr'-ēs*, a Sabine town, of which Tatius (q.v.) was king. The inhabitants, *Quirites* (q.v.), went with him to Rome, of which they became citizens.

CURETES, *cū-rē'-tes*, also *Cōrybantes* (q.v.), a mythical Cretan people, possessed of extensive knowledge, which they communicated to Greece from their settlements in Acarnania and Ætolia. They reared the infant Jupiter, and, to prevent his being discovered by his father Saturn, invented a kind of dance, and drowned his cries with the clash of shields and cymbals. As reward, they were made priests of Rhea (i.e. Cybèle).

CURETIS, *cū-rē'-tis*, Creta, from the Curetes.

CURIA, *cūr'-ri-a*. 1. A division of the Roman Tribes. Romulus had divided the people into three non-local tribes, and each tribe into ten curiæ, the members of each being *cūriāles*. Each curia had its officiating priest, *cūriō*, and sacrifices, *cūriōniā*; and over all the *cūriōnēs* was a *cūriō maximus*. 2. The public building where an Assembly (especially the *Cōmītia Cūriāta* and the Senate) was held. There were three buildings in particular thus designated: the Curia *Hostilia*, built by King Tullus Hostilius; the Curia *Pompeii*, where Julius Cæsar was murdered; and the Curia *Augusti*, the palace and court of the emperor Augustus. 3. *Lex Cūria, de comitiis*, by tribune Cūrius Dentātus, forbade the summoning of the Comitia for

Cyanææ

the election of magistrates without the previous permission of the Senate. 4. A town of Rhætia.

CURIATI, *cūr-i-ā'-ti-i*, see HORATIUS (3).

CURIO, *q.*, *cūr'-ri-o*. 1. An orator, noted for debauchery. 2. C. SCRIECNIUS, *scrī-bō'-ni-us*, son of (1), was tribune of plebs, 90 B.C. and intimate with Cæsar, whose life he saved when he was returning from the Catilinarian debates in the Senate; he died in 53.

CURIUS DENTATUS, M. ANNIUS, *cūr'-i-us den-tāt'-tus*, *an'-ni-us*, noted for bravery and frugality, thrice consul (290, 275, 274 B.C.), and twice honoured with a triumph; gained decisive victories over the Samnites, Sabines, Lucanians, and Pyrrhus (near Tarentum, 275). The Samnites visited him when cooking in his rustic cottage, and tempted him with large presents, but he declared that he preferred his earthen pots to vessels of gold and silver.

CURTIUS, METTUS, *cūr'-ti-us*, *met'-tus*. 1. A Roman youth, devoted himself for the service of his country, 362 B.C., by leaping, in full armour and on horseback, into the gulf (afterwards called *Curtius lacus*), which had opened in the forum, and could only be closed by Rome throwing in what was most precious: the gulf immediately closed over his head. 2.

MONTANUS, *mon-tā'-nus*, an orator and poet temp. Vespasian. 3. ATTICUS, *at'-tic-us*, a knight, retired with Tiberius to Caprea. 4. See QUINTUS. 5. FONS, *fons*, a stream conveying water forty miles to Rome by an aqueduct so elevated as to be distributed through the highest parts of the city.

CURULIS MAGISTRATUS, *cūr-ū'-lis mā-gis-trā'-tus*, any of the Roman magistracies which conferred the privilege of sitting in an ivory chair in public assemblies; viz., the office of Dictator, Consul, Censor, Prætor, and Curule (not Plebeian) Ædile: *imāgines*, or waxen figures of these, used to be kept in the *atrium* of the house by their descendants, who came to be designated as *nōbīles*; the first of a family who reached it was *nōvus hōmo* (e. g. Cicero); those who had never held it themselves, or by their ancestors, were *ignōbīles*.

CUTILIUM, *cū-tīl-i-um*, a town of the Sabines, near a lake on which was a floating island.

CYANE, *cū'-ān-ē*. 1. A nymph of Syracuse. Her father, in a fit of drunkenness, offered her violence; she killed him, and afterwards herself, to stop the pestilence sent in punishment by the gods. 2. A nymph of Sicily, tried to help Proserpine against Pluto, and was made a fountain and river (*La Pisma*) near Syracuse.

CYANÆÆ, *cū'-ān-ē-æ*, or SYMPLEGADEN, *syn-plē'-gā-dēs*, or PLANETÆ, *plān-ē'-tæ*, two rocky islets at the W. entrance of the Euxine, about two and a half miles apart, and three miles from the mouth of the Thracian Bosphorus. The ancients supposed that before the passing of the Argo they floated about (thence *Plānētæ*, and united to crush vessels passing between them (thence *Symplegades*): the name *Cyanææ* was given from the air being *darkened* with the foam of the waves violently breaking on them.

Cyaraxes

CYARAXES, *cy-a-rax'-ēs*, or **CYAXARES**, *cy-ax-ā'-rēs*. 1. Son of Phraortes, was king of Media and Persia, 634—594 B.C., defended his kingdom against the invading Scythians, and warred with King Alyattes of Lydia, and the Assyrians. 2. The son of King Astyāges of Media, identified with Darius the Mede.

CYBELE, *cyl'-ē-lē*, a goddess, daughter of Cælus and Terra, and wife of Saturn, was variously identified with Ceres, Rhea (q. v.), Ops, Vesta, Bona Dea, &c. Her worship was introduced into Phrygia by Atys (6, q. v.), and there the Corybantes most solemnly celebrated her festivals. Cybèle was generally represented as a robust woman, pregnant (to intimate the fertility of the earth), holding keys or a sceptre in her hand, and her head adorned with a crown or oak leaves, or riding in a chariot drawn by two lame lions, with Atys following, carrying a globe in his hand, and leaning on a fir-tree (sacred to Cybèle). At times she has many breasts, and bears two lions under her arms. Her worship passed from Phrygia to Greece, and was established as the *Eleusinia* mysteries of Ceres. By order of the Siylline books, the Romans brought the goddess's statue from Pessinus to Italy, and when the ship ran aground in the Tiber, the vestal Claudia (q. v.) drew it to shore with her girdle. Her shrine at Rome was washed every year on VI. kal. Apr. with water from the Almon.

CYBISTRA, *cyl'-bis'-tra*, a town of Cilicia.

CYCLADES, *cy'-lā-dēs*, a cluster of about fifty isles in the Ægean, named from surrounding Delos as with a *circle*; the chief were Ceos, Naxos, Andros, Paros, Meios, Scirphos, Gyáros, and Tenédos.

CYCLOPES, *cy-clō'-pēs* (*pl.*, **CYCLOPS**, *cy'-clōps*, *sing.*), the cannibal giants, sons of Cælus and Terra, named from having but one eye, in the centre of the forehead (*κύκλος ὤψ*). According to Hesiod, they were but three, Argēs, Brontēs, Stērōpēs, but Homer and other mythologists make them more, and Polyphēmus (q. v.) their king. They lived in the west of Sicily, and thus, from their vicinity to Mount Ætna and the Æoliæ (q. v.), were called the workmen of Vulcan, and makers of Jupiter's bolts. Seven Cyclopes (not Vulcan's) built Argos. The most ancient masonry (cyclopean) was attributed to them, and they made Jupiter's armour, Pluto's shield, and Neptune's trident. The Cyclopes had a temple and sacrifices at Corinth. Apollo (q. v.) destroyed them all for making the bolt of Jupiter which killed his son Æsculapius.

CYCNUS, *cy'-nus*. 1. Son of Mars and Pelopēa, was killed by Hercules, whom Mars vainly tried to punish. 2. A son of Neptune, was invulnerable: Achilles threw him on the ground and smothered him. 3. A son of King Sthenelus of Liguria, was made a swan when lamenting the death of Phæton.

CYDIPPE *cy'-dīp'-pē*. 1. The wife of Anaxilæus. 2. The mother of Cleōbis and Biton. 3. See **ACONTIUS**.

Cynuria

CYDNUS, *cyd'-nus*, a river of Cilicia, near Tarsus.

CYDON, *cyd'-on*, or **CYDONIA**, *cy'-dō'-nī-a*, a Samian colony in Crete, where Minos had resided; hence *Cydonæus*.

CYLLARUS, *cyll'-lar-us*, the most beautiful of the centaurs, was enamoured of Hylonōmē: they both perished at the same time.

CYLLENE, *cyll'-lē-nē*, a mountain and small town of Arcadia, named from *Cyllēn*, a son of of Elātus. Mercury (*Cyllēnius*) was born there.

CYLON, *cy'-lōn*, an Athenian of noble birth, a victor at the Olympic games, 640 B.C., aimed at the tyranny and seized the Acropolis; when provisions failed, he and his supporters fled to Minerva's altar, from which they were taken by the Alcmaeonid Megacles, who promised to spare their lives, but they were at once put to death.

CYME, *cy'-mē*. 1. Or **CYMO**, *cy'-mō*, or **CYMODOCUS**, *cy'-mōd'-ō-cē*, a Nereid. 2. See **CUMÆ**.

CYMOLUS, *cy'-mō'-lus*, an isle in the Cretan sea.

CYNÆGIRUS, *cyn-æ-gī'-rus*, a brave Athenian, brother of the poet Æschylus, lost both his hands at Marathon.

CYNARA, *cyn'-ār-a*, one of Horace's favourites.

CYNETH, *cyn'-ē'-sī-i*, or **CYNETHES**, *cyn'-ē'-tes*, a nation at the western extremity of Europe, on the shores of the Ocean.

CYNICI, *cyn'-ī-cī*, a philosophic sect, founded by Antisthēnes, 400 B.C.; he seized on the ascetic side of Socrates' character, and placed the supreme good in *Virtue*, which consisted in abstinence and privations, as the means of assuring to us our independence of external objects. The best known of these Ascetics were *Diōgēnes* of Sinōpē. *Crates*, and his wife *Hipparchia*, *Onesicritus*, *Menedæmus*, and *Menippus*. Cynicism eventually merged in Stoicism, and was revived in externals, but not in spirit, shortly before the Christian era. The Indian *Gymnōsōphistæ* (q. v.) were a similar sect.

CYNOS, *cyn'-os*. 1. A town of Locris. 2. A town of Thessaly, burial-place of Pyrrha.

CYNOSARGES, *cyn-ō-sar'-gēs*. 1. Hercules. 2. A gymnasium of Athens, sacred to Hercules, and seat of the Cynic school.

CYNOSCEPHALÆ, *cyn-os-cēph'-āl-æ* (*dog's-heads*), two hills near Scoutissa, in Thessaly, where Flaminiūus defeated Philip, 197 B.C.

CYNOSCEPHALI, *cyn-os-cēph'-āl-i*, a dog-headed people of India.

CYNOSSEMA, *cyn-os-sē'-ma* (*dog's-tomb*), a promontory of the Thracian Chersonesus, the burial-place of Hecuba (*made a dog*).

CYNOSURA, *cyn-ō-sū'-ra* (*dog's-tail*), a nymph of Ida, in Crete, nursed Jupiter, and was made a star, *Ursa Minor*.

CYNTHIA, *cyn'-thī-a*. 1. Diana, from her birthplace, Mount Cynthus. 2. The mistress of Propertius.

CYNTHUS, *cyn'-thus*, a lofty mountain of Delos, birthplace of Apollo (*Cynthius*) and Diana (*Cynthia*).

CYNURIA, *cyn-ū'-rī-a*, a disputed district between Argolis and Laconia, gained by Sparta 550 B.C.

Cyparissi

CYPARISSI, *cýp-á-ris'-si*, or CYPARISSIA, *cýp-á-ris'-si-a*, a coast town of Messenia.

CYPARISSUS, *cýp-á-ris'-sus*, a youth, son of Teléphus of Cea, was loved by Apollo. He jumped away after killing a favourite stag of the god, and was made a cypress.

CYPHARA, *cý-phá-ra*, a fortified place of Thessaly.

CYPRIANUS, *cýp-rí-á-nus*, a native of Carthage, converted to Christianity and made bishop. He repudiated his wife to devote himself to asceticism and study, and gave the poor his goods. He wrote letters and theological treatises. He died A. D. 258.

CYPRUS, *cý-prus*. 1. A daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, married Agrippa. 2. A large isle in the Mediterranean, south of Cilicia and west of Syria, anciently called *Acamantis*, *Amathusia*, *Asperia*, *Cerastis*, *Colinia*, *Maccaria*, was the birthplace of Venus (*Cypris*), its chief deity, to whom it had many places and temples consecrated. It was anciently divided into nine kingdoms, was subdued by Egypt 540 B. C., and afterwards Persia. It became independent 385, and in 58 B. C. the Romans made it a province.

CYPSELA (-orum), *cýp-sél-a*. 1. A town in Arcadia. 2. A town in Thrace.

CYSELIDÆ, *cýp-sél-í-dæ*, the two descendants and successors of Cypselus at Corinth; the dynasty reigned seventy-seven years.

CYSELUS, *cýp-sél-us*. 1. A king of Arcadia, married the daughter of Ctesiphon, to strengthen himself against the Heraclidæ. 2. A native of Corinth, son of Eetion (named from being concealed by his mother in a chest when the Bacchiadæ tried to kill him), destroyed the Bacchiadæ, and seized the sovereign power, 665 B. C. He died 625, and was succeeded by his son Periander (q. v.). 3. The father of Miltiades.

CYRENAICA, *cý-rē-nā-í-ca* (see CYRENE).

CYRENAICI, *cý-rē-nā-í-ci*, a philosophic sect founded by Aristippus of Cyrenē, after the death of Socrātes. He seized on one feature in Socrātes' character, that of enjoyment, and taught that the supreme good of man consisted in *Pleasure*, accompanied with good taste and freedom of mind (ἰὸ κρατεῖν καὶ μὴ ἠτᾶσθαι ἡδονῶν ἀριστον, οὐ τὸ μὴ χρῆσθαι). He little esteemed other pursuits, especially Mathematics and the Physical Sciences. The best-known Cyrenaics were *Theodōrus the Atheist*, *Bion* of Borysthēnes, *Euhēmērus* of Messēnē, *Hēgēsias the Death-persuader*, and *Annicēris* of Cyrene. The Cyrenaic system merged in Epicureanism. The Cynici (q. v.) were the opposite school.

CYRENE, *cý-rē-nē*. 1. The daughter of the Peneus (or of Hypseus, king of the Lapithæ and son of the Peneus), was loved by Apollo, and carried by him to a part of Africa (afterwards *Cýrēnāica*), where she bore him Aristæus. 2. A city of Libya, between Alexandria and Carthage, founded by Aristæus, son of Cýrēnē, and called after his mother, in a beautiful and fertile plain about eight miles from

Cytæ

the coast, was the capital of the surrounding district (*Cýrēnāica*), which was called also *Pentāpōlis*, from its containing five cities (Cyrene, Barca, Iauchīra, Hespēris, Apolloniā). The town was built by Battus, with a colony from the isle Thera, 631 B. C., and was bequeathed by King Ptolemy Appion to the Romans 97 B. C.

CYRILLUS, *cý-ríl-lus*. 1. Bishop of Jerusalem, died 386. 2. A bishop of Alexandria, died 444.

CYRNOS, *cýr-nos* (see CORSICA).

CYRRHES, *cýr-rhes*, a people of Macedonia.

CYRRHESTICE, *cýr-rhes-ti-cē*, a district of Syria, near Cilicia, with capital *Cyrrhūm*.

CYRSILUS, *cýr-sil-us*, an Athenian, stoned to death for recommending submission to Xerxes, 480 B. C.

CYRUS, *cý-rus*. 1. THE ELDER, king of Persia, was son of Cambyses (a man of obscure birth) and Mandānē. The marriage of his parents had taken place from the fears of his grandfather Astyāges (q. v.). Cyrus was given, as soon as born, to Harpāgus to be exposed; but he gave the babe to a shepherd, whose wife reared it as her own. When playing with some boys, they elected him their king, and he exercised his power so severely that one of them, the son of a nobleman, complained to his father, who brought Cyrus before king Astyages. The latter was told by the Magi that this was his son, and by their advice he sent him to his parents in Persia. When Cyrus came to manhood, he led the Persians (then a tribe of mountaineers) against his grandfather; was assisted by the discontented ministers; and defeated Astyages and made him prisoner, 559 B. C. From this time Media became subject to Persia. Cyrus then warred with and conquered King Cræsus of Lydiā, 546; he invaded Assyria, and, after a long siege, took Babylon during a festival, by marching his troops through the bed of the river, which he had diverted into another channel, 538; he next invaded Scythia, and fell in battle, 529, with Queen Tōmyris of the Massāgētæ, who, incensed at the loss of her son in a previous battle, cut off the head of Cyrus and threw it in a skinful of blood to glut itself. Xenophon has written a *romance* of Cyrus's life, *Cýrō-pædī-a*, containing his views of what should be a model prince. 2. THE YOUNGER, was younger son of Darius II. Nothus, and brother of King Artaxerxes Mnemon; he revolted against his brother, 404 B. C., but was pardoned by the intercession of his mother Parysātis, and was reinstated in his satrapy of Lydiā and the sea-coasts, but he intrigued and levied troops, and at length marched against Artaxerxes, and was defeated and slain by his brother at Cunaxa, 401. The *Retreat of the Ten Thousand* Greek auxiliaries of Cyrus has been immortalized by Xenophon, one of their leaders and friend of Cyrus. 3. One of Horace's rivals in love. 4. A river of Armenia, flowing through Iberia into the Araxes (*Bendamir*).

CYTÆ, *cý-tæ*, a town of Colchis, birthplace of Medea (thence called *Cytæis*).

Cythera

CYTHERA, *cj-thé'-ra*, an isle off Laconia, sacred to Venus (*Cýthēraea* or *Cýthērēis*), who rose near it from the foam of the sea, and to whom the Phœnicians had built a temple there. It was of great maritime importance, and for a while under the Argives.

CYTHNOS, *cyth'-nós*, or *Ophiúsa*, or *Dry-ôphis*, an isle near Attica, famous for cheese.

CYTINIUM, *cj-tin'-i-um*, one of the four cities in Doris.

CYTORUS, *cj-tó'-rus*, a mountain (and town) of Galatia, abounded in boxwood.

CYZICUS, *cj-zic'-us*, or *CYZICIUM*, *cj-zic'-um*. 1. An isle and town of the Propontis, about 66 miles in circumference, was joined by Alexander to the continent by a mole (instead of the previously existing two bridges), and afterwards regarded as a peninsula. It had a natural harbour, *Pânormus*, and an artificial one, *Chýtus*. It became a considerable city, was besieged by Mithridâtes, and relieved by Lucullus. 2. Son of Cœneus and Stilba, was king of Cyzicus. He entertained the Argonauts, but on their being driven back by night in a storm and mistaken for invaders, his people attacked them, and Cyzicus was killed by Jason.

D

DAÆ, *dæ'-æ*, a people of Scythia, on the east shores of the Caspian, in Hyrcania.

DACI, *dæ'-ci*, and DACÆ, *dæ'-cæ*, a warlike nation of Germany beyond the Danube, whose country, DACIA, *dæ'-ci-a*, was conquered by the Romans under Trajan, A.D. 103, and joined to Mœsia by a bridge over the Danube, subsequently demolished by Hadrian.

DACICUS, *dæ'-ci-cus*, the name assumed by Domitian on his pretended victory over the Daci.

DACTYLI, *dæc'-tj-l-i*, a mythical race of workers in iron, dwelt in Phrygia.

DÆDALA, *dæ'-dæl-a*. 1. A mountain and city of Lycia, burial-place of Dædalus. 2. Circe, from her being *cunning*, like Dædalus. 3. Two Bœotian festivals, the one celebrated at Alalcomœnos by the Platæans, the other celebrated once in sixty years by all the cities of Bœotia to compensate for the omission of the smaller festivals during the exile of the Platæans.

DÆDALION, *dæ-dæl'-i-ôn*, changed into a falcon by Apollo on his excessive grief for the death of his son Philonis.

DÆDALUS, *dæ'-dæl-us*, an Athenian, son of Eupalæmus, and sprung from King Erechtheus of Athens, was a most ingenious artist; invented the wedge, axe, wimble, level, sails, &c., and made automatic statues. From jealousy of the talents of his nephew Talus, he killed him, and then fled with his son Icærus to Crete, where he was received by King Minos, for whom he made the labyrinth. He offended the king by aiding the unnatural desires of

Damon

Pasiphæë, and was confined in the labyrinth, from which he escaped with his son by making wings of feathers and wax. The heat melted the wax on Icarus's wings, and he fell into the sea, from him called *Icarian*. Dædalus alighted at Cumæ, where he built a temple to Apollo, and then went to Sicily to King Cocælus, who, after obtaining many specimens of his skill, put him to death to avoid war with King Minos, who had arrived in pursuit of him.

DÆMON, *dæ'-môn*, a genius which presided over the actions of men, gave counsel, and watched their secret intentions. Some supposed that every man had two, a good and a bad. The dæmon could assume any form, and at death delivered up the soul to judgment, and gave evidence (*see* under *SOCRATES* for his famous dæmon). The *dæmônes* or *gênîi* were at first regarded merely as the subordinates of the superior deities, but in process of time they received divine honours, and we find statues and altars to *Gênîo lœci*, *Genîo Augusti*, *Jânônibus*.

DALDIA, *dæl'-dî-a*, a town of Lydia.

DALMATIA, *dæl-mæt'-i-a*, a part of Illyricum, at the east of the Adriatic, whose predatory and turbulent inhabitants, DALMATÆ, *dæl-mæt'-æ*, were defeated by Metellus, 118 B.C., but not subdued till 23 by Statilius Taurus.

DAMASCUS, *dæ-mas'-cus*, an ancient and wealthy city of DAMASCENA, *dæ-mas-cæ'-na*, the district of Syria near Mount Libanus.

DAMASIPPUS, *dâm-â-sip'-pus*. 1. A Roman senator, accompanied Juba when he entered Utica in triumph. 2. A Roman merchant, who failed in business, and became a Stoic philosopher: he is ridiculed by Horace.

DAMASITHYNUS, *dâm'-âs-i-thj'-nus*. 1. A son of Candaules, was general under Xerxes. 2. A king of Calyndæ, sunk in his ship by Artemisia at Salamis.

DAMIA, *dæ'-mi-a*, Persephônë, or Dêmêter, also called *Auxesia*, from *increasing* the earth's produce. 2. *See* AUNESIA.

DAMNI, *dâm'-nî-i*, a people of North Britain (*Perthshire*, *Argyleshire*, *Stirlingshire*, &c.).

DAMNONII, *dâm-nôn'-i-i*, a people in the south-west of Britain (*Corwall*, *Devonshire*, &c.).

DAMOCLES, *dæ'-mô-clês*, a flatterer of Dionysius the Elder, of Sicily. On his pronouncing the tyrant the happiest man on earth, Dionysius made him assume for a while the royal state. Damocles surveyed with pleasure from the throne all the splendour around, but saw a sword suspended over his head by a horse-hair, on which in terror he begged to be removed from such imminent danger.

DAMON, *dæ'-môn*. 1. A poet and musician of Athens, intimate with Pericles, distinguished for his knowledge of government and fondness for discipline, was banished for his intrigues about 430 B.C. 2. A Pythagorean philosopher intimate with Phintias. He was condemned to death for treason by the tyrant Dionysius,

Damo-phila

but obtained permission to go and settle his domestic affairs, if he would promise to return, and meanwhile leave a surety whose life would be forfeited if he failed to return. His friend Phintias (or Pythias) gladly went into prison as his surety; but Damon punctually returned, and Dionysius, astonished at their friendship, pardoned Damon, and asked to become the friend of both.

DAMOPHILA, *dā-mōphl'-ī-l-a*, a poetess of Lesbos, wife of Pamphilus, was intimate with Sappho, wrote hymns, and taught girls music and poetry.

DANA, *dān'-a*, a city of Cappadocia.

DANACE, *dan'-ā-cē*, the piece of money Charon (q. v.) required for his fee for ferrying the dead over Styx.

DANAE, *dān'-ā-ē*, daughter of King Acrisius of Argos and Eurydice, was confined in a brazen tower by her father to avoid fulfilment of an oracle, that her son would destroy him; but Jupiter wooed her in a shower of gold, and she bore him a son, Perseus (q. v.). Her father exposed her and the babe on the sea; the vessel drifted to Seriphos, and some fishermen conveyed Danae and her son to King Polydectes, whose brother Dictys reared Perseus. Polydectes fell in love with Danae, but, being afraid of Perseus, sent him to conquer the Gorgones (q. v.), to get Medusa's head to adorn his approaching nuptials with Hippodamia, daughter of Enomäus. When Perseus returned successful, he retired with Danae to Argos, and inadvertently killed Acrisius. According to Virgil, Danae came to Italy with Argive fugitives, and founded Ardea.

DANAI, *dān'-ā-i*, the Greeks indiscriminately, but especially the Argives, from King Danaus.

DANAIDES, *dān'-ā-i-dēs*, the fifty daughters of King Danaus (q. v.) of Argos, by whose orders they each, excepting Hypermnestra, slew their cousins, the fifty sons of Ægyptus, on the first night of their marriage with them; each, as a proof of obedience, presented Danaus with the head of her murdered bridegroom. Hypermnestra, who had spared her husband Lynceus, was, through the influence of the people, pardoned by her father, and dedicated a temple to Persuasion. The Danaides were compelled to fill, in Tartarus, with water, a vessel full of holes, from which the water ran out as soon as poured in; and thus their labour was eternal: but, according to another tradition, they were purified of the murder by Mercury and Minerva by Jupiter's order.

DANAUS, *dān'-ā-us*, a son of Belus and Anchinöe, shared with his brother Ægyptus the throne of Egypt. A difference arose between the brothers, and Danaus set sail in the *Armais* with his fifty daughters. He visited Rhodes, where he consecrated a statue to Minerva; and went to Peloponnesus, where he was received by King Gelanor (the last of the *Inachidae*), of Argos, who had recently ascended the throne and was unpopular. Danaus compelled him to abdicate, and himself, the

Daphnephoria

first of the *Bélidae*, became king. The success of Danaus tempted the fifty sons of Ægyptus to follow. Danaus gave them his fifty daughters in marriage, but caused them all to be murdered, except Lynceus, whom Hypermnestra spared, on the first night of their nuptials (see DANAIDES). Danaus at first persecuted Lynceus, but afterwards acknowledged him and made him his successor.

DANDARI, *dan'-dār-i*, or DANDARIDÆ, *dan-dār'-ī-dæ*, a people near Mount Caucasus.

DANUBIUS, *dā-nūb'-i-us*, the Greek ISTER (a name applied to it by the Romans only for the latter half of its course), the largest river in Europe, rises, according to Herodotus, near Pyrenē, among the Celtæ; and, after flowing through the greatest part of Europe, falls into the Euxine, anciently by five, but now by two mouths. The Danube was the northern boundary of the Roman empire in Europe, and on its banks were forts to check the incursions of the barbarians. It was worshipped as a deity by the Scythians.

DAPHNÆ, *daph'-næ*, a town of Lower Egypt, on a mouth of the Nile, sixteen miles from Pelusium.

DAPHNE, *daph'-nē*. 1. A daughter of the Penæus, or of the Ladon, and Terra, was beloved by Apollo, who, proud of his victory over the Python, had boasted himself superior to Cupid's darts, and was now, in punishment, inflamed by him; Daphne fled, pursued by Apollo, and was changed by the gods into a laurel; Apollo crowned himself with laurel-leaves, and pronounced the tree to be ever sacred to him. According to another tradition, Leucippus, son of King Enomäus of Pisa, was enamoured of Daphne, and, disguised as a female, attended her in her hunting expeditions, and gained her esteem and affections; whereon his rival, Apollo, disclosed Leucippus' sex, and he was killed by Diana's attendants. 2. A daughter of Tiresias, was priestess in the temple of Delphi, and identified by some with Manto; Daphne was consecrated to Apollo by the Epigoni, or by the goddess Tellus, and was called Sibil on account of her wild looks when she delivered oracles. 3. A famous grove or pleasure-garden near Antioch, with a temple of Apollo.

DAPHNEPHORIA, *daph-nē-phōr'-ī-a*, a Grecian festival to Apollo, celebrated every ninth year. An olive bough was adorned with garlands of laurel and other flowers, and on the top was placed a brazen globe (the sun), with smaller ones suspended (the stars), in the middle sixty-five crowns (the sun's annual revolutions) and a smaller globe (the moon), the bottom being adorned with a saffron-coloured garment; the bough was borne in a procession by the *δαφνηφόρος*, a beautiful and noble youth, richly dressed, preceded by one of his nearest relations bearing a festooned rod, and followed by a train of virgins with branches in their hands; the procession went to the temple of Apollo *Ismēnīus*, where supplicatory hymns were sung.

Daphnis

DAPHNIS, *daph'-nis*. 1. A shepherd, son of Mercury and a Sicilian nymph, was educated by the nymphs, taught the pipe and singing by Pan, and inspired with poetry by the Muses; he is said to have been the first to write pastoral poetry, in which Theocritus and Virgil excelled. 2. A shepherd on Mount Ida, was changed into a rock.

DAPHNUS, *daph'-nus*, a river of Locris.

DARDANI, *dar'-dän-i*. 1. The inhabitants of Dardania. 2. A people of Moesia, very hostile to Macedonia.

DARDANIA, *dar'-dän-i-a*. 1. A district of Troas, south-west of Abydos, from which the Trojans were called *Dardani* and *Dardaniæ*. 2. A district near Illyricum. 3. Samothrace.

DARDANIDES, *dar'-dän-i-dës*, Æneas, descendant of Dardanus.

DARDANIDES, *dar'-dän-i-dës*, the Trojan women. (Sing., *Dardänis*.)

DARDANUS, *dar'-dän-us*. 1. A son of Jupiter and Electra, killed his brother Iasius to obtain the throne of Etruria after the death of his reputed father Cörýthus, and fled to Samothrace, and thence to Asia Minor, where he married Batia, daughter of King Teucer of Teucra, and became king on the death of his father-in-law; Dardanus built the capital of Dardania, and was regarded as founder of the kingdom of Troy, and, after reigning sixty-two years, was succeeded by Erichthonius; he taught his subjects the worship of Minerva, and gave them two statues of her, one the famous Palladium (q. v.). According to some, his nephew Cörýbas introduced Cybèle's worship into Teucra. 2. A Trojan killed by Achilles.

DARES, *där'-ës*. 1. A Phrygian, was engaged in and wrote a Greek history of the Trojan war. 2. A companion of Æneas, sprung from Amycus, was celebrated as a pugilist at the funeral games in honour of Hector, where he killed Butes; he was killed by Turnus in Italy.

DARIUS, *dä-rí-us*. 1. A noble satrap of Persia, son of Hystaspes, conspired with six other Persian nobles to destroy the Magian, who pretended to be Cambyses' son Smerdis, and usurped the throne. On the murder of the usurper, the seven conspirators agreed that he should have the throne whose horse neighed first: by a stratagem of his groom, Darius was the one selected, and was at once, at the age of 29, saluted king by the others, and it was resolved that the kings should take wives out of their families only, and that they and their descendants should have the right of free access to the palace at all times. Darius besieged and took Babylon (which had revolted), after twenty months' siege, by the artifice of Zöpyrus, 516 B.C.; he conquered Thrace, and marched against Scythia, but, after several disasters in the wilds, he had to retire; he conquered the Ionians, who were instigated to revolt (501), and were assisted by the Athenians, who took and burnt Sardis, which so incensed Darius against the Athenians that he ordered a servant to remind him every evening to punish the Athenians; he sent his

Datis

son-in-law Mardonius against Greece with an army, which was destroyed by the Thracians, 492; in 490 he sent a larger force under Datis and Artaphernes, which was defeated at Marathon by 10,000 Athenians, and the Persians lost in the expedition 206,000 men; Darius then resolved to proceed in person against Greece, and collected a large army, but died in the midst of his preparations (485 B.C.), after thirty-six years' reign, leaving the throne and the war to Xerxes. 2. **DARIUS II.**, *Ochus*, *ö'-chus*, or **NOTHUS**, *nöth'-us*, as being the illegitimate son of Artaxerxes, ascended the throne soon after Xerxes' murder, 424 B.C., and married his cruel and ambitious sister Parysatis, who bore him Artaxerxes II. Mnemon, Amestris, and Cyrus (*the Younger*); he waged successfully many wars by his generals and son Cyrus; he died 405. 3. **DARIUS III.**, **CODOMANNUS**, *cod-o-man'-nus*, the last king of Persia, son of Arsames and Sisymbis, and descended from Darius II., was placed on the throne, 336 B.C., by the eunuch Bagöas, who had poisoned Artaxerxes III. Ochus; Bagoas, disappointed at not finding Darius subservient, tried to poison him, but was detected and killed. Alexander the Great attacked Darius, who collected an army remarkable more for numbers (600,000), opulence, and luxury than for courage. Darius was defeated near the Granicus, 22 May, 334; again at Issus, 333, where his mother, wife, and children were taken prisoners; and finally overthrown at Arbëla, 1 October, 331, from which he fled to Media, where Bessus, his governor of Bactriana in hopes of getting the throne, ordered him to be killed, and he was found by the Macedonians in his chariot, covered with wounds and almost expiring; Darius sent his thanks to Alexander for his kindness to his captive family, and Alexander honoured the body with a magnificent funeral, continued his kindness to the family, and put Bessus to death. The Persian empire ended in Darius, after having lasted 226 years, from its establishment by Cyrus the Great. 4. A son of Xerxes, married Artaynta, and was killed by Artabanus.

DASCYLITIS, *das-cý-lí-tis*, a province of Persia.

DASCYLUS, *das'-cýl-us*, the father of Gyges.

DASSARETI, *das-sä-ré-ti-i*, a people in Illyria, near the lake Lychnitis.

DATAMES, *dat'-äm-ës*, son of Camissares, governor of Caria, and general of the armies of Artaxerxes II., was forced by his enemies at court to fly to Mithridates I., who killed him, 362 B.C.

DATIS, *dät'-tis*, a general of Darius I., sent with 200,000 foot and 10,000 horse with Artaphernes; was defeated at Marathon, 490 B.C., by Miltiades, and some time after put to death by the Spartans.

DATOS, *dat'-tös*, or **DATON**, *dat'-töu*, a town of Thrace, on a small eminence, near the Strymon. In its district were gold mines, whence *δάτος ἀγαθόν* was a common expression for an abundance of goods.

Daulis

DAULIS, *dau'-lis*, a nymph, gave her name to the city Daulis (formerly *Anacris*), in Phocis, where Philomela and Procne made Tereus eat his son's flesh: whence the nightingale (Philomela) is called *Daulias avis*.

DAUNIA, *dau'-ni-a*. 1. The northern part of Apulia, on the Adriatic coasts, named from Daunus, who settled there and conquered the (people afterwards known as) DAUNI. 2. JUTURNA, *jū-tur'-na*, a sister of Turnus.

DAUNUS, *dau'-nus*. 1. Son of Pilumnus and Danaë (see DAUNIA). 2. A river of Apulia.

DAVUS, *dā'-vus*, a comic character in Terence's "Andria."

DECEBALUS, *dē-cēb'-āl-us*, a king of Dacia, warred with Domitian, was conquered by Trajan, revolted, was defeated, and killed himself, A.D. 103.

DECELEA, *dē-cē-lē-a*, or DECELEUM, *dē-cē-lē-um*, a village of Attica, north-west of Athens, where, in the Peloponnesian war, the Spartans took up a position and harassed Athens (413—404 B.C.).

DECENVIRI, *dē-cen'-vīr-i*. 1. LEGIBUS SCRIBENDIS, *lē-gi-bus scri-ben'-dis*, entered on office 451 E.C. to draw up a set of laws, on the return of the commissioners sent in 454 to collect the laws of Solon in Athens, in accordance with the *Terentilia Lex*. All other magistrates were suspended, and the Decemvirs were to exercise all functions, civil and military, in addition to legislating. At the end of their year of office, ten new Decemvirs (including Appius Claudius, decemvir of the former year, were appointed, and behaved very tyrannically, making common cause with the patricians against the plebeians: at the end of the year they refused to resign; but an unjust decision of Appius regarding Virginia (q. v.) led to a secession of the plebs to the Sacer Mons and the fall of the Decemvirs, 449. The laws drawn up by the Decemvirs were the Twelve Tables, which were the foundation of all Roman law. 2. STILITIBUS (or LITIBUS) JUDICANDIS, *stī-lī-ti-bus, lī-tī-bus, jū-dīc-an'-dis*, a court that took cognizance of civil cases. They were placed by Augustus at the head of the *Centumviri*, but still existed as a separate and independent body down to the end of the fifth century. 3. SACRORUM, or SACRIS FACIUNDIS, *sa-crō'-rum, sac'-ris fā-cī-un'-dis*, were an ecclesiastical corporate body (collégium) that took charge of the *Sibylline* books and consulted them for information of future events when ordered by the senate; and celebrated the games of Apollo and the secular games. At first they were only two (*Duumviri*); made ten in 367 B.C., half being patricians and half plebeians; and they were raised by Sulla to fifteen (*Quindēcemviri*).

DECIUS MUS, P. (*dē'-cī-us mus*). 1. A celebrated Roman consul, after many glorious exploits, devoted himself to the manes for the safety of his country, in battle with the Latins, 340 B.C. 2. The son of (1), devoted himself, when fighting against the Gauls and Samnites, at Sentinum, 295 B.C. 3. The son of (2) and

Deidamia

grandson of (1), similarly devoted himself when fighting against Pyrrhus and the Tarentines, at Ascūlum, 279 B.C. 4. BRUTUS, *brū'-tus*, conducted Cæsar to the senate-house the day that he was murdered. 5. CN. METIUS Q. TRAJANUS, *mē'-ti-us, trā-jā'-nus*, a native of Pannonia, was sent by the emperor Philip to appease a sedition in Mæsia; but assumed the purple, marched against Philip, and, at his death, became sole emperor, A.D. 249. He distinguished himself against the Persians. When he marched against the Goths, his horse stuck fast in a marsh, and he perished, with all his army, by the darts of the barbarians, 251. He was brave and a strict disciplinarian, and by his just life merited the title of *Optimus*, bestowed on him by the servile Senate.

DECRETUM ULTIMUM, *dē-crē'-tum ul'-tīm-um* (see DICTATOR).

DECUMATES AGRI, *dēc-ū-mā'-tes ag'-ri*, lands in Germany, east of the Rhine and north of the Danube, which paid the tenth of their value to the Romans.

DECURIO, *dēc-ūr'-i-o*. 1. A subaltern officer in the Roman army, commanded a *dēcūr'ia*, the third part of a *turma*, and thirtieth of a *legio* of horse. 2. DECURIONES MUNICIPALES, *dēc-ūr-i-ō'-nes mū-nīc-i-pā'-les*, ten magistrates representing the Roman Senate in free and corporate towns. They had to watch over the interest of their fellow-citizens and increase the revenues of the commonwealth; their court was *cūr'ia dēcūr'ionum*, or *minor sēnātus*, and their decrees (*dēc'rēta dēcūr'ionum*) were marked with D.D. at the top. They styled themselves *civīlītūm patres cūr'iales* and *hōnōrātī mūnīcīpōrum sēnātōres*, and were elected, on the calends of March, with the same ceremonies as the Roman Senators. They were required to be possessed of a certain amount of property and not under 25 years of age.

DEGIS, *dē'-gis*, brother of King Decebalus of Dacia.

DEIANIRA, *dē'-i-ā-nī'-ra*, a daughter of King Ceneus of Ætolia, was promised by her father to him who proved the strongest of all her numerous admirers. Hercules won her, and had by her three children, of whom the best known is Hyllus. When Deianira and Hercules were travelling together, they came to the Evēnus, which was in flood. The centaur Nessus offered to convey them over, and took Hercules across first, and then attempted to offer violence to Deianira. Hercules shot a poisoned arrow, and the dying centaur, wishing to be avenged, gave Deianira his tunic, covered with the poisoned blood, and told her it would at any time reclaim her husband if his affections were transferred to another. Deianira accepted the present, and when Hercules (q. v.) proved faithless she sent it him, and it instantly caused his death. Deianira, in excess of grief, destroyed herself.

DEIDAMIA, *dē'-i-dā-mī'-a*, a daughter of King Lycomēdes of Scyros, bore Pyrrhus (or Neoptolēmus) to Achilles when he was dis-

Deioces

guised as a female (*Pyrrha*) at her father's court, that he might avoid going against Troy.

ΔΕΙΟΚΕΣ, *dē-i'-ō-cēs*, a son of Phraortes, by his upright conduct as a judge among the Medes made himself so popular that he was raised to the throne, and delivered them from the yoke of the Assyrians, 709 B.C. He built Ecbatāna, the capital of Media, and surrounded it with seven walls of different colours, the royal palace being placed in the centre of the city. He died 656, and was succeeded by his son Phraortes,

ΔΕΙΟΝΕΥΣ, *dē-i'-ōn-eus*, a king of Phocis, married Diomēdē, daughter of Xuthus, by whom he had Dia, the wife of Ixion. Ixion put him in a hole full of burning materials.

ΔΕΙΟΤΑΡΥΣ, *dē-i'-ōt'-ār-us*, a governor of Galatia, was made its king by the Romans, 63 B.C. He supported Pompey, 49, and was deprived of part of his kingdom by Cæsar, 47. He afterwards supported Brutus, 42.

ΔΕΙΦΟΒΗ, *dē-iph'-ō-bē*, a sibyl of Cumæ, daughter of Glaucus, led Ænēas to Hades.

ΔΕΙΦΟΒΥΣ, *dē-iph'-ōb-us*, a brave son of Priam and Hecūba, married Helen after the death of his brother Paris, and was by her betrayed to Menelāus, who mutilated him.

ΔΕΙΦΩΝ, *dē-iph'-ōn*, or ΔΕΜΩΦΩΝ, *dē-mōph'-ōn*, son of Celeus and Metanira, and brother of Triptolēmus. Celeus had entertained Ceres in her search for Proserpine, and as reward, the goddess began to make Deiphon immortal by placing him on the fire every night. His mother, surprised at his growth, watched the goddess, and, on seeing her so act, shrieked out. Ceres was so disturbed in her mysterious operations that Deiphon was allowed to perish in the flames.

ΔΕΛΙΑ, *dē-li'-a*, a great quinquennial festival and also an annual festival of the Athenians at Delos, in honour of Apollo, instituted by Theseus, who, on going against the Minotaur, vowed that, if successful, he would annually visit solemnly the temple at Delos. The persons sent were called *Theōri* and *Delīastæ*; and the ship was *Theōris* and *Delias*. The *Theōri* were crowned with laurels, and preceded by men bearing axes. Before departure, the priest of Apollo adorned the stern of the ship with garlands, and a lustration of the city was made. At Delos the festival was celebrated with sacrifices, races, &c. On their return, the *Delīastæ* were received by the people in crowds. During the festival no malefactor was put to death; and, on that account, Socrates' life was prolonged thirty days. There was also a minor festival every year.

ΔΕΛΙΑ, *dē-li'-a*, Diāna; and ΔΕΛΙΥΣ, *dē-li-us*, Apollo; as born at Delos.

ΔΕΛΙΑΔΕΣ, *dē-li'-ā-des*, priestesses in Apollo's temple.

ΔΕΛΙΥΜ, *dē-li-um*. 1. Any temple of Apollo. 2. A town of Bœotia, opposite Chalcis, where the Bœotians defeated the Athenians, 424 B.C.

ΔΕΛΟΣ, *dē-lōs*, also called *Lagia*, *Ortygia*, *Asteria*, *Chlamīdta*, *Pelagīa*, *Pyrrpile*, *Cyn-*

Demaratus

thus, and *Cynæthus*, was the central isle of the Cyclādes, north of Naxos, and called *Delos* from its suddenly appearing on the surface of the sea by Neptune's power, to give Latōna (q. v.) a place for the birth of Apollo and Diana, with whose divinities it was especially associated. The isle was reckoned sacred, and the Persians left it untouched in their invasion. It was unlawful for a dog to enter it, or a man to die or a child be born on it; and when the Athenians were ordered to purify it, 426 B.C., they removed all the human bones they could find to the neighbouring islands, and transferred to the adjacent isle, Rhēnēa, all labouring under dangerous diseases. Asterīa (q. v.) was said to have been changed into this isle. It was peopled by Ionians, and was the seat of the treasury (afterwards transferred to Athens) of the Greek confederacy against Persia, 470—461 B.C.

ΔΕΛΦΙ, *dēl'-phi*, or ΠΥΘΩ, *py'-thō* (from the Py hon killed there by Apollo), a town of Phocis, in a valley on the south-west of Mount Parnassus, named from *Delphus*, the son of Apollo, was famous for Apollo's temple and Oracle, whose authority was unquestioningly accepted throughout the ancient world, and which was regarded as of remote antiquity even in the days of Homer. According to some, Terra, Neptune, and Themis gave oracles there before Apollo. The Oracle was discovered by a shepherd, who observed that his goats were affected by a vapour ascending from a fissure in Mount Parnassus; and he himself, going near it, was seized with a fit of enthusiasm, and uttered wild expressions which passed for prophecies. For the manner of delivering the oracles see ΠΥΘΙΑ. The temple was destroyed and rebuilt several times. Rich presents were made by those who consulted it, and it was the storehouse of the wealth of many of the Greek states. It was plundered by the Phocians (see SACRUM BELLUM), Nero, and Constantine the Great. Delphi was supposed to be in the centre of the earth, and therefore styled the *terræ umbilicus* (γῆς ὀμφαλός), "navel of the earth."

ΔΕΛΦΙΚΥΣ, *dēl'-phic-us*, Apollo.

ΔΕΛΦΙΣ, *dēl'-phis*, the ΠΥΘΙΑ (q. v.)

ΔΕΛΤΑ, *dēl'-ta*, a part of Egypt (named from its resemblance to the Greek Δ, δ) between the Canopian and Pelusiac mouths of the Nile; it has been formed by the river's deposits of mud and sand.

ΔΕΜΑΔΕΣ, *dē-mā-dēs*, an Athenian orator, made prisoner at Chazronēa by Philip, who highly esteemed him. He was put to death by Antipater, on suspicion of treason, 322 B.C.

ΔΕΜΑΡΑΤΥΣ, *dēm-ā-rā'-tus*. 1. Succeeded his father Ariston as king of Sparta, 510 B.C.; was banished as illegitimate by the intrigues of his colleague Cleomēnes, 491; and was received by Darius I. of Persia; he secretly informed the Spartans of the Persian invasion. 2. A rich citizen of Corinth, of the Bacchiādæ family, migrated to Tarquinii, in Etruria, 658 B.C., on the usurpation of Cypselus; his son became king of Rome as Tarquinius Priscus,

Demeter

DEMETER, *dē-mē-tēr* (see CERES).

DEMETRIUS, *dē-mē-tri-us*. 1. Surnamed *Póitōrcēs*, (*the besieger*), son of Antigonus and Stratonice, was at 22 sent by his father against Ptolemy I., who had invaded Syria. He was at first defeated, 312 B. C., but soon gained a victory. With 250 ships he sailed to Athens, to which he restored liberty by expelling the garrison of Demetrius Phalereus, 307. His success roused the jealousy of Alexander's other successors, and Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus united to destroy Antigonus and Demetrius. Antigonus fell in a battle at Ipsus, 301, and Demetrius retired to Ephesus, but soon after ravaged the territories of Lysimachus. He was reconciled to Seleucus, who married his daughter Stratonice, 299, and he again relieved Athens from tyranny, 295. By the murder of Alexander's son Cassander, he gained the Macedonian throne, 294, from which, in 287, he was expelled by Pyrrhus; he again attacked Lysimachus, but, as his army suffered from famine and pestilence, he had to retire to Seleucus, with whom, after a time, he quarrelled, and, after some successes, was made prisoner, 286, but treated very leniently. After three years' imprisonment, he died, 283, and his body was given up to his son Antigonus. His posterity held the Macedonian throne till Perseus was conquered by the Romans. Demetrius was a skilful soldier, and invented many military engines. He was distinguished for his filial affection, but was fond of dissipation. 2. DEMETRIUS II. succeeded his father Antigonus Gonatas on the Macedonian throne, 239 B. C., and, in 229, was succeeded by Antigonus Dosis. 3. A son of King Philip V. of Macedonia, was a hostage to the Romans, and put to death by his father on a false accusation by his brother Perseus, 181 B. C. 4. DEMETRIUS I. of Syria, *SOTER*, *sō-ter*, son of Seleucus Phlopatōr and grandson of Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, was a hostage of the Romans. After his father's death, the throne was usurped by his uncle Antiochus Epiphānes, who was succeeded by his son Antiochus Eupatōr. Demetrius fled from Rome, and put himself at the head of the troops as king, 162 B. C., and put Eupatōr and Lysias to death. Alexander Bala, the son of Antiochus Epiphānes, claimed the throne and killed him, 150 B. C. 5. DEMETRIUS II. of Syria, *NICATOR*, *nī-cā-tor*, was son of (4), and succeeded him by aid of Ptolemy VI. Philomētōr, after driving out the usurper Alexander Bala, 146 B. C. He married Cleopatra, daughter of Ptolemy and wife of the expelled monarch, and gave himself up to voluptuousness. Diodorus Tryphon, a pretended son of Bala, seized Syria, 143. Demetrius allied with the Jews, and marched to the East, 140, where he was taken by the Parthian king Phraātes, 138, who gave him in marriage his daughter Rhodogynē. Cleopatra, incensed, married her brother-in-law, Antiochus Sidētes, who was soon after killed in battle with the Parthians, and Demetrius regained his kingdom, 128; but his subjects appealed to King Ptolemy Physcon,

Demophon

of Egypt, and Demetrius fled to Ptolemais, which was held by Cleopatra; she refused to admit him, and he then fled to Tyre, where he was killed by the governor's orders, 125. Alexander Zebina succeeded him. 6. EUCÆRUS, *eū-cæ-rus*, son of Antiochus Gryphus, seized Damascus, 93 B. C.; was taken by the Parthians, and died in captivity. 7. PHALEREUS, *phā-lē-rus*, a disciple of Theophrastus, was made governor of Athens by Cassander, 317 B. C., but had to fly on its surrender to (1), in 307, and took refuge with Ptolemy I. Lagus, 206, on whose death he was made prisoner by Philadelphus (Lagus' son by Berenice) for having advised Ptolemy to raise to the throne his children by Eurydice in preference to those by Berenice, whereon he killed himself by the bite of an asp, 283; his works on history and rhetoric are lost. 8. A Cynic philosopher, *temp.* Caligula, was a disciple of Apollonius Tyāncus, and was banished for insulting the emperor.

DEMOCEDES, *dē-mō-cē-dēs*, a celebrated physician of Crotona, son of Calliphon, was intimate with Polycrātes, with whom he was carried prisoner from Samos to Darius I., 522 B. C., and acquired great reputation. When sent by the king into Greece as a spy, he fled to Crotona, and married a daughter of the wrestler Milo.

DEMOCHARES, *dē-mōch-ār-ēs*, an orator, ambassador from Athens to King Philip of Macedonia, to whom, when asked his demands, he said, "Hang yourself." He was sent away unharmed.

DEMOCRITUS, *dē-mōc-rit-us*, a celebrated philosopher, born at Abdēra 460 B. C., disciple of Leucippus, travelled extensively in quest of knowledge, and returned home in great poverty; he was accused of insanity; and Hippocrates, who was appointed to inquire into his disorder, pronounced his accusers to be insane. Democritus, *The Laughing Philosopher*, laughed at the follies of mankind, who distract themselves with anxiety: it is said that he deprived himself of sight to withdraw from the world and devote himself to study; he died in 361. He studied the natural sciences, mathematics, mechanics, grammar, music, philosophy, &c.; he expanded and developed Leucippus's *Atomic Theory*,—that the universe (material and mental) consisted of minute indivisible and impenetrable atoms. Among his disciples were *Nessus* of Chios, *Metrodōrus*, *Diomēnes* of Smyrna, *Nausiphānes* of Teos, *Diagōras* of Melos, and *Anaxarchus* of Abdēra; Epicurus partially adopted his theory.

DEMOMAX, *dē-mō-nax*. 1. A philosopher of Crete, *temp.* Hadrian. 2. A man of Mantinea, sent to settle the government of Cyrēnē for Battus III., 550 B. C.

DEMOPHILE, *dē-mōph-īl-ē*, the Sibyl of Cumæ, also called *Dēiphōlē* (q. v.).

DEMOPHON, *dē-mōph-ōn*, or DEMOPHOON, *dē-mōph-ō-ōn*. 1. Son of Theseus and Phædra, was king of Athens 1182 B. C.; on his return from Troy he visited Thrace, and was well received by Phyllis (q. v.), but when he retired

Demosthenes

to Athens he forgot her, whereupon she hanged herself in despair, and was made a tree. 2. A friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla. 3. See DRIPHON.

DEMOSTHENES, *dē-mos'-thēn-ēs*. 1. A celebrated Athenian orator and statesman, born 385 B.C., son of a rich blacksmith, Demosthenes, and Clēübülē; he was but seven when his father died, and his fortune was embezzled or mismanaged by his guardians. He became a pupil of Isæus and Plato, and studied the orations of Isocrâtes, and at seventeen he impeached his guardians and recovered the greater part of his fortune. He had several physical disadvantages to contend with: to cure his stammering, he used to speak with pebbles in his mouth, and to get rid of the distortion of his face, he used to watch the motions of his face in a looking-glass; he strengthened his lungs by running up-hill, and, to accustom himself to the noise of an assembly, used to declaim on the sea-shore. He became the most distinguished of the orators of Athens, and the acknowledged political leader; he aroused his countrymen against King Philip of Macedonia, but at the battle of Chæroneâ (338) he betrayed his pusillanimity, and saved his life by flight; after Philip's death he as strongly opposed his son Alexander, and when the Macedonians demanded the surrender of the orators, he reminded them of the fable of the sheep giving up their dogs to the wolves; but though his popularity was not so great, he succeeded in procuring a verdict against Æschines (q.v.), 330, when the latter impeached Ctesiphon for proposing a golden crown to Demosthenes. He was suspected of being bribed by Harpâlus, 325, and was condemned and imprisoned; he escaped and resided at Trœzēnē and Ægīna till the Greek states rose on the death of Alexander, 323, when he was recalled; but on the defeat (322) of the confederates he fled to Calauria, and, being pursued by Antipater's messengers, poisoned himself in Neptune's temple. 2. An Athenian general, son of Alcisthēnes, assisted Cleon against Sphacteria, 425 B.C., and in 413 was sent with a fleet to assist the expedition under Nicias in Sicily; the united forces were destroyed, and both commanders had to surrender, and were put to death.

DEO, *dē'-ō*, Ceres, whence *Dēōis* and *Dēōinē*, Proserpine.

DERBE, *der'-bē*, a town of Lycaonia.

DERCETIS, *der'-cēt-is*, or DERCETO, *der'-cēt-ō*, also *Atargâtis*, a Syrian goddess, identified by some with Astarte: she was represented as a beautiful woman above the waist, and the lower part terminated in a fish's tail: she had been changed into a fish when she flung herself into a lake, ashamed of herself for having born a daughter, Semiramis (whom she ineffectually exposed) to a youth whom she killed.

DERCYLLIDAS, *der-cyl'-lid-as*, a celebrated Spartan general, 399 B.C., performed many military exploits, and freed the Chersonesus

Diana

from the incursions of the Thracians by building a wall across the country.

DEUCALION, *deu-cāl'-i-ōn*. 1. Son of Prometheus, married Pyrrha, daughter of Epimætheus, and reigned in Thessaly. The inhabitants of the earth were destroyed, 1503 B.C., in a deluge by Jupiter for their wickedness, and Deucalion and Pyrrha alone escaped by taking refuge on the summit of Mount Parnassus or of Mount Ætna. According to some, Deucalion, by Prometheus's advice, built a ship, in which he and his wife embarked, and which, after being tossed about for nine days, grounded on the top of Parnassus. On the subsidence of the waters, the pair were directed by the oracle of Themis to repeople the world by throwing behind them the bones of their grandmother, *i.e.*, the stones of the earth; and the stones thrown by Deucalion became men, and those by Pyrrha women. Deucalion had two sons by Pyrrha, Hellen and Amphictyon, and a daughter, Protogenia. The deluge of Deucalion was caused by the inundations of the Peneus, diverted from its course by an earthquake near Mount Olympus, and its waters disappeared through a small aperture, about a cubit in diameter, near Jupiter Olympus's temple, where, according to Pausanias, there were annual commemorative offerings of flour and honey. 2. An Argonaut.

DEUS, *dē'-us* (see DIU).

DIA, *dī'-a*. 1. See NAXOS. 2. An isle off Crete.

DIACRIA, *dī-ac'-rī-a*, the hilly district in north-east Attica.

DIAGORAS, *dī-āg'-ōr-as*, an Athenian philosopher (born at Melos), son of Teleclÿtus; from a most superstitious person he became an atheist, for which he was banished, 411 B.C.

DIALIS FLAMEN, *dī-ā-lis flā-men*, the priest of Jupiter at Rome, first appointed by Numa: he was assisted by his wife (*Flāminica*); he was a senator, wore the *toga prætexta*, *lana*, and *albōgālterus*, and used the *sella cūrūlis*.

DIAMASTIGOSIS, *dī-ā-mas'-tī-gō'-sis*, a Spartan festival to Diāna Orthia, when boys (*Bōmōnīcæ*) were whipped before her altar by a public officer. Some suppose that it was first instituted by Lycurgus to inure the youths to suffering; others, that it was a substitute for the old practice of human sacrifices.

DIANA, *dī-ā'-na*, called ARTEMIS, *ar'-tēm-is*, by the Greeks, the goddess of hunting, was daughter of Jupiter and Latōna (q.v.), and twin-sister of Apollo, and was therefore identified with the moon (*Phœbē*); she devoted herself to hunting, and received from Jupiter, as attendants, sixty of the Oceanides and twenty other nymphs, who, like herself, were vowed to chastity. Diana is represented with a bent bow and quiver, a crescent on her head, attended with dogs, and sometimes drawn in a chariot by two white stags; she was taller than her attendants by a head, her face and figure were masculine, the legs bare, and the feet covered with a buskin; at Ephesus she

Dicaërchus

was represented with a great number of breasts, signifying the fertility of the earth. Diana was called *Lûcîna* or *lithyfa* when invoked by women in travail (see JUNO PRONUBA), and *Trîvia* when worshipped in the cross-ways, where her statues were erected, and, when identified with the Moon and Proserpine or Hecate, *Triformis* (whence on some of her statues are three heads—a horse's, a dog's, a boar's), three characters well expressed in the verses—

Terret, lustrat, agit, Prôserpîna, Lûna,
Diâna,
Ima, suprêma, fêras, sceptro, fulgûre, sâ-
gittâ.

Diana was also called *Agrôtêra* (the huntress), *Orthia* (from Mount Orthium), *Taurica*, *Dêlia*, *Cynthia*, *Arctia*, &c., and was identified with the Egyptian *Isis*. When Typhon warred with the gods, Diana transformed herself into a cat (see BUBASTIS); she was the goddess of chastity, and punished many who offered her offence (but see ENDYMION, PAN, ORION); she had a famous temple at Ephesus (q. v.), one of the seven wonders of the world, and oracles at Ephesus, and in Egypt and Cilicia; her temple at Aricia was served by a priest who had always murdered his predecessor, and, before Lycurgus's age, the Spartans annually offered her human victims, and the inhabitants of Tauris offered on her altars shipwrecked strangers. Her usual offerings were goats, white kids, boars, or oxen; and the poppy and dittany were sacred to her.

DICAËRCHUS, *dî-cæ-âr-chus*, a Messenian writer, disciple of Aristotle, was noted for his knowledge of philosophy, history, and mathematics; he died about 285 B.C.

DICTËUS MONS, *dîc-tê-us*, or DICTE, *dîc-tê*, a mountain in Crete, the isle being often named *Dictæa arva*. Jupiter (nursed in Crete) and King Minos often receive the epithet *Dictæus*.

DICTAMNUM, *dîc-tam'-num*, a town of north Crete, also named *Dictynna*, from a temple of that goddess (*Diâna*, or *Britomartis*).

DICTATOR, *dîc-tâ'-tor*, an occasional absolute magistrate at Rome, first instituted 501 B.C. (Titus Lartius being the first) to meet the coalition of the Latin states for the restoration of the Tarquins. The Dictator was nominated by the Consul, on the order of the Senate, to avert some great danger arising from external enemies (*rei gerundæ causâ*) or intestine discord (*seditionis sedandæ causâ*), but later for minor duties when the proper functionaries were absent; as holding the elections, presiding at unusual trials, solemn games, &c. He received the *Impêrium* (supreme military power) from the Comitîa Curiâta, and during his tenure of office all other magistrates were dependent on him; he was a temporary despot, from whom was no appeal, and even the *auxilium* of the Tribunes was powerless; but in performing an ordinary constitutional act, he had to proceed constitutionally, or might be resisted. He was appointed for six months

Dido

only, but usually resigned immediately on effecting the object for which he had been appointed. The Dictator, as he represented both consuls, had twenty-four lictors; and he nominated a lieutenant, *Mâgister Equitum*, who attended him, or acted as his representative when absent. Once, in 216 B.C., there were two dictators at the same time—M. Fabius Butëo, to fill up the Senate; and M. Junius Pera (*rei gerundæ causâ*). The Dictatorship became extinct after the second Punic war, and its revival as a perpetual office in Sulla and Cæsar was rather the creation of a new office; but the Senate, by a *dêcrêtum ultimum*, used, in seasons of great peril, to arm the Consuls with extraordinary powers, by passing a resolution, *Vidêant* (or *dent ôpê-rant*) *consules ne quid dêtîrîmenti respubli-câ cîpiat*.

DICTIDIENSES, *dîc-tîd-i-en'-ses*, a people on Athos.

DICTYS, *dîc-tys*. I. A Cretan, went with Idomêneus against Troy, of which he is said to have written a history. The work was buried in his tomb, and thrown out—so runs the tale—by an earthquake, *temp.* Nero, and carried to Rome. A spurious work under this title is extant. A son of Magnes and Nais, married Clomêne, and was made king of the isle Seriphos by Perseus, who deposed Polydectes.

DIDIA LEX, *dîd'-i-a*, by Didius, 148 B.C., restrained the expenses at public festivals and private entertainments.

DIDIUS SALVIUS JULIANUS, *dîd'-i-us sal'-vi-us jû'-li-â'-nus*, a rich Roman, bought, after the murder of Pertinax, the empire from the Prætorians, A.D. 193; but, refusing to pay the price, was killed by them soon after.

DIDO, *dî-dô* (-ûs), or ELISSA, *ê-lis'-sa*, daughter of King Bêlus of Tyre, married her uncle Sichæus (also called *Acerbas*), the priest of Hercules. Sichæus was murdered by Belus's successor, Pygmalion, to obtain his wealth; and Dido, disconsolate, sailed with some Tyrians, 953 B.C.; she visited Cyprus, where she procured wives for her Tyrian followers, and was driven in a storm to Africa, where she bought as much land as could be enclosed by a bull's hide; she cut the hide into thongs, and on the ground thus acquired built *Byrsa* (*hide*), which was afterwards the citadel of *Carthage*. Her city rapidly increased, and, from her wealth and beauty, she had many admirers, and among them King Iarbas of Mauretania, who threatened her with war in the event of rejecting him. Dido obtained three months to decide, and, before the time was expired, erected a funeral pile, as if for a sacrifice to the manes of Sichæus, to whom she had vowed eternal fidelity; and on the pile stabbed herself before the people. Virgil and others have, by an anachronism, represented Dido's death as due to her being deserted by Æneas (whereas he lived 230 years before her), and have thus traced the rivalry of Rome and Carthage to their very foundation.

Didymæus

DIDYMÆUS, *did-ÿ-mæ-us*, Apollo, from Didyme (4).

DIDYME, *did'-ÿm-ē*. 1. One of the Cyclades. 2. A city of Sicily. 3. One of the Lipari isles. 4. A place near Milētus, seat of the oracle of the Branchidæ.

DIESPITER, *di-es'-pit-er*, Jupiter, as the father of light.

DIGENTIA, *dî-gen'-tî-a*, a small river which watered Horace's farm, in the country of the Sabines.

DIÏ, *dî'-î*, the gods of the ancients, are very numerous. Almost all the powers of nature, and every prominent natural object, terrestrial or celestial, received divine honours, and were regarded, from poetical fancy or from ignorant terror, as animated beings. In the GREEK mythology, as represented by Homer, the gods (*θεοί*) proper were the great family of Olympus—*Zeus* (Jupiter), *Hera* (Juno), *Pallas Athēna* (Minerva), *Phabus Apollo*, *Pōsîdon* (Neptune), *Aidōneus* (Pluto), *Artēmis* (Diana), *Persephōnē* (Proserpina), *Lātōna*, *Arēs* (Mars), *Hermēs* (Mercury), *Hēphæstos* (Vulcan), *Aphrōditē* (Venus), *Dēmētēr* (Ceres), *Thēmîs*, *Hēlios* (Sol), *Diōnyſus* (Bacchus), *Pœan*, *Iris*, *Diōnē*, *Hēbē* (Jūventas), *Eris* or *Enōſ* (Bellona).

The minor Greek deities were—(1) The greater impersonations of natural powers, and of ideas: *Ocēānus* and *Tēthys*, *Crōnos* (Saturnus) and *Rhea*, *Ourānos* (Cœlum) and *Gæa* (Terra), *Nēreus* and *Amphitrite*, *Phōbos* (Terror), &c. :

(2) The minor impersonations of natural powers: the *Winds*, *Rivers*, *Nymphs* (Dryades, Oreades, Naiades, Nereides, Oceanides, &c.) ; (3) Superhuman beings, exterior to the proper system of Homeric mythology: *Prōteus*, *Leucōthēa*, the *Sirēnes*, *Calyppo*, *Circē*, *Atlas*, *Idōthēa*, *Persē*, *Æetes*, &c. : (4) The ministers of justice: the *Kipee* (Parcæ, or Fātā), *Ἀρπυῖαι* (Harpyiæ), *Ἐρινυες* (Furiæ) ; (5) Beings midway between gods and men: those translated during life, as *Gānymēdēs*, or *Cleitus* ; those deified after death, as *Hercūlēs*, *Orion*, &c. ; and the kindred of the gods, or *races* intermediate between deity and humanity, the *Cyclōpes*, *Læstrygōnes*, *Phæaces*.

The ROMANS reckoned two classes of the gods—*Diî majōrum gentium* (or *Consentes*, q. v.), the twelve superior gods ; and *Diî minōrum gentium*, the latter class including all the other gods worshipped throughout the earth. There were six *Diî selecti* associated with the *Consentes*, viz., *Janus*, *Saturvus*, the *Gēnulus*, *Lūna* (the Moon), *Pluto* (or *Orcus*), *Bacchus*. The demigods, the *Diî Indigētes*, as *Hercūlēs*, *Æneas* (or *Jupiter Indiges*), *Rōmulus*, &c., were those who deserved immortality from their exploits, or services to mankind, and the offspring of the immortal gods ; and the *Tōpici*, those whose worship was established at particular places, such as *Isis* in Egypt, *Astarte*, *Ūranus* at Carthage, &c. The *Diî Nōvensiles* was the term applied by the Romans to the gods who, the Etruscans believed, could wield the thunderbolts ; viz., *Tinia* or *Jupiter*, *Menrva* or *Minerva*, *Snumānus* or *Orcus* (who hurled

Diocles

the bolts by night), *Mars*, *Sethlans* or *Vulcānus*, *Vēdius* or *Vējōvis*. There were *Rural Deities*—*Faunus* (and *Fannū*), the *Sātÿri*, *Lūpercus*, *Pan*, *Picus*, *Silvānus*, *Pales*, *Pēmōna*, *Vertumnus*, *Anna Pērenna*, and *Terminus* ; and, in process of time, the Moral Qualities, Mental Affections, and other Abstractions were personified, and temples raised to them (especially by the Romans), as *Virtus*, *Hōnos*, *Fides*, *Spes*, *Pūdor*, *Pavor*, *Concordia*, *Pax*, *Victōria*, *Libertas*, *Sālus*, *Jūventas*, *Mens*, *Fāna*, *Fortūna* or *Pors Fortūna* (the Etruscan *Nortia*). Other gods, not classified above, were *Aurōra* (or *Māter Mātūta*, the Greek *Ἥως* and Etruscan *Thesan*), *Consus*, *Libitina* (or *Venus*), *Lāverna*, *Fērōniā*, *Vācāna*, *Carmenta*, *Cāmēne*, *Fāta* (or *Parcæ*), *Fūrta* or *Dira* (or *Ἐρινυες*), *Mānes* or *Lēnīres*, *Māniā* (wife of *Orcus*, and called mother of the *Manes*), *Lāra* or *Lārunda* or *Lārentia* (mother of the *Lāres*), *Lara* or *Larentia* (*Acca Larentia*, wife of *Faustulus*.) The departed spirits of ancestors who guarded their offspring, were worshipped as tutelary gods, and called *Lāres Familiāres*, and those of the Roman city (regarded as one family) were *Lares Præstites*, and of these latter there were minor groups, *Lāres Rūrāles*, *Lares Compitales*, *Lares Viāles*, *Lares Perinārii*. The special protectors of every family, worshipped along with the *Lares* in the *Pēnetrālta* or in most part of the house, at the *Fōcus* or hearth, were called *Pēnātes* ; and the public Penates of the Roman people were two youthful warriors, identified later with the Greek *Castor* and *Pollux* (Πολυδεύκης), the *Διοσκουρι* of the Greeks, who were believed to be in some way connected with the *Diî Cābiri* of Samothrace. The Romans readily identified their national gods with those of Greece, but admitted only a few avowedly foreign deities, as *Æsculāpius*, *Cybēlē*, *Prīāpus*. Towards the close of the republic, the worship of *Isis*, *Osiris*, *Anūbis*, *Sērāpis*, &c., became fashionable, and many of the emperors were deified. See APOTHEOSIS.

DINARCHUS, *dî-nar'-chus*, a Greek orator, 320 B.C., native of Corinth, and pupil of Theophrastus, gained much money at Athens by composing for others.

DINDYMUS (-i), *din'-dÿm-us*, or **DINDYMA** (-orum), *din'-dÿ-ma*, a mountain and town of Phrygia, near Cyzicus, sacred to Cybèle (*Dindÿmēnē*).

DINOCRATES, *dî-nōc'-rāt-ēs*, an architect of Macedonia, temp. Alexander the Great.

DINOSTRATUS, *dî-nos'-trāt-us*, a geometer, temp. Plato.

DIOCESAREA, *dî-ō-cæ'-sār-ē'-a*, anciently *Sepphōris*, a small town in Galilee, made its capital by Herod Antipas.

DI CLES, *dî'-ō-clēs*. 1. An Athenian, lived in exile at Megāra, and lost his life in battle when defending a favourite youth. The Megarians celebrated a festival to him, *Dioclēia*, every spring. 2. Of Syracuse, led the popular

Diocletianus

party against Hermocrātes, and drew up a code of laws, 412 B.C.

DIOCLETIANUS, C. VALERIUS JOVIUS, *dī-ō-clē-tī-ō-nus*, *vā-lēr'ī-us jōv'ī-us*, emperor of Rome, A.D. 284—305, born of an obscure family in Dalmatia, 245, rose to be general, and eventually successor of Numerian. He made his supporter Maximianus his colleague, and shared with him the title of *Augustus*, 286; and created two subordinate emperors, Constantius and Galerius, each of whom he called *Cæsar*, 292. After governing the East twenty-one years, Diocletian abdicated, 1 May, 305, at Nicomedia, and made his colleague do the same. He retired to his birthplace, Salōna, where he spent eight years in rural pursuits. He died 313. Diocletian patronized learning and genius, was bold and resolute, and diligent in the government. At the instigation of Galerius, he caused a great prosecution of the Christians in 303.

DIODORUS, *dī-ō-dō-rus*. 1. CRONUS, *crōn'us*, a native of Iāsus, in Caria, was dialectic philosopher at Alexandria *temp.* Ptolemy Soter. 2. SICULUS, *sīc'ūl-us*, a celebrated historian, native of Agrigium, flourished 44 B.C. He travelled extensively, and spent many years at Rome, where he compiled his *Bibliotheca Historica*, a universal history, in forty books, of which I.—V. (on the East, Egypt, Æthiopia, Greece), and XI.—XX. (480—302 B.C.), and some fragments, are extant. 3. A Peripatetic philosopher, native of Tyre, was disciple and successor of Critolāus, 110 B.C. 4. Of Sinōpē, a comic poet at Athens, 353 B.C.

DIODOTUS, *dī-ō-t'ō-t-us*, a Stoic philosopher, preceptor of Cicero, in whose house he lived and died.

DIOGENES, *dī-ō-gēn-ēs*. 1. Of Sinōpē, a celebrated Cynic philosopher, born 412 B.C. He lived wildly in his youth, and was banished for coining false money. He retired to Athens, was reformed by Antisthēnes (who had at first tried to drive him away by blows), and soon became known as an extreme Cynic. He despised wealth, was indifferent to the weather, and took up his residence in a tub near the Mētrūm (temple of Cybēlē). When going to Ægina, he was seized by pirates and sold as a slave in Crete, where he was bought by Xenīades of Corinth, who made him preceptor to his children. When Alexander the Great asked him if he could oblige him in any way, Diogenes replied, "Yes; stand out of my sunshine;" and the independence of the answer so pleased the monarch that he exclaimed, "Were I not Alexander, I would wish to be Diogenes." Diogenes died at Corinth 323 B.C. Many of his maxims were remarkable for their pithiness and moral tendency; and, notwithstanding his eccentricities, he was much respected. 2. Of Apollonia, in Crete, was a celebrated Ionic philosopher, and pupil of Anaximēnes, 5th century B.C. He wrote *Περὶ Φύσεως*. 3. A Stoic of Babylon, was pupil of Chrysippus and successor of Zeno of Tarsus at Athens. He was ambassador along with

Dionysia

Carneādes and Critolāus from Athens to Rome, 155 B.C. He died, aged 87. 4. LAERTIUS, *lā-er'tī-us*, an Epicurean of Laërtē, in Cilicia, wrote an extant work, *Lives of the Philosophers*, in ten books, compiled without any plan, method, or precision. He died A.D. 222. 5. A philosopher, accompanied Alexander to Asia.

DIOMEDA, *dī-ō-mē-da*, a daughter of Phorbas, brought by Achilles from Lemnos, after his loss of Briseis.

DIOMEDEÆ, *dī-ō-mē-dē-æ* (see DIOMEDES).

DIOMEDES, *dī-ō-mē-dēs*. 1. Son of Tydeus and Deipylē, and known as TYRIDES, *tī-dī-dēs*, succeeded Adrastus as king of Argos; fought as one of the Epigōni against Thebes; went with eighty ships to Troy, and exhibited signal bravery, having, under the protection of Minerva, engaged with Hector and Ænēas, and wounded Venus and Mars. With Ulysses he stole the Palladium from Troy, and assisted in murdering King Rhesus of Thrace, and carrying away his horses. On his return to Argos, he found that his wife Ægialēa had been unfaithful with Hippolytus (or Comētēs, or Cyllabārus), which was a punishment for his wounding Venus. Diomedes, in disgust, went to Ætolia, but again set out to return to Argos, when he was driven in a storm to Daunia, in Italy. He married Evippe, daughter of King Daunus, and built Argyrippa. He died, according to some, by the hands of Daunus, and was buried in one of the *Diōmēdēa Insula*, off Gargānus; and his comrades, inconsolable at his loss, were made birds (*Aves Diōmēdēæ*), which joyfully approached Greek ships, but avoided all others. 2. A king of the Bistōnes, in Thrace, son of Mars and Cyrēnē, fed his horses on human flesh, for which he was killed by Hercules, and his body given to his horses.

DION, *dī-ōn*. 1. A Syracusean, son of Hipparīnus, was much esteemed by his relative, the tyrant Dionysius I. When Plato resided at the court of the latter, Dion became his pupil. He was banished by the dissolute Dionysius II., and went to Athens. He collected a large force to liberate his countrymen, and entered the port of Syracuse, which surrendered in three days, whereon Dionysius II. fled to Corinth. Dion kept the power in his own hands, and was assassinated 353 B.C. 2. CASSIUS, *cas'sī-us*, a historian, son of a Roman senator, born at Nicæa, in Bithynia, A.D. 155, was raised to high offices by Pertinax, Commodus, Caracalla, and Alexander Sevērus. He wrote a *History of Rome* in eighty books, from the time of Ænēas to Alexander Sevērus, of which XXXVI.—LIV. are extant, and fragments of the others. He spent ten years in collecting materials for it, and took Thucydides as his model. 3. See CHRYSOSTOMUS.

DIONE, *dī-ō-nē*, a nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, became mother of Venus (hence called *Diōnata*, or *Diōnē*) by Jupiter; whence Cæsar, Venus's descendant (through Ænēas), is called *Diōnæus*.

DIONYSIA, *dī-ō-nī-sī-a*, Greek festivals to

Dionysius

Bacchus (*Διόνυσος*), especially celebrated at Athens, the season being devoted to boisterous merriment. Women dressed as Bacchæ, Lenæ, Thyâdes, Naiâdes, &c., marched with the men (dressed as Silênus, Pan, the Satyrs, &c.) in the processions (*θιασσοί*), were adorned with ivy garlands, and bore the thyrsus; and musicians attended with flutes, cymbals, and drums: hymns (*δθυραμβοί*) were sung by choruses to the god, reciting his exploits and extolling his services to mankind. The *Rural*, or *Lesser Dionysia*, were celebrated throughout Attica every Poseidëon by the demarchs, the magistrates of each deme, when slaves enjoyed temporary freedom, rustic merriment was indulged in, and scurrilous jests were heaped on the bystanders by peasants as they rode about in waggons (whence the origin of *COMŒDIA*); the *Lenæa* (q. v.), every Gamelion; the *Anthesteria* (q. v.), every Anthesterion; and the *City*, or *Great Dionysia*, in the middle of Elaphebolion, when there were the great public procession, a chorus of boys, a chorus of men, and the representation of comedies and tragedies. In the great public procession were carried various sacred vessels, one of which contained water; then came a select number of noble virgins (*κανηφόροι*), bearing little baskets of gold filled with various fruits, and occasionally containing small serpents; next came men (*φαλλοφόροι*) carrying poles, at the top of which were fixed the *φαλλοί*, the symbol of fertility, the men being crowned with ivy and violets, and their faces covered with other herbs; and they sang songs on the occasion of the festival (*φαλλικά ᾠσμοῦτα*); next came the *θύοφαλλοί*, who danced lewd dances, imitated drunken men, and were dressed as women, with white striped garments reaching to the ground, their heads decked with garlands, and their hands wreathed with flowers. At all the festivals there were *λικνοφόροι*, persons bearing the *λικνον*, or *mystica vannus* *Iacchi* (Virg. *Georg.* iii. 134), the winnowing-fan, or broad basket, in which the corn was placed after threshing, and then thrown against the wind to winnow the grain from the chaff: it was borne with the sacrificial utensils and first-fruits, and from it Bacchus was often called *λικνότης*. It must be remembered that though the *φαλλός* and its attendant ceremonies appear so revolting to us, they were not viewed by the Greeks in any other light than as sacred symbols, and they suggested nothing impure. The *Dionysia* were introduced at Rome under the name *Bacchaniâlia*, but forbidden after 186 B.C., except in some few cases; but the Romans celebrated annually, on 16th March, a more innocent festival, the *Liberâlia* (q. v.).

DIONYSIUS I., *δι-δ-νῆ-σι-ῦ-ος*, or THE ELDER, born 430 B.C., rapidly rose from being a clerk, by his exploits in the Syracusan wars with Carthage, to be supreme general of Syracuse, 405; he fortified Ortygia as his residence, increased the army and won it over by largesses, seized supreme power, and succeeded in sub-

Dioscuri

jugating the rest of Sicily, repelling the Carthaginians, and annexing a considerable portion of southern Italy. He was odious for his cruelty, putting many of his subjects to death, and imprisoning many in the subterranean prison, *Lautimîa*, which he caused to be cut out of the solid rock near Epipolæ, and he plundered the temples. He died 367. 2. DIONYSIUS II., or THE YOUNGER, son and successor (367 B.C.) of (1), became the creature of his dissolute flatterers: for a time he was reclaimed by his popular brother-in-law, Dion, and Plato (whom, by Dion's advice, he had invited to his court), but he soon banished Dion, and refused to recall him, though Plato interested himself very much in his favour. Dion returned from Greece, 357, at the head of a force, and Dionysius, unable to hold out, sailed to Italy, 356, and took up his residence at Locri (the birthplace of his mother, Doris), where he seized the supreme power, but was ejected for his cruelties, 346, and again recovered Syracuse, from which, however, he had to sail, 343, after being besieged by Timoleon and obliged to surrender the citadel: he became a schoolmaster at Corinth. 3. *Of Hâlicarnassus*, critic and historian, came to Rome, where he studied Greek and Latin writers on Roman history, and became intimate with the leading *Liberâti*: he wrote the history of Rome, *Ῥωμαϊκὴ Ἀρχαιολογία*, to 264 B.C., in twenty-two books (of which only i.—xi. are extant), and excellent commentaries and rhetorical works, some of which exist; he died 7 B.C. 4. *Of Hêraclêa*, a philosopher, pupil of Zeno, starved himself 279 B.C. 5. PERIEGETES, *πῆρ-ῖ-ἔ-γῆ-τῆ-ς*, wrote an extant geographical treatise in Greek hexameters, A.D. 300. 6. AREPAGITA, *ἀρ-ῆ-δ-πᾶ-γῆ-τῆ-ς*, an early Christian writer at Athens. 7. THRAX, or the *Rhodian* (from living at Rhodes), a grammarian and critic, 80 B.C.: he was a native of Thrace. 8. See LONGINUS.

DIONYSUS, *δι-δ-νῆ-σι-ῦ-ος* (see BACCHUS).

DIOPHANES, *δι-δ-φῆ-ἀν-ῆ-ς*, a rhetorician of Mytilênê, preceptor of Tiberius Gracchus.

DIOPHANTUS, *δι-δ-φᾶν-τῆ-ς*. 1. An Attic orator, supported Demosthènes against the Macedonians. 2. A geometrician of Alexandria, A.D. 450.

DIOPHITHES, *δι-δ-φῖ-θῆ-ς*. 1. An Athenian oracle-monger. 2. An Athenian general, was sent as leader of Athenian settlers in the Thracian Chersonêsus, 344 B.C., and defended by Demosthènes, 341, when accused by the Macedonian party.

DIOSCORIDES, *δι-ος-κόρ-ῖ-δῆ-ς*, a physician, probably *temp.* Nero, was a native of Cilicia, and originally a soldier: he wrote an extant work on medicinal herbs.

DIOSCORIDIS INSULA, *δι-ος-κόρ-ῖ-δῆ-ς ἰν-σῦ-λ-α*, now *Socotra*, an isle at the south entrance of the Arabian Gulf (or *Ajan*, off *Azânâ* 2).

DIOSCURI, *δι-ος-κῦ-ρι* ("sons of Zeus"), Castor and Pollux; their festivals, *Dioscūria* (and at Athens *Anāccia*), were celebrated

Diotrephes

throughout Greece with much jovial festivity. (See CASTOR.)

DIOTREPHEs, *dī-ōt'-rēph-ēs*, an Athenian officer, sent to abolish the democracy at Thasos, 411 B.C.

DIPHILUS, *dī-phīl'-us*. 1. An architect so slow in his works that *Diphilo tardior* became a proverb. 2. An Athenian comic poet, 310 B.C.

DIRÆ, *dī'-ræ* (see EUMENIDĒS).

DIRCÆ, *dīr'-cæ*, wife of King Lycus of Thebes, after his divorce of Antiōpe (q. v.). Zethus and Amphion threw her body into the fountain Dirce, near Thebes.

DIRCÆUS, *dīr-cæ'-us*, i. e. Bœotian, from Dirce (q. v.).

DIRCENNA, *dīr-cen'-na*, a fountain near Billbilis, in Spain.

DIRPHYS, *dīr'-phys*, a mountain in Eubœa, with a temple of Juno (thence named *Dirphūa*).

DIS (-itis), *dīs*, "wealthy," i. e. Plūto (q. v.).

DISCORDIA, *dīs-cord'-dī-a*, the goddess of strife, called ERIS by the Greeks, daughter of Nox, and sister of Nemēsis, the Parcæ, and Mors, was expelled from heaven by Jupiter for sowing dissensions. Angry at not being invited to the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis, she threw the "Golden Apple of Discord," which was inscribed "to the fairest," among the assembled deities who were guests; and Juno, Venus, and Minerva immediately claimed it. Its award by Paris (q. v.) to Venus caused the hatred of Juno and Minerva to Troy.

DIUM, *dī'-um*. 1. A town in Macedonia, on the Thermaic gulf. 2. A town in Macedonia, on the Strymonic gulf. 3. A town in Eubœa, near Cenæum.

DIVITIACUS, *dī-vit'-i-æ-cus*, a chief of the Ædii, was intimate with Julius Cæsar.

DIVODURUM, *dī-vō-dī'-rum* (now Metz, in Lorraine), the capital of the Mediomatrici.

DOBERES, *dō-bē'-res*, a people north of Mount Pangæum, in Pœonia.

DOBERUS, *dō-bē'-res*, a town of Pœonia.

DOCIMIA, *dō-cim'-i-a*, or DOCIMEUM, *dō-cim-ē'-um*, a town of Phrygia, noted for marble quarries.

DODONA, *dō-dō'-na*, a famous town of Thesprotia, in Epirus, founded by Deucalion. A grove of oak and beech trees on a neighbouring hill, Tmarus, was the seat of an ancient oracle of Jupiter (*Dōdonaus*), founded by a black dove, another having gone to found Ammon (q. v.). According to Herodotus, this tradition arose from the Phœnicians having carried off two Egyptian (dark-skinned) priestesses, one of whom was settled at Dodona. The oracle was interpreted from the rustling of the leaves, caused by the wind (and sometimes from the sounds of brazen vessels suspended from the branches, as they swung in the wind), originally by men, but afterwards by three women (*πελειάδες*, from *πέλειαι*, *higeon*), and the temple was under the charge of priests, *Sellior Helli*, or *τοῖσιν οὖν*. The Ætoliens destroyed the temple and sacred oaks, 219 B.C., but the oracle was in existence till the third century after Chr. St. The Argo had in her prow a beam from one of

Domitius

the oaks of Dodona, from which the Argonauts drew oracles.

DOLABELLA, *dōl-ā-bel'-la*. 1. A distinguished patrician family of the gens *Cornelia*. 2. P. CORN., after his divorce of Fabia, married Cicero's daughter Tullia, 51 B.C.; supported Julius Cæsar at Pharsalia, 48; Thapsus, 46; and Munda, 45; and was made consul by his patron, 44, though Antony opposed it. After Cæsar's death he joined the assassins for a time, and was placed over Syria. Having murdered, at Smyrna, Trebonius, the Senate's proconsul of Asia, he was declared a public enemy, and was besieged in Laodicœa by Cassius, who was set over Syria by the Senate. The city was taken, and Dolabella, by his own orders, was killed by one of his soldiers, 43. 3. CN. CORN., consul 81 B.C., was accused of extortion in his province by Julius Cæsar, 77. 4. CN. CORN., prætor urb. 81 B.C., was condemned for extortion in Cilicia, his legate Verres becoming evidence against him. 5. P., when consul, conquered the Senones Gauls, Etruscans, and Boii, at Lake Vadimo, 283 B.C. 6. L. CORN., conquered Lusitania, 99 B.C.

DOLICHE, *dōl'-i-chē*. 1. Afterwards the isle *Îcærus*. 2. A town of Thessaly, on the west of Olympus. 3. A town of Commagēna.

DOLONCI, *dō-lon'-ci*, a Thracian tribe, connected with the DOLIONES, *dō-ll'-ōn-es*, of Cyzicus and the *Dolopes* of Thessaly.

DOLOPES, *dōl'-ōp-es*, a people of Thessaly, on the Enipeus, were sent by their king Peleus under Phoenix against Troy. They became masters of Scyros, and afterwards migrated to DOLOPIA, *dōl-ōp'-i-a*, at the base of Pindus.

DOMITIA LEX, *dōm-it'-i-a lex*, 104 B.C., by Domitius Ahenobarbus, transferred the right of electing priests from the sacred colleges to the people.

DOMITIA LONGINA, *dōm-it'-i-a lon-gī'-na*, the profligate wife of the emperor Domitiānus.

DOMITIANUS, T. FLAVIUS, *dōm-it'-i-d'-nus, flā'-vi-us*, emperor of Rome, A.D. 81—96, son of Vespasian and Flavia Domatilla, born at Rome 51, succeeded his elder brother Titus, during whose and Vespasian's reigns he had been excluded from all public affairs. The early part of his reign was good, but, from unsuccess in his wars with the Chatti (over whom he celebrated, to please himself, a triumph, 82), and King Decebālus, of the Daci, who compelled him to purchase peace, he became cruel, and latterly yielded to unnatural indulgences. Out of jealousy, he recalled Agricola from Britain. He lived in constant fear of his life, and was at last assassinated, at the instigation of his profligate wife, Domitia Longina, and three of his officers, by his freedman Stephānus, 18th September, 96.

DOMITIUS, *dōm-it'-i-us*. 1. AHENOBARBUS (q. v.), *ā-hē'-nō-bar-bus*. A family of the *Domitia* gens produced many illustrious men, of whom the chief were—(1.) CN., consul, 122 B.C., conquered the Allobroges. (2.) CN., tribune of plebs, 104 B.C., was made Pontifex Maximus for passing the *Domitia Lex*, and was Consul

Donatus

66, and Censor 92. (3.) L., married Cato's sister Porcia, supported the aristocratical party, was ædile 61, prætor 58, consul 54; was obliged by his troops to surrender Corfinium to Cæsar, 49; joined Pompey, and fell at Pharsalia, 48. (4.) CN., son of (3), fought at Pharsalia, 48 B.C., was pardoned by Cæsar 46, and accompanied Antony to Parthia 36; was consul 32, and joined Augustus against Antony. (5.) CN., consul A.D. 32, was father of the emperor Nero by Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus. 2. DOMITIANUS, L., *döm-üt'-i-ä-nus*, a general of Diocletian in Egypt, assumed the purple at Alexandria, A.D. 288, and after two years was put to death. 3. MARSUS, *mar'-us*, an epigrammatic poet, *temp.* Augustus. 4. AFER, *äf'-er*, an orator, preceptor of Quintilian, was an informer under Tiberius and his successors, and consul under Nero, A.D. 59. (See CALVINUS, CORBULO, ULPIANUS.)

DONATUS, *dö-nä'-tus*. 1. ÆLIUS, *ä'-li-us*, a grammarian at Rome, A.D. 353. 2. A bishop of Numidia, promoter of the *Donatists*, 311. 3. A bishop of Africa, banished from Carthage, 356.

DORES, *dö'-res*, the people of Doris (q. v.).

DORIEUS, *dö'-ri-eus*, a son of King Anaxandrides of Sparta, colonized Eryx, in Sicily, 508 B.C.

DORION, *dö'-ri-ön*, a town of Thessaly, where Thamyras, the Thracian musician, challenged the Muses.

DORIS, *dö'-ris*. 1. A country of Greece, bounded east by Phocis, north by Thessaly, west by Ætolia, south by Locris, and named from the settler Dorus; it was also known as *Teträpölis*, from its four cities, Pindus (or Dryöpis), Erinæum, Cytinium, Borium (and also *Hexäpölis*, Lileum and Carphæa being included). Its inhabitants had migrated from Phthiötis to Histiaötis, and, expelled by the Cadmeans, thence to near the town Pindus, and afterwards into Dryopis and Peloponnesus. Hercules having reinstated King Ægimius on the throne of Phthiötis or Doris, the king nominated the hero's son Hyllus his successor, and the Heraclidæ set out from Doris to recover Peloponnesus. The Dorians founded many colonies, the most famous of which was—2. *Doris in Asia Minor* (the Dorian settlements on the coast of Caria and neighbouring isles), of which Halicarnassus was once the capital; it was also called *Hexäpölis*, and, after the exclusion of Halicarnassus, *Pentapölis*. 3. The mother of the fifty Nereides. 4. A Nereid. 5. A daughter of Xënëtus of Locri, married, along with Aristomäche, by Dionysius I. of Syracuse.

DORISCUS, *dör-is'-cus*, a town and plain in Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus.

DORSO, C. FABIUS, *dör'-so, säv'-i-us*, issued from the Capitol in sacerdotal robes and offered sacrifice on Mount Quirinälis when Rome was in possession of the Gauls, by whom he was unmolested (390 B.C.).

DORUS, *dö'-rus*, a son of Hellen and Orsëis, or of Deucalión, migrated from his father's

Drusus

kingdom, Phthiötis, to near Mount Ossa, giving his name to *Doris* (q. v.).

DRACON, *dräc'-ön*, a celebrated lawgiver of Athens. When archon, 621 B.C., he drew up a code of laws so severe that they were said to be written in letters of blood.

DRANCES, *drän'-cës*, a friend of Latinus, remarkable for his weakness and eloquence, obstinately opposed Turnus's violent measures. Some have supposed that Virgil portrayed Cicero under the character of Drances.

DRANGIANA, *drän-gi-ä'-na*, a district of Ariana.

DRAVUS, *drä'-vus*, a river of Noricum.

DREPANA, *drëp'-än-ä* (-örum), and DREPANUM, *drëp'-än-um* (-i). 1. A town of Sicily, near Mount Eryx. Anchises was buried there; and off its coast Claudius Pulcher defeated the Carthaginians under Adherbal, 249 B.C. 2. A town of Bithynia.

DRUENTIA, *drü-ent'-ti-a*, a river of Gallia Narbonensis, tributary of the Rhone.

DRUIDÆ, *drü'-id-æ*, or DRUIDES, *drü'-id-es*, the ministers of religion among the ancient Celtic nations (named from *drüic*, an oak, because they frequented the woods). They were divided into Bardi, Eubages, Vates, Semnothei, Sarronides, Samothei. They led an austere and recluse life, wore a peculiar dress, and were greatly venerated. They had extensive powers: they nominated the annual magistrates of cities, approved of the kings elected, had charge of education and all religious ceremonies and festivals, and even exercised power over the family relations. The Druids taught the doctrine of the metempsychosis and immortality of the soul, professed magic and astrology, and interpreted omens. They at times offered human victims, a practice which the Roman emperors vainly attempted to abolish.

DRUSILLA, LIVIA, *drü-sil'-la l'v'-i-a*. 1. Daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, infamous for her debaucheries; lived in incest with her brother, the emperor Caligula, and was made his heir, but she died before him, A.D. 38, aged 22, and was deified by him. 2. A daughter of King Agrippa of Judæa, married Felix, procurator of Judæa.

DRUSUS, CÆSAR, *drü'-sus, cæ'-sar*. 1. A son of the emperor Tiberius and Vipsania, distinguished himself in Illyricum and Pannonia. Sejanus, whom he had offended, corrupted the wife of Drusus, Livia, and, in conjunction with her, poisoned him, A.D. 23. 2. A son of Germanicus and Agrippina, enjoyed high office under Tiberius; but the emperor, from the insinuations of Sejanus, caused him to be imprisoned and starved to death, A.D. 33. 3. NERO CLAUDIUS, *nër'-o cläw'-di-us*, a son of Tiberius Nero and Livia, and twin-brother of the emperor Tiberius, was adopted by Augustus, who had married Livia on her husband's death, before the birth of the twins. He signalized himself in Germany and Gaul against the Rhæti and Vindelici, and received a triumph. He died of a fall from his horse, 9 B.C., aged 30, and left three children, Germanicus,

Dryades

Livia, and Claudius, by his wife Antonia. 4. M. LIVIUS, *li'-vī-us*, though of the patrician party, renewed the proposals relating to agrarian laws, which had proved fatal to the Gracchi, and was murdered when entering his house attended by his clients, and deputies from the Latins, to whom he had proposed the franchise, 90 B.C. 5. LIVIUS, *li'-vī-us*, father of Julia Augusta, was intimate with Brutus, and killed himself with him after Philippi, 42 B.C. —The plebeian family of the *Drūsi*, of the *Livia* gens, produced many other distinguished men. It is said to have been named from one of them having killed a Gaulish leader of that name.

DRYADES, *drī'-ād-es*, nymphs, genii of the woods, received offerings of milk, oil, and honey, and sometimes a goat. The life of each dryad terminated with that of the tree over which she presided.

DRYANTIDES, *drī-an-tī'-dēs*, Lycurgus (2), the son of Dryas.

DRYAS, *drī'-as*, son of Hippolochus and father of Lycurgus (2), perished with Eteocles against Thebes.

DRYMÆA, *drī-mæ'-a*, a town in Phocis.

DRYOPE, *drī'-ōp-ē*. 1. A virgin of Echalía, was carried off by Apollo, and afterwards married Andræmon. She bore Amphisus, who, when a year old, was changed with his mother into a lotus. 2. A nymph, bore Tarquitus to Faunus. 3. A nymph of Arcadia, bore Pan to Mercury.

DRYOPES, *drī'-ōp-es*, an ancient Pelagic people, inhabited *Drīōpis* or *Drīōpida*, near Mount Ceta; migrated to Asiæ and Hermiōne, in Argolis; were expelled from Asiæ by the Argives, and went to found *Asiæ*, in Messenia. Some accompanied the Ionians to settle in Asia Minor.

DUBIS, *dū'-bis*, or *Alduābis* (the *Doubs*), a river flowing from Mount Jurassus, in Gaul, into the Arar, near Cabillonum.

DUBRIS PORTUS, *dub'-ris port'-us*, now *Dover*, a port of the Cantii, in Britain.

DUILIA LEX, *dū'-ī-li-a lex*. 1. By tribune M. Duilius, 450 B.C., made it a capital crime to leave the Romans without Tribunes, or to create a new magistracy without a sufficient cause. 2. Another, 362 B.C., regulated rates of interest on loans.

DUILIUS NEPOS, C., *dū'-ī-li-us nēp'-os*, consul, defeated the Carthaginians, 260 B.C., off Mylæ, by using grappling-irons, and was honoured with the first naval triumph at Rome. A commemorative column (still existing), *Columna Rostrata*, was erected at Rome, and adorned with the beaks of the ships captured.

DULICHIMUM, *dū-lich'-i-um*, an isle off the mouth of the Achelous (one of the Echinades), formed part of Ulysses' kingdom.

DURIUS, *dū'-ri-us* (the *Douro*), a river of Hispania Tarraconensis.

DUUMVIRI, *dū-um'-vī-rī*. 1. See DECEMVIRI (3). 2. PERDUELLIONIS, *per-dū-el'-lī-ō-nis*, or CAPITALES, *cap'-i-tā'-les*, two magistrates created by King Tullus Hostilius to try those

Echo

accused of treason; were abolished as unnecessary, but revived by the tribune Labiænus. 3. *Nāvāles*, joint commissioners for repairing, &c., the Roman men-of-war, first created 212 B.C.

DYMÆ, *dī'-mæ*, a town of Achaia.

DYMAS, *dī'm'-as*, the father of Hecuba.

DYRRHACHIUM, *dīr-rhāch'-i-um*, a coast city of Macedonia, founded from Corcyræ, 623 B.C.; its name was changed from *Epīdamnus*, which the Romans considered of ill-omen; it was the landing place for voyagers to the East from Brundisium.

DYSPONTIUM, *dys-pon'-tī-um*, a town of Pisa in Elis, destroyed by the Eleans, 572 B.C.

E

EBORACUM, *ē-bō-rā'-cum*, the city *York* in England. Severus (1) died here.

EBUDÆ, *e-bī'-dæ*, now the *Hebrides*, off the west of Scotland.

EBURONES, *ē-bu-rō'-nes*, a people of Belgic Gaul.

EBUSUS, *ēb'-ū-sus* or *ē-bū'-sus*, one of the Pityusæ isles off the east of Spain (now *Iviza*).

ECBATANA, *ec-bāt'-ān-a* (-ōrum). 1. See DEIOCES. 2. A town of Syria.

ECCLESIA, *ec-clē'-sī-a*, see SENATUS (2).

ECETRA, *ē'-cēt-ra*, the capital of the Volsci, early destroyed by Rome (after 378 B.C.).

ECHECRATES, *ēch-ēc'-rāt-ēs* (see PYTHIA).

ECHENUS, *ēch'-ēm-us*, king of Arcadia, slew Hyllus, the Heracleid.

ECHESTRATUS, *ēch-es'-trāt-us*, succeeded his father, Agis I., king of Sparta, 1058 B.C.

ECHIDNA, *ē-chīd'-na*, a monster, offspring of Chrysaor and Callirrhōe, daughter of Oceanus, bore Orthos, Gerfon, Cerberus, the Hydra, &c., to Typhon, and Agathyrus, Gelonus, and Scytha to Hercules. She was represented as a beautiful woman above the waist, and thence downwards as a serpent.

ECHINADES, *ē-chī'-nād-ēs* (-um), or ECHINÆ, *e-chī'-næ*, five alluvial islets at the mouth of the Achelous, in Acarnania.

ECHINUS, *ē-chī'-nus*, a town of Plithiotis.

ECHION, *ē-chī'-ōn*, one of the men sprung from the dragons' teeth sown by Cadmus (q. v.), and one of the five who survived, assisted Cadmus in building Thebes, and received in marriage his daughter Agave, who bore him Pentheus. Echion succeeded Cadmus as king; whence Thebes is called *Echionidæ*, and the Thebans *Echionidæ*.

ECHIO, *ē'-chō*, an Oræde, daughter of the Air and Tellus, chiefly resided near the Cephissus, was an attendant of Juno, and the confidante of Jupiter. For her loquacity Juno deprived her of the power of speech, except in answer to questions put to her. She became enamoured of Narcissus, and, as he did not return her passion, she pinched away and was made a stone, which still retained the power of voice.

ECNOMOS

ECNOMOS, *ec-nōm-ōs*, a mountain in the south of Sicily, at the mouth of the Himēra.

EDESSA, *ē-des'sa*. 1. A city of Macedonia, the burial-place of the kings. 2. Or *Antiōchia Callirrhōē*, the capital of Osroēnē in Mesopotamia.

EDETANI, *ē-dē-tā-ni*, a people of Tarracōnense Spain. The capital was Valentia.

EDON, *ē-dōn*, a mountain of Thrace, in the district of the *Edōnes* (or *Edōni*), a great seat of Bacchus's worship; whence *Edōnis*, a Baccante, and *Edōnus*, Thracian.

EETION, *ē-ē't-ī-ōn* (see AETION).

EGERIA, *ē-gē'r-ī-a*, one of the Camēnæ, lived in a grove near Rome, at the Porta Capēna, or in another near Aricia. She was enamoured of King Numa, and instructed him in her grove.

EGESTA, *ē-ges'ta* (see ACESTES).

ELITHYIA, *ē-lī-thī'y-ī-a* (see LITHYIA).

ELÆA, *ē-læ'a*, a town of Æolis, in Asia Minor, south of the Caicus.

ELÆUS, *ē-læ-us*, a town in the south of the Thracian Chersonese.

ELAGABALUS, *ē-la-gab'-āl-us* (see HELIOGABALUS).

ELAPHEBOLIA, *ē'l-ē-phē-bō'l-ī-a*, festivals to Diāna, when a cake was made in the form of a deer (*ἐλαφος*), and offered to the goddess; it was celebrated in a month thence named, *Elāphēbōliōn*, and instituted to commemorate a great victory of the Phocians over the Thessalians, when the former had, by a severe defeat, been reduced to such desperation that, on the proposal of Deiphantus, they resolved to burn themselves and their possessions on a funeral pile; but before lighting the pile they engaged the enemy and utterly routed them.

ELATEA, *ē-lā-tē'a*. 1. A town of Phocis. 2. A town of Thessaly. 3. Or *Elatria*, a town of Thesprotia in Epirus.

ELEA, *ē'l-ē-a* (or *Velia*), a town of Campania, whence the followers of Zeno (1) were called the *Eleatic* school.

ELECTRA, *ē-lec't-ra*. 1. An Oceanid, wife of Atlas, bore Dardānus to Jupiter. 2. An Atlantid. 3. A daughter of King Agamemnon, incited Orestes (q. v.) to revenge his father's murder. She had been married by Clytemnestra to a person of low birth, and was given in marriage by Orestes to his friend Py-lādes, to whom she bore Strophius and Medon.

ELECTRYON, *ē-lec'try-ōn*, king of Argos, son of Percus and Andromēda, married Anaxo, daughter of his brother Alcæus, by whom he had several sons and Alcimēna (q. v.).

ELEI, *ē-lē-i* (see ELIS).

ELELEUS, *ē'l-ē-l-eus*, Bacchus, and ELELEIS, *ē'l-ē-lē-is* (-idis), any of his priestesses, from the cry *ἐλελεῦ* at the orgies.

ELEPHANTIS, *ē-l-ē-phān't-is*. 1. An indelicate poetess. 2. Or ELEPHANTINE, *ē-l-ē-phān't-īn-ē*, a fortified town and island of the Nile, opposite Syēnē.

ELEUSINIA, *ē-l-eu-sī-nī-a*, the solemn celebration of the mysteries to Cērēs (Dēmēter) and Proserpine (Persēphōnē) at Eleusis, instituted

ELEUTHERIA

by Eumolpus (or Musæus, or Erechtheus), or by Triptolēmus (q. v.), when Ceres herself visited Attica in her search for Proserpine. The superintendance was vested in the Eumolpidae (q. v.), a priestly family, and partly in their branch the Cērēyses. The Eleusinia were divided into the *Lesser* (τὰ μικρὰ), celebrated at Agræ on the Ilissus, and the *Greater* (τα μεγάλα) at Athens and Eleusis. The former, merely a preparation (προκαθαρσις or προάγεινσις) for the latter, were held every Anthesterion. The initiation of the μύσται (initiated) consisted in their being washed in the bay Cantharus, and purified by a priest (Ἰδραῖος), and taking the oath of secrecy to the leader (μυσταγωγός). The great Eleusinia were celebrated 15—23 Boedromion at Athens and Eleusis. On the first of these nine days the μύσται assembled at Athens, and on the second went in procession to the coast to be purified. The third was devoted to fasting, relieved at eventide by cakes of sesame and honey. On the fourth day the κάλαθος καθόδος (basket-procession) took place, when vase-shaped baskets (κάλαθος), full of pomegranates and poppy-seeds, were borne on a waggon drawn by oxen, followed by women carrying small mystic boxes (κίστα). On the fifth day the μύσται followed the ἀδοῦχος (torch-bearer), carrying torches (λαμπάδες) to Ceres' temple at Eleusis, where they spent the night. On the sixth day (Ἰαχχος) the statue of Ceres' son Iacchos, adorned with a myrtle garland, and with a torch in one hand, was borne, amid shouts and festal songs, and accompanied by a great throng, from the Ceramicus to Eleusis, where, during the night, the μύσται repeated the oath, were again purified and led by the μυσταγωγός to undergo the complete initiation (ἐποπτεία) in the sanctuary, and now were called ἐπόπται, as fully initiated by actual inspection. Each ἐπόπτης was sent away with the words κόγξ, ὀμπαξ (corruption for κόγξ, ὀμοίως παξ), and on the next (the seventh) day the ἐποπται marched back to Athens amid rallery and jests (σκώμματα, γέφνησις), especially at the bridge over the Cephissus, commemorative of Iambe's or Baubo's jests to dispel Ceres' grief. The eighth, Ἐπιδαυρία, instituted when Asclepius came too late from Epidaurus, was devoted to the initiation of those by any reason omitted on the seventh day. On the ninth (πλημοχουαί) two little cups were filled with wine and water, and the contents of the one were thrown to the east, and of the other to the west, while mystical words were uttered. The Eleusinia, which were regarded as bringing the initiated more under the protection of the gods here and hereafter, continued down to the time of the elder Theodosius (A. D. 380).

ELEUSIS, *ē-l-eu-sis*, a town of Attica, midway between Megāra and the Piræus, founded by Triptolēmus (see ELEUSINIA).

ELEUTHERIA, *ē-l-eu-thēr-ī-a*. 1. A festival, celebrated by delegates from almost all the Greek cities, at Platea, to Zeus Eleuthēriōs (Jupiter the Asserter of Liberty), commemo-

Elimea

rative of the great defeat of the Persians at Plataea, 22 September, 479 B.C., when the Greeks under Pausanias raised on the spot an altar and statue to the god; and it was subsequently agreed by the combined Greeks, by advice of Aristides, to establish a general quinquennial festival; a minor festival, in honour of the slain, being celebrated by the Plataeans mainly. There was a solemn procession at break of day, headed by a trumpeter, and the chief magistrate washed and anointed the monuments, then sacrificed on a pile of wood a black bull to Jupiter and the infernal Mercury, and drank a goblet of wine to the memory of the fallen. 2. A Samian festival to Eros. 3. The holiday observed by slaves on being set free.

ELIMEA, *el-i-mē'-a*, or ELIMOTIS, *el-im'i-ē-tis*, a district of Macedonia, on the borders of Thessaly and Epirus.

ELIS (-idis), *ē-lis*, a district of Peloponnēsus, west of Arcadia and north of Messenia, extending along the coast and watered by the Alpheus. It was named from a king Eleus. Its chief town, of the same name, became large and populous in the age of Demosthēnes (350 B.C.) though in Homer's time it did not exist. At Olympia (q. v.) the Olympic games were celebrated. Its people were *Ēlēi*, formerly *Epēi*; their horses were in great repute.

ELISSA, *ē-lis'-sa* (see DIDO).

ELLOPIA, *el-lōp'i-a*. 1. A district in the north of Eubœa. 2. The district about Dodona, in Epirus.

ELPENOR, *el-pē'-nōr*, a companion of Ulysses, made into a hog by Circe, but afterwards restored. He was killed by falling from the top of a house where he was sleeping.

ELYMAIS, *el-y-mā'-is*, a country of Persia, between the Persian Gulf and Media. Antiochus IV. Epiphane attempted to plunder the rich temple of Diana in its capital, Elymais. It supported Antiochus III. the Great against the Romans.

ELYSIUM, *ē-lis'i-um*, or *Elysii Campi*, the Elysian fields, the region where the souls of the virtuous dead were placed. There happiness was complete, and the pleasures were innocent and refined; the air was serene and temperate, the bowers ever green, and the meadows watered with perennial streams; and the birds continually warbled in the groves. The souls of the dead engaged in various pursuits; Achilles is represented as waging war with the wild beasts, while the Trojan chiefs devoted themselves to managing horses or handling arms. But some authors include among the amusements constant feasting and revelry, and voluptuous indulgences. Elysium was variously placed; in the Fortunate Islands (*Canaries*) on the coast of Africa, or in the Atlantic, or in the isle Leucē (which others make a sort of select Elysium). It was regarded by the Latin poets as a part of the *nether* world.

EMATHIA, *ē-māth'-i-a*, a name given by the poets to the countries which formed afterwards Macedonia and Thessaly. Strictly, it is the

Endymion

part of Macedonia between the Haliacmon and the Axius.

EMATHIDES, *ē-māth'-i-des*, the nine daughters of King Pterus of Emathia.

EMATHION, *ē-māth'-i-on*, son of Titan and Aurōra, reigned in Macedonia, and gave his name to *Emathia*. According to some he was a famous robber destroyed by Hercules.

EMPEDOCLES, *em-pēd'-ō-clēs*, a philosopher, poet, and historian, of Agrigentum, 444 B.C. He was the disciple of the Pythagorean Telauges, and warmly adopted the doctrine of metempsychosis. He wrote a poem on Pythagoreanism, in which he spoke of the various transmigrations of his own soul, through a girl, a boy, a shrub, a bird, a fish, and, lastly, Empedocles. His verses were much esteemed, and recited at the Olympic games. His physical philosophy was a combination of the Atomism of Democritus with the doctrines of Heraclitus and Pythagoras. He held that there were four elements (Earth, Water, Air, Fire), moved by two forces, *φιλία* (*Love*), and *νεῖκος* (*Hatred*), like the modern *Attraction* and *Repulsion*, and he admitted a third principle, *Necessity*, to explain existing phenomena. He thought that all things would return again to chaos; that the principle of life was fire; but that there was a Divine Being pervading the universe, from whom emanated inferior beings, *dæmōnes*; and that man was a fallen *dæmōn*. Empedocles was as remarkable for his social virtues and humanity as for his learning. He taught rhetoric in Sicily, and also cultivated music. His curiosity to inspect the crater of Ætna proved fatal to him: but, according to some, he threw himself into it, to have it believed that he was a god, and had disappeared from earth; but the volcano threw up one of his sandals. According to others, he lived to an extreme old age, and was drowned at sea.

EMPORIÆ, *em-pōr'-i-æ*, a town of Tarraconense Spain, now *Ampurias*.

ENCELADUS, *en-cēl'-ād-us*, a son of Titan and Terra, the most powerful of the Giant assailants of Jupiter, was struck by the god's bolts and placed under Ætna, the flames and earthquakes of which were supposed to be caused by his writhings. Some consider him identical with Typhon.

ENCHELEÆ, *en-chēl'-ē-æ*, a town of Illyriūm, where Cadmus became a serpent.

ENDYMION, *en-dym'-i-on*, a shepherd, son of Aethlius and Calycē, asked Jupiter to grant him eternal youth, and the capacity of sleeping as much as he wished; whence the proverb, *Endymionis somnum dormitrē* to express a long sleep. As he slept on Mount Latmos, Diana (Luna) became enamoured of him, and visited him nightly. By Chromia, or Hyperipnē, he had Peon, Epeus, Æolus, Eurydice, and he gave his crown to the best racer among his sons (Epeus). Some suppose there were two of the name, Endymion, a king of Elis, and Endymion, an astronomer of Caria (whose nocturnal observations on the mountain gave rise to the story of his being courted by the

Enipeus

Moon). The Eleans showed his tomb at Olympia.

ENIPEUS, *ē-nī'-peus*. 1. A river of Thessaly. 2. A river of Elis. Tyro, daughter of Salmonæus, became enamoured of its god, and Neptune assumed his shape to woo her.

ENNA, *en'-na*, a town, in the middle of Sicily, with a beautiful plain, where Proserpine was carried off by Pluto.

ENNIUS, *Q., en'-nī-us*, the first epic poet of Rome, born at Rūdiæ, in Calabria, 239 B.C., was made a Roman citizen for his genius and learning. He wrote, in eighteen books, the *Annāles* of Rome, in hexameters, and dramatical and satirical compositions. Only fragments are extant. Ennius enjoyed the friendship of the great men of his day, especially Scipio. He died 169, from the gout, contracted by frequent intoxication. His style was necessarily rough, from the period in which he lived. He is warmly commended by Quintilian, and Virgil has incorporated many of his lines without change.

ENNOSIGÆUS, *en'-nōs-i-gæ-us*, or ENOSICHTHON, *ēn-ōs-ich'-thōn* (*earth-shaker*), Neptune.

ENTELLA, *en-tel'-la*, an inland city of Sicily.

ENTELLUS, *en-tel'-lus*, an athlete, with *Ænæas*, founded Entella in W. Sicily.

ENYO, *ē-nŷ-ō* (*see BELLONA*); Mars is called *Enŷāl'ius*.

EOS, *ē-ōs*, or *ē'-ōs*, the name of *Aurōra* among the Greeks; whence *Eō'sus*, eastern.

EPAMINONDAS, *ēp-ān'-i-non'-das*, a Theban, of royal descent, was son of Polymnis, and celebrated for his private virtues and military accomplishments. He became an intimate friend of Pelopidas (q. v.), whose life he had saved in battle, 385 B.C., and who, by his advice, delivered Thebes from the power of Sparta, 379, which was the signal for war. Epaminondas led the Theban army, routed the Spartans at Leuctra, 371, and invaded Laconia with 50,000 men. On his return to Thebes he was arrested for treason in having held, contrary to law, the supreme command longer than a month, and, instead of making any defence, he begged his judges to inscribe on his tomb that he had suffered death for saving his country from ruin; whereupon he was at once pardoned and re-invested with supreme power. He was successful in a war in Thessaly, and assisted the Eleans against the Spartans, whom he met at Mantinæ, 363, where he was mortally wounded by Xenophon's son Gryllus; but before his death he was informed of the rout of the enemy. On his death the supremacy of Thebes terminated.

EPAPHUS, *ēp'-āph-us*, a son of Jupiter and Io, founded Memphis (where he was worshipped), and called it after his wife, the daughter of the Nile. His daughter Libya bore *Ægyptus* and Danaüs to Neptune.

EPEI, *ē-pē'-i* (*see ELAI*).

EPEUS, *ē-pē'-us*. 1. Son of Endymion, reigned over Elis. 2. Son of Panopeus, made the wooden horse in which the Greeks entered Troy.

Epictetus

EPHESUS, *ēph'-ēs-us*, a great city of Ionia, famous for its Temple of Diana, one of the seven wonders of the world. The Temple, 425 feet long and 220 broad, had its roof supported by 127 columns, each the gift of a king and each 60 feet high, and of these thirty-six were most beautifully carved. A great stone above the entrance was said to have been placed there by Diana herself. The temple, whose chief architect was Ctesiphon (or Chersiphron), took 220 years in building (begun 560 B.C.), and was the storehouse of immense treasures; it was wantonly burnt, 356, by an Ephesian, Eratosthratus, to immortalize his name, the night Alexander the Great was born, whose future greatness the calamity was believed to portend; but it was soon rebuilt with greater splendour. Alexander had offered to rebuild it if the Ephesians would place on it an inscription denoting the name of the benefactor, but they declined, replying, in the language of adulation, that it was improper that one deity should raise temples to another. Lysimachus called the city *Arsin'ōē*, after his wife, but on his death the old name was resumed. The words *ti'tēra* *Ēphēs'ia* are applied to letters believed to contain magical powers.

EPHETÆ, *ēph'-ēt-æ*, an ancient Athenian court for the trial of homicide.

EPHIALTES, *ēph'-i-al'-tēs*. 1. *See ALOEUS*. 2. A Malian, led a part of Xerxes' army by a secret path to attack the Spartans at Thermopylæ, 480 B.C.

EPHORI, *ēph'-ōr-i*, five annual magistrates at Sparta, first created by Lycurgus (or by Theopompus), 760 B.C., to protect, like the Roman tribunes, the rights and liberties of the people. They were the real rulers; they checked the authority of the two kings, whom they could even imprison if guilty of irregularities; they fined Archidamus for marrying a wife of small stature, and imprisoned Agis and caused him to be strangled. They managed the public funds, were arbiters of peace and war, regulated foreign relations, convened, prorogued, and dissolved the public Assemblies, and exercised a general superintendence over the morals and internal economy of the nation.

EPHYRA, *ēph'-ŷr-æ*, a nymph, attendant of *Cytēnē*; from her Corinth was anciently called *Ēph'ŷra*, and *Ēphŷrē'ius* is used as equivalent to Corinthian.

EPICASTE, *ēp'-i-cas'-tē* (*see JOCASTA*).

EPICHRMUS, *ēp'-i-char'-nus*, a poet and Pythagorean philosopher of Cos, born 540 B.C., introduced comedy at Syracuse, to which he removed from Megara in Sicily, where he had been reared. Plautus imitated his compositions. He also wrote on philosophy and medicine, and, according to Aristotle and Pliny, added χ and θ to the Greek alphabet.

EPICLETUS, *ēp'-ic-tē'-tus*, a Stoic philosopher of Hierapōlis, originally a slave, was expelled from Rome by Domitian, but returned after his death and gained the esteem of Hadrian and M. Aurélius; he opposed the doctrine of

Epicurus

suicide, which had been so strongly adopted by the other Stoics; his *Euchirid'ion*, a faithful picture of Stoicism, is a *résumé* of his lectures, compiled and published by Arrian.

EPICURUS, *ép-i-cū'-rus*, a celebrated philosopher, born in Samos, 342 B.C., was the son of poor parents, but was early sent to school, where he distinguished himself by his cleverness and acuteness, at the age of 12 puzzling his preceptor, who had recited to him the verse of Hesiod, "Ἥτοι μὲν πρόωιστα χιόος γέμετ', κ.τ.λ (*First Chaos was created*), with the question, "Who created it?" The teacher answered that only philosophers knew; whereon Epicurus said, "Then philosophers alone henceforth shall instruct me." After extensive travels, he went, 306, to Athens, then thronged with the Academics, Cynics, Peripatetics, Cyrenaics, and Stoics: there he established himself, and taught in a garden (*κῆπος*); whence his followers were called *The Philosophers of the Garden*, and he soon attracted many disciples by the sweetness and gravity of his manners and by his social virtues. He taught that the Supreme Good was Happiness,—not such as arises from sensual gratification, but from the enjoyments of the mind and the practice of Virtue. His doctrine was misrepresented and grossly maligned by the other schools, from whose misrepresentations the term *Epicureanism* has become popularly identical with *sensualism*. His physical philosophy was the Atomism of Democritus. His health was impaired by constant labour, and he died, 270, of a painful internal disease, the agonies of which he bore with great fortitude. His followers showed great respect to his memory, observing his birthday with unusual festivity, and devoting a month to mirth and innocent amusements. Epicurus is said to have written no less than 300 volumes. His philosophy, so beautifully expounded in Lucretius's poem *De Rêrum Natūrâ*, was a development of the Cyrenaic school, and was rapidly spread by his numerous followers, who, however, in practice departed from its great principle, and, justly meriting the reproaches falsely heaped on Epicurus, substituted sensual gratification for the practice of Virtue, and contributed greatly to the general destruction of morals under the Roman empire.

EPIDAMNUS, *ép-i-dan'-nus* (see DYRRHACHIUM).

EPIDAUROS, *ép-i-dau'-rus*, a town in the north of Argolis, named from Epidaurus, son of Argus and Evadne, had a famous temple of Æsculapius.

EPIGONI, *ép-ig'-ōn-i*, the descendants of the seven heroes—Adrastus, Polyneices, Tÿdeus, Capaneus, Parthenopæus, Amphiaraus, and Hippomedon—who fell in the great mythical war against Thebes (see ETEOCLES). The Epigoni marched, ten years after these heroes, against Thebes to avenge them, under the command of Thersander (or of Alcmaeon son of Amphiaraus), assisted by the Corinthians, Messenians, and Arcadians. Near the town

Equites

Glissas, in Bœotia, they routed the Thebans and their allies, some of whom fled with their general Leodamas to Illyricum, and the rest, after a siege in Thebes, had to surrender. Of the Epigoni, Ægiæus alone was killed, while in the first war his father Adrastus was the only leader who escaped alive. The common list of the Epigoni contains Ægiæus, Alcmaeon, Diomedes, Euryalus, Promachus, Sthenelus, and Thersander.

EPIMENIDES, *ép-i-mên'-id-ēs*, an epic poet of Crete, contemporary with Solon, was son of Agiasarchus and Blasta, and by some reckoned (instead of Periander) one of the seven wise men. While one day tending his flocks, he entered a cave, where he fell asleep, and slept fifty-seven years. After death he was revered as a god, and greatly honoured by the Athenians, whom he had delivered, 596 B.C., from the plague resulting from Cylon's sacrilege.

EPIMETHEUS, *ép-i-mē'-theus* (see PROMETHEUS).

EPIPOLÆ, *ép-íp'-ōl-æ* (see SYRACUSÆ).

EPHROS, *ép-φ'-rus*, a country bounded N. by Macedonia and Illyria, E. by Thessaly, S. by Acarnania and the Ambracian gulf, and W. by the Ionian sea. Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, was one of its earliest kings. It was under the great Pyrrhus 295-272 B.C.; and became subject to Rome, 168. Its inhabitants were a mixture of Pelasgians and Illyrians. The chief tribes were *Chæones*, *Thesproti*, and *Molossi*.

EPOPEUS, *ép-pō'-peus*, son of Neptune and Canace (see ANTIOPÉ, 1).

EPOREDIA, *ép-ō-réd'-i-a*, a Roman colony (100 B.C.) among the Salassi, in Cisalpine Gaul.

EQUESTER ORDO, *é-ques-tēr or-dō* (see EQUITES).

EQUIRIA, *é-quī'-rī-a*, festivals instituted by Romulus to Mars: horse-races and games were exhibited in the Campus Martius.

EQUITES, *é-quit-es*, a term originally used at Rome to denote, not an order in the Roman state, but the *Cavalry* of the army. Romulus levied 300 (10 out of each *curiâ*), which *tres centuriæ æquûm* were subdivided into 10 *Turmæ* (squadrons) of 30 men each, and each *Turma* into 3 *Décuriæ* (companies) of 10 men each, each under an officer (*Décurio*); each *Centuria* (100) bore the name of one of the three tribes—*Ramnes*, *Tities*, *Lucères*,—and every *Turma* contained 10 *Ramnes*, 10 *Tities*, and 10 *Luceres*: and the commander of all the Equites (or *Cëlères*, or *Trossili*, or *Flexûmines*) was called *Tribûnus Cëlërum*. Tullus Hostilius doubled the Equites, but preserved the three *Centuriæ*; each *Centuria*, however, now containing 20 *Turmæ* and 200 Equites. Tarquinius Priscus again doubled the Equites, which contained 1,200, the six *Centuriæ* being designated *Ramnenses Priores* and *Posterioriores* (or *Secundi*), *Titienses Priores* and *Posterioriores*, *Lucereuses Priores* and *Posterioriores*; and these six are generally termed collectively *Sex Suffrâgia*, or *Centuria*. Sec-

Equites

vius added 12 new centuriæ of 200 each, taken from the leading men, whether Patrician or Plebeian, but of a fortune not less than 125,000 asses (pounds of copper, each as about 11½ oz. avoirdupois). The total number of Equites was now 3,600; each eques received 10,000 asses (as *equestre*) for purchasing a horse, and annually 2,000 asses (as *hordearium* raised from the otherwise untaxed unmarried women and orphans) for its maintenance, and each had to serve ten years, but might continue, if he chose, longer. The officer who arranged the *Census* (viz., at first the King, next the Consuls, and after 443 B.C. the Censors) selected the Equites, and made a *quinquennial* review (*Prœbatio* or *Rœcognitio*), when each knight had to march past, leading his horse, and those who were for any reason disapproved of were discharged with the words *Vendē æquum*, and the vacancies were filled up. The Censors also held an *annual* review (*Transvectio*) on the Ides of July, commemorative of the aid of Castor and Pollux at the lake Regillus, when the Equites, in their robes of state (*trabeati*) and crowned with olive chaplets, rode from the temple of Honos outside the Porta Capena through the Forum, past the temple of the Dioscuri to the Capitol. Both the *Transvectio* (instituted 403 B.C. by censor Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus) and *Rœcognitio*, having fallen into disuse, were revived and combined by Augustus. From the reverses before Veii and intestine discord, the resources of the state were much reduced, and the Senate eagerly accepted, 403 B.C., the offer of many persons of equestrian fortune to volunteer as Equites without receiving the allowance for the purchase or maintenance of a horse; but they received pay three times that of the infantry; these were Equites *æquo privato*, as distinguished from the Equites *æquo publico*. Towards the close of the republic the Roman cavalry was composed almost entirely of non-citizens, and though the eighteen centuriæ still existed as a political body, the Equites *equis Arivatis* gradually disappeared. As Rome became more prosperous and powerful, the superabundance of candidates for the eighteen centuriæ and the disappearance of the Equestrian volunteers from the employment of allies and mercenaries in the cavalry, there was formed a class of men of equestrian fortune who were not senators nor ambitious of public distinction, but devoted themselves to mercantile enterprises. These first appear as government contractors in the second Punic war, and as the dominion of Rome was extended, they were employed in farming the public revenues (as *publicani*). They acted as a powerful middle class between the *Optimâtes* and *Populâres*, and were brought over to the interests of the latter by C. Gracchus's *Lex Sempronîa Judicariâ*, 122 B.C., by which the *Judicia* (right of acting as jurors on criminal trials) was transferred from the senators to those possessed of the *Census Equester* (fixed at 400,000 sesterces), and the body was thus first formally

Eratosthenes

recognized as *Ordo Equester*, in contradistinction to *Ordo Senatorius*, and from that time there was no necessary connection between the Equites and military service. The *Ordo Equester* was necessary hostile to the senators, who made several attempts to recover the *Judicia*. Cicero succeeded for a time in reconciling them, but they again joined Julius Cæsar and the *Populâres*. The Equites and *Ordo Equester* possessed the following *insignia*: the golden ring (*annulus aureus*), also common to the senators; the *angustus clavus* or *tunica angusticlaviâ*, a tunic with a narrow vertical stripe of purple (the *tunica laticlavâ*, the broad stripe being confined to senators); and the fourteen rows (*quatuordecim orlines*) of seats in the theatre immediately behind those occupied by the senators (assigned by the *Lex Rosciâ* of the tribune L. Roscius Otho, 67 B.C.). The *Equester Ordo*, depending merely on property qualification, was early inundated with liberated slaves and those who had, by dishonest means, attained the 400,000 sesterces. To remedy this, Augustus put into an upper class *Equites illustres*, or *splendidi*, those who were of distinguished birth, and these formed a sort of nursery for the Senate (*seminarium senatûs*); and he gave these, even when youths, the inferior offices of state and (by anticipation) the *tunica laticlavâ* of senators. The eighteen centuriæ of *Equites equis publicis* still survived under the empire, and Augustus chose from them cadets for *military* offices (as for civil offices from the *Ordo Equester*). These cadets were employed as subalterns under the immediate inspection of the chief generals, and they formed a select corps, their chief being styled *Princeps Juventutis* (the Equites as a body had been termed *Principes Juventutis* under the Republic). This title was bestowed on Augustus's grandsons, C. and L. Cæsar, and was afterwards generally conferred on the *Cæsar* (the heir-apparent to the throne), or on one closely connected with the Imperial Family.

EQUUSTURICUS, *ê-quus-tur-ic-us*, a town of the Hirpini.

ERASINUS, *ê-r-â-si-nus*, a river of Argolis.

ERASISTRATUS, *ê-r-â-sis-trât-us*, a famous physician, grandson of Aristotle, died about 260 B.C.

ERATO, *ê-r-â-tâ*, the Muse of amatory poetry, invoked by lovers, especially among the Romans, in April. She is represented crowned with roses and myrtle, holding in her right hand a lyre, and in her left a lute (of which instruments she was considered by some the inventress); and occasionally Cupid is by her side holding a lighted flambeau.

ERATOSTHENES, *ê-r-â-tos-thên-ês*, son of Aglaus, born at Cyrene 276 B.C., was the second librarian of Alexandria, and devoted himself to grammatical criticism, philosophy, mathematics, and poetry. He has been called a second Plato, the cosmographer and the geometer of the world. Some fragments of

Eratrostratus

his works are extant. Eratosthenes starved himself to death, 194.

ERATOSTRATUS, *ēr-ā-tos'-trāt-us* (see EPHEBUS).

ERBESSUS, *er-bes'-sus*, a town north of Agrigentum, in Sicily.

EREBUS, *ēr-ēb-us*, a deity of hell, son of Chaos and Darkness, married Nox, by whom he had Æther and Hemēra (Dies). Erebus is often used by the poets for the dark region through which the souls passed into Elysium (q. v.).

ERECHTHEUS, *ēr-ech'-theus*, sixth king of Athens, son of Pandion I., was, by Praxithea, father of Cecrops II., Merion, Pandōrus, Crēusa, Orithyia, Procris, Othonia (or Chthonia). To gain victory in a war against Eleusis he sacrificed Othonia, and killed the enemy's general, Eumolpus, son of Neptune. At the god's request Jupiter struck him with a bolt, 1247 B.C. He is by some said to have first introduced Ceres' mysteries at Eleusis. After death he received divine honours at Athens, and a temple, *Erechthēum*, was built to him on the Acropolis. Erechtheus is considered by many identical with Erichthonius.

ERETRIA, *ēr-et'-ri-a*, a city of Eubœa, on the Euripus, destroyed by the Persians, 490 B.C.

ERETUM, *ēr-et'-tum*, a Sabine town.

ERGINUS, *er-gī-nus*, king of Orchomenos, son of Clymenus, was killed by Hercules when Erginus was invading bæotia to avenge his servants, who had been killed when exacting from the Thebans the annual tribute of a hundred oxen, imposed on them for the murder of the father of Erginus by a Theban.

ERIBŒA, *ēr-i-bœ'-a*. 1. An epithet of Juno. 2. The mother of Ajax son of Telamon.

ERICHTHO, *ēr-ich'-thō*. 1. A Thessalian sorceress. 2. One of the Furiæ (q. v.).

ERICHTHONIUS, *ēr-ich'-thōn'-i-us*, fourth king of Athens, was the offspring of Vulcan and Atthis, daughter of Cecrops, and was given by Minerva in a basket to the other daughters of Cecrops, with strict injunctions not to examine the contents. Aglauros disobeyed, and was punished by being made jealous of her sister Herse (q. v.). Erichthonius, who was very deformed, and had the tails of serpents instead of legs, ascended the throne when young, and died 1437 B.C. after fifty years' reign, and was made a constellation. The invention of chariots is attributed to him. He is considered by many identical with Erechtheus (q. v.).

ERIDANUS, *ēr-id'-ān-us* (see PADUS).

ERIGONE, *ēr-ig'-ōn-e*. 1. A daughter of Icarus, hanged herself when she heard that her father had been killed by some shepherds whom he had intoxicated. She was made a constellation, *Virgo*, or *Bōdētēs*. The star *Cānis* is called *E'rigōnē-us*, from facing her. Bacchus deceived her by taking the form of a grape. 2. A daughter of Ægisthus and Clytemnestra, had, by her brother Orestes, Penthilus, who shared the throne with Timasenus, son of Orestes and Hermione

Eteocles

ERINNA, *ēr-in'-na*, a poetess of Lesbos, intimate with Sappho.

ERINNYES, *ēr-in'-ny-ēs* (see EUMENIDES).

ERIPHYLE, *ēr-i-phīl'-lē*, wife of Amphiaræus (q. v.), whom she betrayed for the golden necklace which had been given by Venus to Hermione.

ERIS, *ēr'-is* (see DISCORDIA).

EROS, *ēr'-ōs* (see CUPIDO).

EROSTRATUS, *ēr-os'-trāt-us* (see ERATOSTRATUS).

ERYMANTHUS, *ēr-y-man't'-thus*, a mountain, river, and town of Arcadia, where Hercules killed an enormous boar. *Eryman'this* is applied to Callisto and Arcadia.

ERYSICHTHON, *ēr-y-sich'-thōn*, son of Triops, was punished with continual hunger for cutting down Ceres' groves. His daughter Metra received from Neptune the power of assuming any form.

ERYTHRÆ, *ēr-rē'-thræ*. 1. A town of Ionia, opposite Chios, built by Neleus, son of Codrus, was once the residence of a Sibyl. 2. A town of Bœotia, mother-city of (1). 3. A town of the Locri Ozōlæ.

ERYTHRÆUM MARE, *ēr-rē'-thræ'-um mār'-e*, the tract of sea between Arabia and Africa on the west, and India on the east; but later this was divided into *Indicus Ocēānus*, *Arabicus Sinus* (Red Sea), and *Persicus Sinus*; and Erythræum Mare was used as identical with Arabicus Sinus.

ERYX, *ēr'-yx*. 1. Son of Butes and Venus, famous for his strength, challenged all strangers to fight with the cestus; Hercules accepted the challenge and killed him. 2. A steep mountain of Sicily, near Drepanum, named from (1), who built a temple to Venus (*Erycīna*) on it, and was buried there. Its top had been levelled and walled round by Dædalus, who consecrated a life-like golden heifer to Venus.

ERYXO, *ēr-ryx'-ō* (see ETEARCHUS).

ESQUILÆ, *es-quill'-i-a*, or ESQUILINUS MONS, *es-quil'-i-nus mons*, one of the seven hills of Rome, was joined to the city by Servius. Criminals were executed on it; whence the birds of prey that devoured their bodies were called *Esquill'ne al'ites*.

ETEOCLES, *ēt-ē-oc'-lēs*, elder son of Œdipus (q. v.) and Jocasta; he agreed with his brother Polynices to share with him the throne, reigning alternately each a year. Eteocles, by his seniority, reigned the first year, and refused to resign at its end. Polynices, to enforce the compact, allied with King Adrastus of Argos, whose daughter he married, and from whom he received an army, which he led against Thebes, accompanied by six, who with him formed the *Seven against Thebes*; viz., Adrastus, Tydeus, Amphiaræus, Capæneus, Hippomedon, and Parthenopæus. Eteocles posted six brave generals at the gates to oppose them, and himself against Polynices. The war was at length decided by single combat between the brothers, both of whom perished. The *Seven*

Eteonicus

against *Thebes* were avenged ten years after by the *Epigōni* (q. v.).

ETEONICUS, *ēt-ē-d-nī'-cus*, a Spartan general, who, when informed of Callicratidas's defeat at Arginusæ, ordered the messengers to enter Mytilene triumphantly with crowns; on which, the besieger Conon, concluding some victory had been obtained, granted peace.

ETESIAE, *ē-tē-sī-æ*, periodical mild north winds in the Mediterranean, blowing forty days in spring and autumn.

ETRURIA, *et-rū'-rī-a*, or **TUSCIA**, *tus'-cī-a*, a country of central Italy, bounded N. and N. W. by the Apennines and the Macra, W. by the Tyrrhene sea, and E. and S. by the Tiber. Its inhabitants were called *Tyrrhēni* by the Greeks, and by the Romans *Etrusci*, and the ancients believed they were a colony from Lydia; but from their name *Rhasēnas*, among themselves they are now believed to have been a Rhetian race that descended from the Alps and mingled with the earlier immigrants, the Tyrrhēni proper. They were early powerful, and, inheriting by conquest the culture of the Tyrrhēni and the Umbri, highly cultivated. They attained to great commercial prosperity, and ruled over the greater part of Italy, from the Alps and the plains of Lombardy to Vesuvius and the gulf of Sarento. They formed a great confederacy of twelve independent cities, *Cortōna*, *Arretium*, *Clusium*, *Perusia*, *Volaterræ*, *Vetulonia*, *Rusellæ*, *Volturni*, *Tarquīni*, *Valerīi*, *Veii*, and *Cære* (anciently *Agylla*), the annual meeting of the *Lucumōnes*, or governing families ecclesiastical and civil, of the sovereign states being held every spring at the temple of Voltumna near Volturni. The power of Etruria was gradually reduced by the encroachments of the Gauls in the north, and the Sabines, Samnites, and Greeks in the south, and after a prolonged struggle with Rome they were subjugated by the victory of Cornelius Dolabella, 283 B.C.

EUAGORAS, *eu-āg'-ōr-as*. 1. King of Cyprus, retook Salamis, which had been taken from his father by the Persians. He was defeated by Artaxerxes and made tributary, and soon after assassinated by an eunuch, 374 B.C. 2. Son of Nicocles, and grandson of (1), was deposed by his uncle Protagoras, and fled to Artaxerxes Ochus, who gave him a satrapy, but afterwards put him to death for oppression.

EUBŒA, *eu-bœ'-a*, a large island separated by the Euripus from Bœotia, anciently called *Mucris*, *Ochē*, *Ellophia*, *Chalcis*, *Abantis*, and *Asopis*. Its length is ninety miles, greatest breadth thirty, and smallest four. Its fertile plains contained excellent pasturage and corn-fields. Its northern part was called *Histiea*, further south *Ellophia*, and the southern *Dryoplia*. The central part was Ionian, and contained the Athenian colonies, Chalcis and Eretria. Eubœa fell under the Athenians after the Persian war. *Eubœicus* is especially

Eumenes

applied to Cumæ, in Italy, colonized from Chalcis. 2. A town in the interior of Sicily.

EUBULIDES, *eu-bū'-lid-ēs*, a philosopher of Miletus *temp.* Aristotle, pupil and successor of Euclides (1), and instructor of Demosthènes, severely attacked Aristotle's doctrines.

EUCLIDES, *eu-clī'-dēs*. 1. Of Megara, 404 B.C., was a disciple of Socrates, and founded the *Megarian school*, 399, which blended the ethical and negative dialectical principles of Socrates. 2. Of Alexandria, the famous mathematician, 323—283 B.C., wrote on music, and fifteen books on geometry, a work which is still the mathematical text-book in our schools, astronomical treatises, &c. He was patronized by the munificent Ptolemies, and established a school at Alexandria, which became the Cambridge of the ancient world and flourished till the Saracen conquest.

EUEMUS, *eu-dē'-mus*. 1. A Peripatetic of Cyprus *temp.* Aristotle. 2. A Peripatetic of Rhodes, was a disciple of Aristotle, many of whose writings he edited.

EUDOCIA, *eu-dō'-cī-a*. 1. Wife of emperor Theodosius II., 421, wrote a poem, *Homero-Centones*, the Fall and the Redemption, described in verses extracted from Homer. 2. The wife of emperors Constantine XI. Ducas, and Romanus IV. Diogenes, 1059—1071, wrote a dictionary of history and mythology.

EUDOXUS, *eu-dox'-us*. 1. Famous for his knowledge of astronomy, geometry, and medicine, was son of Æschines of Cnidus, born 404 B.C. He first regulated the Greek calendar, and introduced from Egypt the celestial sphere and regular astronomy. His astronomical system was adopted by Plato and developed by Aristotle. He spent a long time on the top of a mountain to study the celestial motions, and firmly believed in astrology. He died 352. 2. A native of Cyzicus, coasted all round Africa, starting from the Red Sea, and entering the Mediterranean by the Pillars of Hercules, 130 B.C.

EUERGETES, *eu-er'-gēt-ēs* (*benefactor*), a surname applied to Philip of Macedonia, Antigonus Dason, Ptolemy of Egypt, the kings of Syria and Pontus, and some of the Roman emperors.

EUGANEI, *eu-gān'-ē-i*, a coast people of north-eastern Italy, were expelled by the Hæti (q. v.), and seized on a part of the Alps.

EUEMÉRUS, *eu-hē'-mēr-us*, an ancient historian of Messenia, 316 B.C., intimate with Cassander of Macedonia, travelled over Greece and Arabia, and wrote a history of the gods (translated into Latin by Ennius), in which he tried to prove they were merely deified mortals.

EUMÆUS, *eu-mæ'-us*, herdsman and steward of Ulysses, recognized his master on his return in disguise from Troy, and assisted him in killing Penelope's suitors. He was the son of the king of Scyros, and had been kidnapped by pirates and sold to Laertes.

EUMENES, *eu'-mên-ēs*. 1. A Greek officer in the army of Alexander, after whose death

Eumenides

323 B.C., he obtained Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, and Pontus, the government of which he held till expelled by Antigonus. He joined Perdiccas, and defeated Cratærus and Neoptolæmus, killing the latter, and to Cratærus, who fell later in the war, he gave an honourable funeral. He defeated Antipater, and, after Perdiccas's death, attacked Antigonus, but was defeated; he fled, with 700 followers (*Argýras plâês*) to Nora, a fortress on the borders of Cappadocia, where, after a siege of a year, he was betrayed by his troops to Antigonus, who imprisoned him and put him to death, 316, but, honoured his corpse with a splendid funeral. Eumenes was one of the most talented of Alexander's generals, and had raised himself by merit alone. 2. EUMENES I., *king of Pergâmus*, succeeded his uncle Philetærus, 263 B.C.; warred successfully with Seleucus's son Antiochus, and with King Prusias of Bithynia. He died 241, being succeeded by Attalus I. He had lived in alliance with the Romans, and was a great patron of learning. He was much given to inebriety, from the effects of which he died. 3. EUMENES II. of *Pergâmus*, succeeded Attalus I., 107 B.C., allied with the Romans, and extended his kingdom by victories over Antiochus the Great, Prusias, and Antigonus. He died 159, being succeeded by Attalus II. He was very benevolent, and fond of learning, and founded and greatly enriched the famous royal library of Pergamus.

EUMENIDES, *eu-mên-id-ês* (*benevolent*), the name given as a euphemism to the Furies, *Tisiphônê*, *Megara*, *Alectô* (and, some add, *Nëmësis*). They sprang from the blood from the wound inflicted by Saturn on Cœlus, or, according to others, were daughters of Achëron and Nox, or Pluto and Proserpine, or Chaos and Terra, or Saturn and Eübnyëmê; they were also called *Für'ia*, *Erin'ijes*, and *Dir'a*, and Eumenides after they had ceased to persecute Orestes (who, in gratitude, offered them sacrifices and erected a temple), and by the Athenians *Σεμvai θεσι*, *venerable goddesses*. They were the ministers of the vengeance of the gods, and were stern and inexorable, punishing the guilty both upon earth and in the infernal regions. They were generally represented as winged maidens, of a grim and frightful aspect, with a black and bloody garment, serpents entwined in their hair, and blood-dripping eyes; in one hand they held a burning torch, and in the other a whip of scorpions, and were always attended by Terror, Rage, Paleness, and Death; and in Tartarus they were seated around Pluto's throne as the ministers of his vengeance. Their worship was almost universal, but people avoided mentioning their names or fixing their eyes on their temples. They were honoured with sacrifices, when the votaries used branches of cedar, alder, hawthorn, saffron, and juniper, and offered turtle-doves and sheep, with libations (*νηφάλια μελιγμυατα*) of water, milk, and honey. At their festivals, *Eumênid'ia*, at

Euphrosyne

Athens only freeborn citizens who had led a virtuous life were admitted.

EUMOLPUS, *eu-mol'pus*, king of Thrace, was son of Neptune and Boreas's daughter Chiône, and thrown into the sea at his birth by his mother, but saved by Neptune and carried to Æthiopia, where he was brought up by Amphitritê, and afterwards by a woman of the country, one of whose daughters he married. Having offered violence to his sister-in-law, he had to flee from Æthiopiã with his son Ismãrus to Thrace, where he married the daughter of King Tegyrus, and afterwards conspired against his father-in-law, and had to flee to Attica, where he was initiated in the mysteries of Ceres at Eleusis, and made hierophantes, or high-priest, by King Erechtheus of Athens. He was afterwards reconciled with Tegyrus, and inherited his throne; he then warred with Erechtheus, and both fell in battle. After his death it was agreed with the Athenians that his descendants, the EUMOLPIDÆ, *eu-mol'-pî-dæ*, should for ever hold the priesthood of Ceres at Eleusis, while the regal power was to be vested in the descendants of Erechtheus at Athens. The Eumolpidæ presided at the celebration of the *Eleusinia* (q. v.), and tried all causes relating to impiety or profanation: the *Cerýces* were a branch of them.

EUNUS, *eu-nus*, a Syrian slave, led the revolt of the slaves in Sicily, 134—132 B.C.

EUPATORIA, *eu-pã-tôr-i-a*. 1. A town of Paphlagonia, built by Mithridates, and named *Pompeiopolis* by Pompey. 2. Also *Magnôp'ôlis*, a town in Pontus.

EUPÉITHES, *eu-peî-thês*, a noble of Ithaca, father of Antinous. In early life he had to flee from the Thesprotians for having wasted their territories when pursuing some pirates. He was the most importunate of Penelope's suitors.

EUPHEMUS, *eu-phê-nus*, son of Neptune and Europa, and ancestor of Battus of Cyrene, was an Argonaut and at the Calydonian Hunt; he was so swift and light as to run over the sea without scarcely wetting his feet.

EUPHORBUS, *eu-phor'-bus*, a famous Trojan, son of Panthous, was the first to wound Patroclus, whom Hector killed. He was killed by Menelaus, who hung his shield in Juno's temple at Argos, and it was identified by Pythagoras (q. v.), who maintained that his soul had been in the body of Euphorbus.

EUPHORIUS, *eu-phôr-i-ôn*, a Greek poet and grammarian of Chalcis, in Eubœa, *temp.* Antiochus the Great, to whom he was librarian.

EUPHRATES, *eu-phrã-tês*. 1. A disciple of Plato, governed Macedonia with great cruelty under Perdiccas, after whose death he was murdered by Parmenô. 2. A famous river of Asia, rising in Mount Taurus, in Armenia, and flowing with the Tigris into the Persian Gulf: like the Nile, it at certain seasons overflows in Mesopotamia: it flowed through Babylon, which Cyrus took by diverting the stream.

EUPHROSYNÊ, *eu-phrôs-ÿ-nê*, one of the Graces (*see* CHARITES).

Eupolis

EUPOLIS, *eu-pól-is*, a comic poet of Athens, 420 B.C.

EURIPIDES, *eu-rí-píd-ēs*, a celebrated tragic poet, born at Salamis on the day of the defeat of Xerxes' army, 23rd September, 480 B.C.; he studied eloquence under Prodicus, ethics under Socrates, and physics under Anaxagoras; he applied himself to the drama, and his works became so popular that the unfortunate companions of Nicias in his expedition against Syracuse obtained their freedom by reciting passages from his compositions; he often retired to a solitary cave near Salamis, where he finished his best pieces. The hostility between him and his senior Sophocles gave opportunity to Aristophanes to ridicule them both; and the ridicule and envy to which he was continually exposed obliged him to retire at last to the court of King Archeláus of Macedonia, where he was well received. When walking alone, he was attacked by Archeláus's dogs and torn to pieces, 406. Euripides wrote seventy-five tragedies, of which only nineteen are extant; he is peculiarly happy in delineating the passion of love, and, as Aristotle remarks, represented men not as they ought to be, but as they are. He was majestic in person, and his deportment was always grave and serious; he was very slow in composing; he was such an enemy to women as to merit the epithet *μισογύνη*, *woman-hater*; he was, however, twice married, but divorced from both wives.

EURIPUS, *eu-rí-pus*, a narrow strait separating Eubœa from Bœotia, spanned by a bridge at Chalcis. Its flux and reflux, which continued regular during eighteen or nineteen days, and were unsettled the rest of the month, greatly puzzled the ancients; and it is said that Aristotle drowned himself in it because he could not discover its cause.

EUROPA, *eu-ró-pa*. 1. One of the three great divisions of the earth, inferior to the others in extent, but superior in the learning, power, and abilities of its inhabitants, named from (2). Its greatest length is 3,400 miles, breadth 2,400, and superficial area (including islands) 3,900,000 square miles. It is bounded east by the Ægean, Hellespont, Euxine, Palus Mæotis, and Tanais; south by the Mediterranean; and west and north by the Atlantic and Northern oceans: its northern parts were little known to the ancients. 2. A daughter of King Agēnor, of Phœnicia, and Telephassa. Jupiter became enamoured of her, and appeared as a bull among the herds of Agenor. Europa, gathering flowers with her maidens in the meadows, caressed the beautiful animal, and at last sat on his back, when the bull at once retired to the shore, and crossed over safely to Crete with Europa on his back; here the god assumed his proper shape, and she afterwards bore him Minos, Sarpēdon, and Rhadamanthus, who were adopted by King Asterius of Crete on her marrying him.

EUROTAS, *eu-ró-tas*. 1. A river of Laconia, flowing past Sparta, named from an early king

Eurystheus

of Laconia, son of Lelex, and father of Sparta, the wife of Lacedæmon. 2. Or *Titārēs*, a river in Thessaly, near Mount Olympus.

EURUS, *eu-rus*, or Vulturinus, the east or south-east wind.

EURYALE, *eu-rý-äl-ē* (see GORGONES).

EURYBIA, *eu-rýb-i-a*. 1. Mother of Lucifer and the stars. 2. A daughter of Pontus and Terra, mother of Astræus, Pallas, and Perses, by Crius.

EURYBIADES, *eu-rýb-i-äd-ēs*, a Spartan, commanded the Greek fleets at Artemisium and Salamis.

EURYCLEA, *eu-ry-clē-a*, a beautiful daughter of Ops of Ithaca. Laertes bought her for twenty oxen, and made her nurse of Ulysses.

EURYDICE, *eu-rýd-i-cē*. 1. See ORPHEUS. 2. Wife of Amyntas II., of Macedonia, bore him Alexander II., Perdiccas, Philip, Euryone. 3. A daughter of Amyntas, married Aridæus (q. v.). She called back Cassander, and with him marched against Polysperchon and Olympias. By the latter's orders, she, on defeat, destroyed herself. 4. A daughter of Clymenus, married Nestor.

EURYMEDON, *eu-rým-ē-dōn*. 1. Father of Peribœa, the mother of Nausithous. 2. A river of Pamphylia, near which Cimon defeated the Persian forces, 469 B.C.

EURYPONTIDÆ, *eu-rý-pon-tid-æ* (see EURYTION, 2).

EURYPYLUS, *eu-rýp-ýl-us*. 1. Son of Telephus and Astyoche, courted Cassandra. He was killed by Pyrrhus. 2. A soothsayer in the Greek camp before Troy, received a reply from the oracle that a human sacrifice was required for the safe return of his countrymen.

EURYSTHENES, *eu-rys-thēn-ēs*, son of Aristodēmus, lived in constant dissension with his twin brother Procles, his colleague on the Spartan throne. Their mother Argia, wishing both to succeed, had refused to say which was born first, and the Delphic oracle appointed both to be kings, 1102 B.C., but gave precedence to Eurysthenes. After them the Spartan throne was always occupied by two kings conjointly, one from the family of Eurysthenes (*Eurysthēnidae*), and one from that of Procles (*Proclidae*, or *Eurýpon'tidae*). The Eurysthenidæ were subsequently called *Agidae*, from Agis I., son and successor of Eurysthenes.

EURYSTHEUS, *eu-rys-theus*, king of Argos and Mycænæ, son of Sthenelus and Nicippe, daughter of Pelops. His mother's labour was hastened by Juno before Alcmena's (q. v.), that he might rule over Hercules (q. v.). Jealous of the hero's fame, and wishing to destroy him, Eurystheus imposed on Hercules his famous twelve labours. Hercules' success alarmed Eurystheus, who made a brazen vessel to retire into in case of danger. After the hero's death Eurystheus persecuted his children, warred with their host, King Ceyx of Trachinæ, and was killed by Hercules' son Hyllus. His head was sent to Alcmena, who tore out

Eurytion

the eyes. His nephew Atreus succeeded Eurystheus.

EURYTION, *eu-ryt'-i-on*. 1. A centaur, whose insolence to Hippodamia caused the battle at Pirithous's nuptials. 2. Or *Eurypōn*, king of Sparta, was grandson of Procles, and from him the *Proclidae* were called *Eurypontidae*.

EURYTUS, *eu-ryt'-us*, king of Œchalia, was father of Iōle (*Eurystis*), whom he offered to whoever could shoot arrows better than himself. He was conquered by Hercules, and killed for refusing him the prize.

EUSEBIUS, *eu-sēb'-i-us*, bishop of Cæsarēa, 315, and in favour with the emperor Constantine, took part in the Arian controversy, and wrote an ecclesiastical history.

EUTERPE, *eu-ter'-pē*, the Muse of music, was regarded as inventress of the flute and all wind instruments, and, by some, of tragedy (usually attributed to Melpomēnē). She is represented crowned with flowers, and holding a flute.

EUTROPIUS, *eu-trōp'-i-us*, a historian, *temp.* Julian, whom he accompanied in the fatal expedition against the Persians. From the epithet *Clārissimus* prefixed to his history, he is supposed to have been a Roman senator. He wrote an extant epitome of Roman history, from Romulus to the emperor Valens, and a lost work on medicine.

EUXINUS PONTUS, *eu-xī'-nus pon'-tus* (*hospitable sea*), anciently *A'xēnus* (*inhospitable*), from the savage people on its coasts), an inland sea between Asia and Europe, at the north of Asia Minor, west of Colchis, south of Sarmatia, and east of Dacia and Thracia, is 700 miles long, and varies from 400 to 150 broad. The savage tribes were gradually softened by commerce and the plantation of colonies. It is now known as the *Black Sea*.

EVADNE, *ē-vad'-nē* (see **CAPANEUS**).

EVAGORAS, *ē-vāg'-ōr-as* (see **EUAGORAS**).

EVAN, *ē'-van*, or **EVIVS**, *ē'-vī-us*, Bacchus, from the cry *ēvōi* at his orgies.

EVANDER, *ē-van'-der*. 1. Of Pallantium, in Arcadia, was son of the prophetess Carmenta. From an accidental homicide he had to fly to Italy, expelled the Aborigines (q. v.), and founded Rome. He received Hercules after his conquest of Gerjōn, and was the first to raise altars to the hero. He entertained and helped Æneas. He introduced the Greek alphabet and worship of Greek deities into Italy. He was worshipped after death on Mount Aventine. 2. A philosopher of the Second Academy, 215 B.C.

EVENUS, *ē-vē'-nus*. 1. A river flowing from Mount Cēta through Ætolia into the Ionian Sea, nam d from Evenus, the father of Marpessa, who was carried off by Idas; whereon Evenus flung himself into the river in despair at not being able to overtake Idas. 2. A son of Jason and Hysipylē. 3. A river of Mysia.

EVIVS, *ē'-vī-us* (see **EVAN**).

EXSILIUM, *ex-sil'-i-um* (see **OSTRACISMOS**).

Fabius

F

FABARIS, *fāb'-ār-is*, or **FARFARUS**, *far'-fār-us*, a river of the Sabines, falling into the Tiber above Capēna.

FABII, *fāb'-i-i*, a powerful Roman patrician family, descended from Fabius, son of Hercules and an Italian nymph. They strongly opposed the plebeian demands, but at length seceded from the patrician party to the plebeians, and marched forth from Rome three hundred strong, and took up a position near the Cremera, where they were surprised and cut to pieces by the Veientes, 477 B.C. Only one boy escaped, who was the ancestor of the Fabii, afterwards so illustrious. The family was divided into six great branches,—*Ambusti*, *Maximi*, *Vibulāni*, *Euteōnes*, *Dorsōnes*, *Pictōres*.

FABIUS, *fāb'-i-us*. 1. **Q. MAXIMUS RULLIANUS**, *max'-im-us rull'-i-ā'-nus*, the first of the Fabii who obtained the surname *Maximus*, for lessening the power of the populace at elections. He was Master of the Horse under the Dictator L. Papirius Cursor, 325 B.C., and successfully engaged, without his permission, with the Samnites, for which the popular favour alone saved him from being put to death by the dictator. He was defeated by the Samnites at Lautūlā, 315, and gained the great victory of Sentinum over the united Samnites, Gauls, Etruscans, and Umbrians, 296. He was five times consul, twice dictator, once censor, triumphed over seven of the neighbouring nations, and made himself illustrious by his patriotism. 2. **Q. MAXIMUS**, a celebrated Roman, surnamed *Verrucōsus* from a wart on his lip, and *Ovicūla* from his inoffensive manners. Dull and unpromising in childhood, he became famous for valour and prudence, and rose to the highest offices of the state. In his first consulship he obtained a victory over Liguria; and, after the unfortunate battle of Thrasymēnus, was made dictator, 217 B.C. He opposed Hannibal by harassing him by countermarches and ambuscades; whence he was called *Cunctator*, (*delayer*), and blamed for cowardice, and superseded as dictator by his own master of the horse, M. Minucius Rufus. After the fatal battle of Cannæ, caused by the rashness of Varro, he again took command, and conquered Tarentum. When the senate refused to ratify his agreement with Hannibal for the ransom of the captives, he sold his estates to raise the stipulated sum rather than break his word. He opposed as chimerical Scipio's proposal to carry the war into Africa, and did not live to see the latter's success against Carthage. He died 203, after being five times consul, and twice honoured with a triumph; and a splendid funeral was accorded to his remains from the public treasury. 3. Son of the preceding, before whom he died, and of whose virtues he showed himself worthy. 4. **PICTOR**, *pic'-tor*, the first

Fabrateria

historian of Rome, flourished 225 B.C., wrote on the period from Romulus to 218 B.C.; the extant work is an imitation. 5. An ambassador to the Delphic oracle while Hannibal was in Italy. 6. A consul, conquered the Allobroges, 121 B.C. 7. A lieutenant of Lucullus, defeated by Mithridates. 8. A consul with Julius Cæsar, conquered Pompey's adherents in Spain. 9. A Pontifex Maximus, wrote some annals, and warred with Viriathus in Spain. 10. RUSTICUS, *rus-tic-us*, a historian temp. Claudius and Nero, intimate with Seneca: Tacitus praised his style.

FABRATERIA, *fab-râ-têr'-i-a*, a town of Latium.

FABRICIUS, *fâ-brî-cî-us*. 1. C. LUSCINUS, *lus-cî-nus*, a celebrated Roman, obtained several victories over the Samnites and Lucanians in his first consulship, 282 B.C. He was ambassador to Pyrrhus, 2^o, and indignantly refused the bribes offered him, and was unalarmed by the trunk of an elephant (which was concealed behind a curtain) waving over his head. Fabricius opposed Pyrrhus in battle, 278, and informed him of the treacherous offer of his physician to poison him. He was noted, like his contemporary Curius Dentatus, for his great simplicity of manners and contempt for luxury and useless ornaments; and, when censor, 275, expelled from the Senate Cornelius Rufinus, who had been twice consul and dictator, for keeping in his house more than 10 lb. of silver plate. He lived and died in great poverty, and his funeral and the dowries of his two daughters were defrayed out of the treasury. 2. A Latin writer, temp. Nero, by whose order his works were burnt. He satirized the senators. 3. PONS, a bridge over the Tiber, at Rome, built by L. Fabricius, *curâtor viârûm*, 62 B.C.

FÆSULÆ, *fæ-sûl-æ*, a city of Etruria.

FALERII, *fâl-ê-rî-i*, a town of Etruria, near Mount Soractê, famous for its pastures and a peculiar kind of sausage. Its inhabitants, *Fâlîsci*, came from Macedonia. It surrendered to Camillus, who ordered a schoolmaster to be whipped and sent back with his noble pupils, whom he had brought out with him to be delivered to Camillus to compel the capitulation of the town.

FALERNUS AGER, *fâl-er'-nus â-ger*, a fertile district in the north of Campania, famous for its wines. (See MASSICUS.)

FANUM FORTUNÆ, *fâ-num for-tû-næ*, a town in Umbria, with a famous temple of Fortune.

FANUM VACUNÆ, *fâ-num vâ-cû-næ*, a village in Samnium.

FARFARUS, *far-fâr-us* (see FABARIS).

FATA, *fâ-ta* (see PARCÆ).

FAUNA, *fau-na*, originally *Mârî'ca*, from her knowledge of futurity called *Fâtî'a* and *Fatî'dica*, and by some identified with the *Bona Dea*, was a nymph of the Liris, near Minturnæ (*Mârî'ca littôra*), where she was worshipped in a grove. She was the daughter of Picus. She married Faunus, and never saw any man after her marriage with him. She bore Latinus.

Feriæ

FAUNI, *fau-ni*, rural demigods, the *Satÿri* of the Greeks, represented with the legs and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human. The peasants offered them lambs or kids.

FAUNUS, *fau-nus*, son of Picus, and from his bravery called son of Mars, reigned in Italy, 1300 B.C. He raised a temple to Luperus (Pan) at the base of Mount Palatine, and liberally entertained strangers. From his popularity and fondness for agriculture he was deified, and represented as a Satyr, and was consulted for oracles. Later, Faunus was identified with Pan.

FAUSTITAS, *fau-s-tît-as*, a goddess among the Romans, was believed to preside over cattle.

FAUSTULUS, *fau-s-tûl-us* (see ACCA).

FAVENTIA, *fâ-ven-tî-a*, a town of Gallia Cisalpina.

FAVERIA, *fâ-vê-rî-a*, a town of Istria.

FEBRUUS, *feb-rû-us* (see FERALIA).

FECIALES, *fê-cî-â'-les*, the college of Roman priests employed in declaring war and making peace. When any offence was committed against Rome, a sacred Fecial, with three other Fecials as attendants, was sent to demand redress four times, and, if it was not given in thirty days, he declared war by hurling a blood-tipped spear into the enemy's territory, and uttering a set form of words. The Fecial thus acting was called *pater patrûus popûli Rômânî*, and had a fillet of white wool round his head, and in his hand a wreath of sacred herbs (*verbê'næ*), gathered on the Capitoline (whence he was called *Verbênâ'rius*).

FELIX, M. ANTONIUS, *fê-lix, an-tô-nî-us*, freedman of Claudius Cæsar, was made procurator of Judæa.

FELSINA, *fêl-sî'-na* (see BONONIA).

FENNI, *fen'-ni*, or FINNI, *fin'-ni*, the savage inhabitants of Finningia, or Eningia, now Finland.

FERALIA, *fê-râ-lî-a*, or FEBRUA, *feb-rû-a*, a Roman festival to the Diî Manes (from *Feb'rûus*, the god of purification), on 17th or 21st of February. During eleven days presents were carried to the graves, marriages were forbidden, and the temples closed.

FERENTINUM, *fêr-entî-num*. 1. A town of the Hernici, south-west of Anagnia. 2. A town of Etruria, south of Volsinii.

FERIÆ, *fê-rî-æ*. 1. The common term for *Festî dies*, or holidays, and during them it was unlawful for any one to work. There were four kinds of *public* Feriæ; viz., *Stâtî'væ*, immovable feasts, celebrated by the whole city; *Conceptî'væ*, movable feasts fixed by the magistrates or priests (of which the chief were the *Latî'næ*, the *Compîtaliæ*, &c.); *Impê'râ-tî'væ*, appointed by a consul, dictator, or prætor, for a signal victory; *Nun'dî'næ*, regular *fairs* or market days, kept every ninth day. The Feriæ *privâ'tæ* were observed by families, in commemoration of birthdays, marriages, funerals, &c. 2. LATINÆ, *lâ-tî-næ*, Roman festivals instituted by Tarquinius Superbus, and celebrated on the Alban mount by the principa

Feronia

magistrates of forty-seven towns in Latium, when they offered to Jupiter Latiālis a bull, pieces of which they carried home, after swearing mutual friendship and alliance, and continued by the Romans after their subjugation of Latium. The festival was in time extended from one to four days.

FERONIA, *fē-rō-nī-a*, a Roman goddess of woods and groves, had a temple at Tarracina, near Mount Soractē, another three miles from Anxur, and another near Capēna. Her votaries, who were filled with her spirit, were believed to be capable of walking with bare feet unharmed over burning coals.

FESCENNIA, *fes-cen-nī-a*, a town of Etruria, where were first invented the *Fescennine verses*, a sort of extempore rustic coarse dialogue, in which their actors exposed the weakness of their adversaries, and raised the laughter of the company by satirical humour and merriment. They were often repeated at nuptials and harvest-homes. Augustus proscribed them as immoral.

FESTUS PORCIUS, *fes-tus por-ci-us*, succeeded Felix as proconsul of Judæa, A. D. 62.

FETIALES, *fē-tī-ā-les* (see **FECIALES**).

FIBENUS, *fī-brē-nus*, a small river of Latium, falling into the Liris through Cicero's farm at Arpinum.

FICANA, *fī-cā-na*, a town of Latium.

FICULEA, *fī-cūl-ā-a*, or **FICULNEA**, *fī-cūl-nē-a*, a town of the Sabines, east of Fidēnæ.

FIDENÆ, *fī-dē-næ*, the town of the *Fidēnātes* in Latium, was conquered by the Romans, 437 B. C.

FIDIUS DIUS, *fīd-ī-us dī-us* (for *Fil'ius* Διός, son of Jupiter), or *Med'ius Fid'ius*, i. e. *me Διός fil'ius* [juvet], also called *Sancus* or *Semip'āter*, was the same with *Hercūles*, and the divinity by whom the Romans generally swore.

FIGULUS, **P. NIGIDIUS**, *fig-ū-lus, ni-gid-ī-us*, a senator and Pythagorean philosopher at Rome, 60 B. C.

FIMBRIA, **C. FLAVIUS**, *fīn-ī-ā, flā-vī-us*. 1. An' orator, was consul 104 B. C. 2. Son of (1), supported Marius and Cinna. When legate in Asia, he murdered the consul Valerius Flaccus, 86. He warred with Mithridātes, was attacked by Sulla's troops, and killed himself on his soldiers leaving him, 84.

FLACCUS, *flac-cus*. 1. **FULVIUS**, **M.**, *ful-vī-us*, consul 125 B. C., was slain with **C. Gracchus**, 121. 2. **VERRIUS**, *ver-rī-us*, a grammarian, tutor to the two grandsons of Augustus, and supposed author of the Capitoline marbles. 3. See **FULVIUS**, **HORATIUS**, **VALERIUS**.

FLAMINIUS, **C.**, *flā-mīn-ī-us*. 1. When consul, 217 B. C., was drawn into an engagement by Hannibal near the lake Trasimēnus, and fell with an immense number of the Romans. When tribune, 229, he passed the *Flamīnia lex* (to distribute the lands of the expelled Senōnes) against the advice of the

Formiæ

Senate, and his own friends. He made the *Circus Flamīnius* and *Via Flamīnia* (the road from Rome to Arimīnum and Aquileia). 2. Or **FLAMINIUS**, **T. Q.**, *flā-mī-nī-us*, a celebrated Roman, trained in the wars with Hannibal, and made consul 198 B. C. He led an expedition with great success against King Philip of Macedonia, whom he totally defeated at Cynoscēphālæ, 197. At the Isthmian games, 196, he proclaimed Greece free and independent. He was ambassador to King Prusias of Bithynia, 183, to demand the surrender of Hannibal. Flaminius was found dead in bed, about 174, after a life spent in the greatest glory, and successful imitation of his model Scipio, the elder Africanus. 3. **L.**, brother of (2), signalized himself in Greece. 4. **CALPURNIUS FLAMMA**, *cal-pur-nī-us flām-ma*, with 300 men saved the Roman army in Sicily, 258 B. C., by engaging the Carthaginians and cutting them to pieces.

FLAVINIA, *flā-vīn-ī-a*, a town of Latium.

FLAVIUS, *flā-vī-us*. 1. See **DOMITIANUS**. 2. A schoolmaster at Rome, temp. Horace.

FLEVUS, *flē-vus*, the right branch of the Rhine, forming at its mouth a large lake, *Flēvo* (now *Zuider-zee*). At its more contracted part it was called *Hellum* (now *Ulie*); and a fort, *Flēvum Frisid'rum*, was erected there.

FLORA, *flō-ra*. 1. The Roman goddess of flowers and gardens, the *Chloris* of the Greeks. Titus Tatius first raised a temple to her at Rome. She married Zephyrus, and received from him the privilege of presiding over flowers and of perpetual youth. She was represented crowned with flowers, and holding in her hand the horn of Plenty. The *Flōrd'lia*, instituted by Romulus, were, after 174 B. C., observed annually, and exhibited a scene of the most unbounded licentiousness. 2. A celebrated Roman courtesan.

FLORENTIA, *flō-vent-ī-a*, now *Florence*, a town of Etruria, on the Arno.

FLORIANUS, *flō-ri-ā-nus*, wore the imperial purple at Rome only for two months, A. D. 276.

FLORUS, *flō-rus*. 1. **L. ANNÆUS J.**, *annæ-us*, a Latin historian, A. D. 116, wrote an extant abridgement of Roman annals in four books, composed in a florid and poetical style. He also wrote poetry, and entered the lists with the emperor Hadrian, who satirized him for frequenting taverns and places of dissipation. 2. **J.**, a poet and orator, friend of Horace, accompanied Claudius Nero in his military expeditions.

FONTEIUS, *fon-tē-ī-us*. 1. **CAPITO**, *cāp-īt-ō*, a friend of Horace. 2. **M.**, was pro-prator of Gallia Narbonensis, and defended, 69 B. C., by Cicero when accused of extortion.

FORENTUM, *fō-vent-um*, a town of Apulia.

FORMIA, *fōr-mī-a*, a coast town of Latium, south-east of Caiēta, the abode of the ancient Læstrygōnes, was famous for its wines. There were many villas of Roman nobles near

Fornax

it: Cicero had a villa there (*Formiānum*).
See MAMURRA.

FORNAX, *for-nax*, a Roman goddess, presided over baking. Her festivals were *Formicālia*.

FORTUNA, *for-tū-na*, called TYCHE, *týchē* by the Greeks, daughter of Oceanus or of the Parca, the goddess of fortune, conferred riches and poverty, blessings and pains. At Rome she received particular attention, and had eight temples, the first being erected by Tullus Hostilius. Her most famous temples in Italy were at Antium, where offerings were sent from every part of the country, and at Præneste. The Romans worshipped her under different names—*Muliebris*, *Virilis*, *Equestris*, *Māla*, *Virgo*, &c.; on 1st April the widows and marriageable virgins had a festival in the temple of *Fortunā Virilis*. Fortune is generally represented with the horn of plenty, blindfolded, and holding a wheel as the emblem of inconstancy.

FORTUNATÆ INSULÆ, *for-tū-nā-tæ in-sū-læ*, supposed to be the Canary and Madeira isles in the Atlantic, west of Mauritania: they were believed to be the seats of the souls of the virtuous, where the air was wholesome and temperate, and the earth, without toil, produced various fruits in abundance.

FORULI, *for-ūl-i*, a town of Samnium.

FORUM, *for-un*. 1. *Apūi*, a town of Latium, on the *Appia via*. 2. *Augusti*, a place at Rome. 3. *Alliūni*, a town of Gallia Cisalpina. 4. *Amēlii*, a town of Etruria. 5. *Claudii*, a town of Etruria. 6. *Cornēlii*, a town of Cispadane Gaul. 7. *Domitii*, a town of Gaul, in Languedoc. 8. *Vocontii*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis. 9. *Lepidi*, a town of Gallia Cispadana. 10. *Populii*, a coast town south of Ravenna. 11. *Flāminii*, a town of Umbria. 12. *Gallorum*, a town of Gallia Togata. 13. Or *Forojulienis urbs*, a town of Venetia. 14. *Fulvium*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis. 15. *Lebnum*, a town of Insubria. 16. *Semproniū*, a town of Umbria. —Many places, market-towns or the seat of a prætor's court (*forum vel conventus*), were known as *conventus* or *sara*.

FOSSA, *fos-sa*. 1. *Drūsi*, or *Drūsiana*, a canal eight miles long, made 11 B.C., from the Rhine to the Issel, below the separation of the Waal, by Drusus. 2. *Miriānā*, a canal cut by Marius, in the Cimbric war, from the Rhone to Marseilles. 3. *Cluilia*, a trench five miles from Rome, dug by King Cluilius when he encamped against King Tullus Hostilius.

FRANCI, *fran-ci*, several confederate tribes on the Lower Rhine; after warring with Rome, they migrated into Gaul (*France*) under King Clovis, A.D. 496.

FREGELLÆ, *frē-gel-læ*, a town of the Volsci, on the Liris, colonized by the Romans 245 B.C.

FRENTANI, *fren-tā-ni*, a people near Apulia, named from the *Frento*, which flows through the east of their territory into the Adriatic opposite *Dionēdæa insulæ*.

Gabii

FRISI, *frī-sī-i*, a people near the Rhine.

FRONTINUS, SEXT. J., *fron-tī-nus*, a celebrated geometrician, wrote works on aqueducts and stratagems, dedicated to Trajan: he was governor of Britain A.D. 75—78.

FRUSINO, *frūs-in-ō*, a town of the Volsci, on the Liris.

FUCINUS, *fū-cin-us*, a lake in the country of the Marsi, north of the Liris.

FUGALIA, *fū-gā-li-a*, Roman festivals to celebrate the flight of the Tarquinii.

FULGINATES, *ful-gin-ā-tes* (sing. *Fulgīnas*), a people of Umbria, whose capital was *Fulgīnum*.

FULVIA, *fūl-vi-a*, the bold and ambitious wife of, successively, Clodius, Curio, and M. Antony. She took a part in all the intrigues of Antony's triumvirate, and gratified her revengeful feelings by boring with her golden bodkin the tongue of the decapitated Cicero. When Antony was in the East, and living with Cleopatra, Fulvia tried, unsuccessfully, to stir up Augustus against him. When divorced by Antony for Octavia, she raised a faction against Augustus, in which she involved her brother-in-law L. Antonius. She afterwards went to the East, and died broken-hearted at the coldness with which Antony treated her, 40 B.C.

FULVIUS, *fūl-vi-us*. 1. See LACINIA. 2. SERVIUS NOBILIOR, *ser-vi-us nō-bil-i-or*, consul, went to Africa after the defeat of Regulus, 255 B.C., and, after gaining much glory against the Carthaginians, when returning lost his fleet in a storm. 3. M., grandson of (2), greatly signalized himself in Spain, and was made consul. 4. M., FLACCUS, *flac-cus*, consul 125, and tribune 122 B.C., was the friend of C. Gracchus, with whom he perished. 5. NOBILIOR, *nō-bil-i-or*, consul 189 B.C., conquered Ætolia. He was a patron of Ennius.

FUNDI, *fūn-di*, a town of Latium, near Caieta, on *Appia via*, at the head of a small deep bay, *Lacus Fundanus*.

FURLÆ, *fūr-i-æ* (see EUMENIDES).

FURIUS, *fūr-vi-us*. 1. See CAMILLUS. 2. MANLIUS BIBACULUS, *man-li-us bib-ā-cūl-us*, a Latin poet of Cremona, wrote annals in iambs.

FURNIUS, *fūr-ni-us*, a friend of Horace and historian; was consul.

FUSCUS, ARISTIUS, *fus-cus, ar-is-ti-us*, a friend of Horace, noted for his integrity, learning, and culture.

G

GABII, *gāb-i-i*, a city of the Volsci, built by the kings of Alba, was taken by the artifice of Sextus, son of King Tarquin. He mutilated himself, entered Gabii as a pretended deserter, was intrusted with command, and then betrayed it. The inhabitants had a peculiar

Gabinius

mode of tucking up the dress,—*Gābi'nus cinctus*.

GABINIUS, AULUS, *gā-bī'-nī-us, au'-lus*, consul 58 B.C.; made war in Judæa, 57, and re-established tranquillity. He suffered himself to be bribed, and replaced Ptolemy Aulètes on the throne of Egypt. On his return to Rome, he was accused of corruption, and, though defended by Cicero at Pompey's request, was banished, and died at Salōna, 48.

GADES, *gā-des* (-ium), or *Gā'-dis* (-is), or *Gā-dī'-ra*, also called *Tartessus* and *Erythra* (now *Cádiz*), an isle in the Atlantic, off Spain, 25 miles from the Pillars of Hercules. Hercules (*Gādītā'nus*) killed Gerýon there, and had a temple, in which all his labours were beautifully engraved.

GÆA, *gæ'-a* (see **TELLUS**).

GÆTULIA, *gæ-tū'-lī-a*, a wild country of Libýa, near the Garamantes.

GAIUS, *gā'-ī-us*, a famous Roman jurist under Antoninus Pius and M. Aurélius.

GALANTHIS, *gāl-an'-thīs*, or *Gālin'thīas*, a servant-maid of Alcmena, was changed into a weasel by Lucina, for deceiving the goddess in regard to the birth of Hercules.

GALATA, *gāl-āt-a*, a town of Syria.

GALATÆ, *gāl-āt-æ* (see **GALATIA**).

GALATÆA, *gāl-ā-tæ'-a*, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. (See **ACIS**).

GALATIA, *gāl-āt'-ī-a*, or *Gallogræ'cia*, the country of the Gālätze, in Asia Minor, between Phrygia, the Euxine, Cappadocia, and Bithynia, named from the Gauls, who migrated there in the third century B.C. The invaders adopted Greek customs, but kept their own language.

GALBA, *gāl-ba*. 1. **SERVIUS**, *ser'-vī-us*, a Roman lawyer, satirized by Horace for the warmth with which he defended adulterers. 2. **SERGIUS**, *ser'-gī-us*, a celebrated orator, prætor 151 B.C. 3. A buffoon, *temp.* Tiberius. 4. A learned man, grandfather of the emperor Galba. 5. **SERVIUS SULPICIUS**, *sul-pī'-ci-us*, emperor of Rome, June, A.D. 68, to January 16th, 69; rose gradually to the highest office, and exercised his power in the provinces with equity and unremitting diligence. He devoted much of his time to study, to avoid the suspicions of Nero. He disapproved of the emperor's oppressive commands, which led to disturbances in the provinces; whereon Nero ordered him to be put to death, but he escaped from the hands of the executioner, and was publicly saluted emperor. When once on the throne, he became the creature of favourites, whom he allowed to confiscate the goods of the citizens; and exemptions and pardons were sold at high prices. He was assassinated by his soldiers for refusing to pay them the money he had promised when they raised him to the throne.

GALENUS, CLAUDIUS, *gā-lē'-nus, clau'-dī-us*, born at Pergamus A.D. 130, was celebrated as a physician under M. Antoninus and his successors. He travelled extensively, effected many notable cures, and wrote over 300

Gallinaria

volumes on medicine, founded on Hippocrates' treatises. The greater part of his writings were burnt in the Temple of Peace at Rome. He died about 200.

GALERIUS, *gā-lēr'-ī-us* (see **MAXIMIANUS**, 2).

GALESUS, *gā-lē'-sus*, a river of Calabria, noted for the shady groves and fine-fleeced sheep on its banks.

GALINTHIAS, *gāl-in'-thī-as* (see **GALANTHIS**).

GALLI, *gāl'-lī*. 1. See **CORYBANTES**. 2. This name was applied by the Romans, as *Celtæ* (Κέλται) by the Greeks, to the whole family of nations of the remote West, from Viadrus (*Oder*) to the Tagus; but properly it belonged to only the portion of the race that settled in Cisalpine Gaul. (See **GALLIA** and **GALATIA**).

GALLIA, *gāl'-lī-a*, a large country of Europe, called Galatia by the Greeks, inhabited by the *Celtæ*, subdivided into the *Gāl'li* (q. v.), *Celti-bē'ri*, *Celtos'cythæ*. It was divided by the Romans into four provinces: *Bel'gīca*, bounded by Germany, Gallia Narbonensis, and the German Ocean; *Narbonen'sis*, bounded by the Alps, Pyrenees, Aquitania, Belgium, and Mediterranean; *Aquitā'nica*, bounded by the Garumna, Pyrenees, and the ocean; and *Celt'ica*, or *Lugdūnen'sis*, bounded by Belgium, Gallia Narbonensis, the Alps, and the ocean. Other Roman divisions of Gallia were into *Cisalpi'na* or *Citē'r'ior*, the part of Gallia within Italy, and *Transalpi'na* or *Ultē'r'ior*, the part on the non-Italian side of the Alps; and Gallia Cisalpina was subdivided into *Cispādā'na* and *Transpādā'na*, the former the part south, the latter north, of the Pād'us (*Po*). Cisalpina was also called *Tōgā'ta*, from the Roman gown, *tōga*, worn by the inhabitants; and Narbonensis was *Braccā'ta*, from the *braccæ* (*breeches*) worn by the inhabitants, and *Celtica* was *Cōmā'ta*, from the people wearing long hair.

GALLICUS AGER, *gāl'-lic-us ā'-ger*. 1. The country between Picēnum and Arimīnum, from which the Galli Senōnes were expelled, and which was distributed among the people by the *Flaminia lex*, 229 B.C. 2. **SINUS**, *sin'-us*, a part of the Mediterranean on the coast of Gaul, now *Gulf of Lyons*.

GALLIENUS, **P. LICINIUS**, *gāl-lī-ē'-nus, lī-cī-nī-us*, born A.D. 218, son of the emperor Valerian; was associated with his father on the throne from A.D. 253 to 260, when he became sole emperor. Distinguished in his youth for his activity and warlike qualities in an expedition against the Germans and Sarmātæ, he devoted himself to the greatest debauchery on the throne. Many usurpers, called the *Thirty Tyrants*, aspired to the purple, and, in the midst of his preparations against them, he was assassinated when besieging Milan, by some of his officers, 268.

GALLINARIA, *gāl-lī-nā'-rī-a*. 1. A wood near Cumæ, in Campania, a famous retreat of robbers. 2. An isle off Liguria, noted for its number of hens.

Gallogræcia

GALLOGRÆCIA, *gal-lo-græ-ci-a* (see GALATIÀ).

GALLUS, *gal'-lus*. 1. See ALECTRYON. 2. CORNELIUS, *cor-nè'-l'i-us*, a Roman knight, born at Förum Julii, in Gaul, 66 B.C., famous for his poetical and military talents; celebrated the beauty of the slave Lycoris (or Cytheris), who forsook him for M. Antony, which gave occasion for Virgil's *Ecl.* x. Gallus was made governor of Egypt by Augustus, but, for extortion and conspiracy, he was banished, and killed himself, 26. Virgil is said to have written an eulogium on him at the end of the *Georgics*, but substituted for it the episode of Aristæus and Eurydice, for fear of offending Augustus. 3. VIBIUS, *vi'-bi-us*, an orator of Gaul, *temp.* Augustus. 4. TREBONIANUS, *tréb-ò'-ni-à-nus*, assassinated the emperor Decius, A.D. 251, and raised himself to the throne. After displaying great indolence and cruelty, and indifference to the revolt of the provinces and invasion of the barbarians, he was assassinated by his soldiers, 253. 5. FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS CONSTANTINUS, *flā-vi-us clau'-d'i-us cons-tan-ti'-nus*, brother of the emperor Julian, was raised to the throne under the title of *Cæsar* by his relation Constantius, and was beheaded by him for conspiracy, A.D. 354. 6. A small river of Phrygia, whose waters, if drunk in moderation, were believed to cure madness.

GAMELIA, *gām-ē'-l'i-a*. 1. Juno, and GAMELIUS, *gām-ē'-l'i-us*, Jupiter, for presiding over marriages. 2. Festivals observed at the anniversaries of marriages, births, and deaths.

GANGARIDÆ, *gan-gār'-id-æ*, a powerful people near the mouths of the Ganges.

GANGES, *gan'-gēs*, a great river of India, flowing from the Emodi mountains (*Himalayas*), by a course of 2,000 miles, to the Indian Ocean, was anciently, as nowadays, held in great veneration.

GANYMEDES, *gān-γ-mē'-dēs*, a beautiful youth of Phrygia, son of Tros, and brother of Ilius and Assaræus, was carried away by an eagle to Jupiter when hunting or tending his father's flocks on Ida, and became cup-bearer instead of Hébē (q.v.).

GARAMANTES, *gār-ā-man'-tes* (sing. *Gār'-āmas*), a people in the interior of Africa.

GARGANUS, *gar-gā'-nus*, a lofty mountain of Apulia, forms a promontory in the Adriatic.

GARGAPHIÆ, *gar-gāph'-i-æ*, a valley and fountain near Platæa, where Actæon was torn to pieces.

GARGARA, *gar'-gār-a* (-ōrum), a town and fertile mountain of Troas, near Ida.

GARGETTUS, *gar-get'-tus*, a village of Attica, on the north-west side of Mount Hymettus.

GARUMNA, *gār-un'-na*, now the *Garonne*, a river flowing from the Pyrenees to the Bay of Biscay; separates Gallia Celtica from Aquitania.

GAUGAMELA, *gau-gā-mē'-la*, a village near Arbela.

GAURUS, *gau'-rus*, a mountain-range of Campania.

GEBENNA, *gē-ben'-na*, a mountain-range in

Germania

the south of Gaul, separates the Arverni from the Helvii.

GEDROSIA, *gē-drō'-sī-a*, the most eastern province of Persia.

GELA, *gēl'-a*, a town on the *Gēl'as*, in the south of Sicily, ten miles from the sea, was built by a Rhodian and Cretan colony, 690 B.C.; its inhabitants (*Gēlen'ses*, *Gēlō'i*, *Gēlā'ni*) and the stones of its best buildings were transported by Phintias of Agrigentum to a new town, *Phintias*, 307.

GELDUBA, *gēl-dūb-a*, a fort of the Ubi.

GELLIUS, **AULUS**, *gēl'-l'i-us*, *au'-lus*, a Roman grammarian, A.D. 117–180, wrote *Noctes Atticæ* (so named because written at Athens during the long nights), a miscellaneous collection from the ancient classical authors.

GELON, *gēl'-ōn*, made himself tyrant of Syracuse 491 B.C., defeated the Carthaginians at Himëra 480, and died, after a popular reign, 478. His brother Hiëro succeeded.

GELONI, *gēl'-ō-ni*, a people of Scythia, east of the Tanais, sprung from Gelonus, a son of Hercules.

GEMINI, *gēm'-i-ni*, a sign of the zodiac, which represents the twins Castor and Pollux.

GEMONIÆ, *gēm-ō'-nī-æ*, a series of steps on the Aventine, down which the bodies of Roman criminals were thrown.

GENABUM, *gēn'-āb-um*, a town of Gallia Lugdunensis.

GENAUNI, *gēn'-au'-ni*, a people of Viindelicia.

GENEVA, *gēn-ē'-va*, a city of the Allobroges.

GENIUS, *gēn'-i-us* (see DÆMON).

GENSERIC, *gēn'-sēr-ic*, a famous Vandal king, crossed, A.D. 429, from Spain to Africa, where he took Carthage and founded a Vandal kingdom; he invaded Italy and sacked Rome, July, 455.

GENTIUS, *gēn'-t'i-us*, a king of Illyricum, conquered, 168 B.C., by the Romans.

GENUA, *gēn'-i-a*, a city of Liguria, now *Genoa*.

GENYRÆUS, *gēn'-y-r-æ-us*, a river of Macedonia.

GEPHYRÆI, *gēph'-y-r-æ-i*, a people of Phœnicia, migrated with Cadmus to Bœotia, and thence to Attica.

GERÆSTUS, *gēr-æs'-tus*, a port of South Eubœa.

GERGOVIA, *ger-gōv'-i-a*. 1. A fortress of the Arverni, south-west of the Elaver. 2. A town of the Boii.

GERMANIA, *ger-mā'-nī-a*, a country bounded W. by the Rhine, E. by the Vistula and the Carpathians, S. by the Danube, N. by the Baltic and German Ocean. It was called *Germania Magna*, or *Transrhēnāna*, or *Barbāra*, in contradistinction to *Germania Prīma* and *Sē-cundā*, the north and north-east of Gallia Belgica. Its people, distinguished by their blue eyes, fair complexions, red hair, and tall stature, were divided into many nomad tribes, the three great divisions being *Ingæones* (on the ocean), *Herniones* (in centre), and *Istævones* (in the east and south). As the *Teutones*, they joined the Cimbri against Rome, 113 B.C., and bravely resisted the efforts of Julius Cæsar (58–53), Drusus (12–9), Varus (A.D. 9), and Ger-

Germanicus

manicus (A.D. 16); they were afterwards engaged among themselves in a war with the two great confederacies *Alemanni* and *Franci*, and in the 4th and 5th centuries A.D. they obtained some of the best Roman provinces.

GERMANICUS CÆSAR, *ger-mā-nīc-us cæs'-ar*.
1. Son of Néro Claudius Drusus and Augustus's niece Antonia, was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, and raised to the highest offices. When his grandfather Augustus died, he was campaigning in Germany, and his soldiers saluted him as emperor, A.D. 14; but he refused the title, and quelled the tumults thereby occasioned. He continued the German war, defeated Arminius (16), and received a triumph when recalled to Rome. Tiberius appointed him over the East. His success over the Armenians aroused the jealousy of Tiberius, who was suspected of having instigated Cn. Piso to poison him at Daphnē, near Antioch, 19. His ashes were carried to Italy, amid great popular demonstrations, by his heroic wife Agrippina (2, q. v.). Germanicus was distinguished for his learning, benevolence, and talents. One of his sons was the emperor Caligula. 2. Many of the Roman emperors assumed this title from victories, real or pretended, over the Germans.

GEROUSIA, *gēr-ou'-sī-a* (see SENATUS, 3).

GERYON, *gēr-rj-ōn*, a monster, offspring of Chrysaor and Callirrhōe, and represented as having three bodies united, or three heads on one body. He reigned in Gades, where his numerous flocks were guarded by Eurythion and the two-headed dog Orthos. Hercules, by Eurystheus's orders, went to Gades, killed Geryon, Orthos, and Eurythion, and took away the flocks.

GESORIANUM, *ges-o-rj-ā-cum*, a port of the Morini.

GETA, SEPTIMIUS, *gēt'-a, sep-tīm'-i-us*, son of the emperor Severus, and brother of Caracalla, with whom he reigned conjointly, 211–212. He was murdered by Caracalla's order.

GETÆ, *gēt'-æ*, a people of European Scythia, near the Daci, into whose country Ovid was banished. *Gēt'icus* is often used for *Thracian*.

GIGANTES, *gī-gan'-tes*, sons of Coelus and Terra, or of Tartarus and Terra, were of great stature and strength, and some of them, as Cottus, Briareus, and Gyges, were monsters. They usually resided near Pallēnē. The defeat of their relations the Titānes—with whom they are often confounded—made them conspire against Jupiter. They assailed the allied gods with rocks, oaks, and burning wood, and piled Ossa on Pelion to scale the heavens; the affrighted gods fled into Egypt, where they assumed the forms of different animals. Jupiter recollected that the Giants could be conquered only by a mortal's aid, and, by Pallas's advice, armed his son Hercūles, with whom he overthrew them. (See ENCELADUS, ALOIDES, PORPHYRION, TYPHON, OTUS, TITANES, &c.)

GISCO, *gis'-co*, conducted the Carthaginian war in Sicily against the Corinthians successfully, 309 B.C.

GLADIATORII LUDI, *glād-ī-ā-tō-rj-i lū-di*,

Gladiatorii

originally combats on the graves of the deceased, were first introduced at Rome by the Bruti, 264 B.C. Anciently slaves were murdered at funerals to propitiate the manes with blood; then it became customary to make them kill each other in combat; and, lastly, such combats were extended from funerals and became one of the means of popular amusement at Rome. Captives, criminals, or disobedient slaves were trained for this purpose; but in the demoralization of the Empire many of the nobles, and even some of the emperors, entered the lists; and at one show Nero exhibited 400 senators and 600 knights; and even women took part in the combats. The gladiators were, from their numbers, training, and doom, a formidable body; and Spartacus (q. v.) was able to keep at the head of revolted gladiators and runaway slaves against the Roman armies from 73 to 71 B.C.; hence many laws were passed to determine their number and the times at which the show (*munus*) could safely be exhibited (*editum*) by any magistrate or private person (*editor, munerator, donator*). They were kept in schools (*ludii*) and trained by a *lanista*, each troupe being called a *familia*; they were trained with wooden swords (*rudes*); those who became gladiators for hire were called *auctorati*, and their pay *auctoramentum*. The great shows were given by the Ædiles, and handbills (*libelli*) were circulated beforehand, notifying the place, time, &c. When introduced into the arena, the gladiators walked round to show their strength, and were then matched in pairs; after a skirmish with foils (*arma lusoria, or rudes*), they received their weapons (*arma decretoria*), and, at the bugle's sound, the combat began. When any one was wounded, the spectators cried *Habet* (he has it); if the vanquished was to be spared, they intimated their will by pressing the thumb into the palm (*pollicem premere*), or if to be put to death (*ferrum recipere*), by directing the thumb towards the breast (*pollicem vertere*). According to their weapons, dress, &c., gladiators were divided into the following classes:—*Retiarii*, armed with a three-headed lance (*fusina* or *tridens*) and a net (*rete*), in which they endeavoured to entangle their antagonists; these generally fought with *Scutores* or *Mirmillones*, the latter of whom (named from the badge of an embossed fish, *μορμύρος*, on their helmets, and also called *Galli*, from being armed like the Gauls) were also matched with the *Thraciæ*, who, like the Thracians, had a round shield and a dagger (*sica*); the *Hoplomachi* fought in full armour; the *Sannites* were armed in Samnite fashion, with a large shield (*scutum*), broad at the top, and engaged the *Provocatores*; the *Essedarii* fought from the *essedæ* (chariot of the Britons and Gauls); the *Andabate* fought hoodwinked; the *Scutores* fought with the *Retiarii*, and were either named from following the latter when his net was thrown ineffectually, or were identical with the *Suppeditarii*.

Glauce

Illii, and were substitutes for those who were rendered incapable by wounds; the *Cätervāri* fought not in pairs, but in sets; the *Lāquēūtōres* used a noose or lasso to catch their enemy; the *Mēri diāni* fought at mid-day; the *Fiscāles* were maintained out of the emperor's treasury (*fiscus*); the *Dināchāri* fought with two swords. If a gladiator's life was spared, he received a discharge (*missio*) for the day; combats *sine missione*, when no vanquished gladiator was spared, were forbidden by Augustus: when a gladiator had signaled himself, and was discharged from the service, he received a wooden foil, and was called *Rūdārius*.

GLAUCE, *glau-cē*. 1. See CREUSA (1). 2. A Nereid. 3. A daughter of Cretheus, mother of Telamon.

GLAUCUS, *glau-cus*. 1. Son of Bellerophon's son Hippolochus, assisted Priam. He exchanged his golden suit of armour for Diomedes' iron one; whence the proverb for a foolish purchase, *Glauci et Diomedis bernitatio*. Glaucus behaved with much courage, and was killed by Ajax. 2. A fisherman of Anhedon, in Bœotia, son of Neptune and Nais, or of Mercury's son Polybius. The fish which he caught revived on touching the grass and leapt into the sea; he tasted the grass, and was seized with a desire to live in the sea. He leapt into the sea, and was made, at the request of the gods, a sea deity by Oceanus and Tethys; and the Nereid Scylla (2, q. v.) was severely punished for slighting his passion. Apollo gave him the gift of prophecy, and he became the interpreter of Nereus. He assisted the Argonauts, and foretold the apotheosis of Hercules and Castor and Pollux. He was particularly revered by fishers and sailors. 3. A son of King Sisyphus of Corinth and Atlas's daughter Merope, was torn to pieces by his mares, which were infuriated by Venus. 4. A son of King Minos II. and Pasiphæ, was smothered in a cask of honey. His fate was made known to Minos by Polyidus, who, when threatened with perpetual imprisonment, restored him to life, and was compelled to teach him divination, an art, however, of which he deprived him before returning to his native Argolis, by telling him to spit in his mouth.

GLYCERA, *gly-cē-ra* (*sweet*), a beautiful woman celebrated by Horace.

GLYCON, *glyc-on*, an Athenian sculptor under the first Roman emperors.

GNOSSUS, *gnos-sus*, or *Cnossus*, the city of King Minos, in Crete. Crete is called *Gnos-sia tellus*; and Ariadne, *Gnos-sis* or *Gnos-sia*, from being born there; and her crown, made a constellation, *Gnos-sia stella*.

GONNI, *gon-ni*, a town of the Perrhæbi in Thessaly.

GORDIANUS, *gor-di-ā-nus*. 1. M. ANTONIUS AFRICANUS, *an-tō-ni-us af-ric-ā-nus*, son of Metius Marcellus, and maternally descended from Trajan, spent his life in study and the practice of piety and virtue. He served as prætor and consul, and governed Africa as

Gorgones

proconsul. In his eightieth year, during the tyrannical reign of the Maximini, he was compelled by his troops, A.D. 236, to accept the purple. He sent his son (2), whom he associated with him on the throne, to oppose Maximinus, who was marching against him. On the death of young Gordian, the father, grown desperate, strangled himself at Carthage, after eight weeks' reign. 2. M. ANTONINUS AFRICANUS, *an-tō-ni-nus*, son of (1), was bequeathed the library (62,000 volumes) of his tutor, Serenus Samnoticus, and by his studiousness and peaceful disposition grew in favour with the emperor Heliogabalus. He was made prætor of Rome and consul by the emperor Alexander Severus; he was made joint emperor with his father (1); and was killed in battle with Maximinus in Mauretania, six weeks after. 3. M. ANTONINUS PIUS, *pi-us*, grandson of (1), was at twelve years styled *Cæsar*, and at sixteen proclaimed emperor, A.D. 238. He married Furia Sabina Tranquillina, daughter of the eloquent and virtuous Mithitheus. His father-in-law filled the most important state offices, and effected most salutary reformatations, military and civil. Gordian marched to oppose the invasion of King Sapor of Persia, and on the route defeated a body of the Goths in Mœsia. He was successful in his Eastern campaign, but was assassinated in the East, 244, by means of Philip, who had succeeded, on the death of Mithitheus, as guardian of the republic.

GORDIUM, *gor-di-um*, a town of Phrygia. GORDIUS, *gor-di-us*, a Phrygian peasant, raised to the throne of Phrygia, in accordance with an oracle, which declared to its Phrygian consulters that their seditions would cease if they elected as king the first man they met going in a chariot to Jupiter's temple. He consecrated his chariot to Jupiter, and tied the yoke to the pole in such an artful manner that the ends of the *Gordian knot* could not be perceived. In time a report was spread that the empire of Asia would fall to him who could untie it. Alexander cut it with his sword.

GORDYENE, *gor-dy-ē-nē*, a mountain-range of Armenia.

GORGE, *gor-gē*, daughter of King Cæneus (q. v.) of Calydon, was the mother of Oxilus.

GORGAS, *gor-gā-as*. 1. *The Leontine*, a celebrated sophist and orator, born about 480 B.C., son of Carmentides, as ambassador successfully solicited the assistance of the Athenians against the Syracusans, 427. He died 400. He wrote several works. 2. *The Athenian*, taught rhetoric to Cicero at Athens.

GORGONES, *gor-gōn-es*, the three daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, — *Sthēno*, *Eurālē*, *Mēdūsa*, of whom the last alone was mortal. The Gorgons had their hair entwined with serpents, brazen hands, gold-coloured wings, teeth as long as a wild boar's tusks, bodies covered with impenetrable scales, and eyes that turned to stone all on whom they gazed. According to Ovid, Medusa alone had serpent

Gorgophone

hair, as a punishment by Minerva, in whose temple she had gratified Neptune's passion; and Æschylus says they had only one eye and one tooth between them, which they used in turn; and when they were exchanging the eye Perseus attacked them. Perseus (q. v.), who received from Mercury a scythe-like weapon, and from Minerva a looking-glass, winged shoes, and Pluto's helmet (which conferred invisibility on its wearer, while it made everything visible to him), easily conquered them, and cut off Medusa's head, which he gave to Minerva (*Gorgōn'ia*, or *Gorgōph'ōra*), who placed it on her ægis, and thereby turned into stone all who gazed on it. The drops of blood that fell from Medusa's head as Perseus flew through the air to Æthiopia, were made serpents, which ever after infested the deserts of Libya; and from her blood Chrysaor and the horse Pegasus arose. The Gorgons were variously placed,—on the Western Ocean, in Scythia, near the Lake Triton in Libya, or in the gardens of the Hesperides.

GORGOPHONE, *gor-gōph'ō-nē*, daughter of Perseus and Andromeda, married King Perieres, and afterwards Ebalus.

GORTYNA, *gor-tý-na*, a town of Crete.

GORTYNIA, *gor-tý-ni-a*, a town of Emathia.

GOTHI, *gōth'i*, GOTHONES, *gōth-ō-nes*, or GUTTONES, *gutt-ō-nes* (-um), a warlike nation of Germany, at the mouth of the Vistula, assailed the Greek provinces of the Roman empire, and, temp. Aurelian, won Dacia; they then branched into the eastern Goths, or *Ostrogoths*, who settled in Pannonia and Mœsia, and the western Goths, or *Visigoths*, who plundered Rome under their king Alaric, 410. Subsequently the Visigoths settled in Gaul and Spain, and the Ostrogoths, under their king Theodoric the Great, gained all Italy, 493.

GRACCHUS, *grac'-chus*. 1. TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS, *tī-bēr'i-us sem-prō-ni-us*, won over Spain, 179 B.C.; was tribune, twice consul, and once censor, and was distinguished for his integrity, prudence, and ability. He married the virtuous, pious, and learned Cornelia, of the Scipio family. She educated her sons, the GRACCHI, Tiberius Sempronius and C. Sempronius, who became famous for their eloquence and attachment to the popular party. Tiberius, as tribune of plebs, renewed the agitation on the Licinian law, which was passed 133 B.C.; and he, with his father-in-law Appius Claudius and brother Caius, was appointed to distribute the lands. The rich bequests of King Attalus were peacefully apportioned; but, in the moment of success, when about to be re-elected tribune, that, from the sacredness of his office, his person might be safe from his enemies, he was killed in the midst of his adherents. Caius supported also the popular cause with more vehemence; he was tribune of plebs 123 B.C. and 122. The patricians were exasperated against him, and instigated his colleague, M. Livius Drusus, to propose more popular measures, which made the popularity of Caius wane. He lost the election for the tribuneship

Græcia

for 121, and, as soon as he had resigned at the end of 122, Opimius began to repeal his laws. In the tumult that ensued, Caius fled to the temple of Diana, and then to the grove of the Furies, where he was, by his own orders, killed by his slave. His body was thrown into the Tiber, and his wife forbidden to wear mourning. More than 3,000 of his supporters perished with him. 2. SEMPRONIUS, was banished to Africa for adultery with Augustus's daughter Julia; and, fourteen years after, killed by Tiberius's orders. 3. TIB. SEMP., distinguished himself in the second Punic war, and was killed in battle with Mago at Campi Vetères, in Lucania, 212 B.C.

GRADIVUS, *grād-i-vus* (i. e. *marcher*), Mars.

GRÆÆ, *græ-æ* (see PERSEUS).

GRÆCIA, *græ-ci-a*, inhabited by the *Græci* or *Græti*, or *Hellēnes*, a country of Europe bounded on the west by the Ionian Sea, south by the Mediterranean, east by the Ægean, north by the Cambunian and Ceraunian mountains, divided into twenty independent states, ten in the north and ten in the south—*Epīrus*, *Thessālia*, *Acarnānia*, *Ætōlia*, *Dōris*, *Locris*, *Phōcis*, *Bæōtia*, *Attica*, *Megāris*, *Cōrinthia*, *Sicjōnia*, *Phliasia*, *Achāia*, *Elis*, *Messēnia*, *Lacōnia*, *Cynuria*, *Argōlis*, *Arcādia*. Its greatest length is 250 miles, from Cape Tanarus to Mount Olympus, and greatest breadth 180, from the west of Acarnania to Marathon. The early history of the inhabitants is lost in the myths of the gods and heroes, the Trojan war, Argonautic expedition, migrations of the sons of Hellen, the Heraclidæ, immigrations of Cadmus and Cecrops, &c. The early government of each state was monarchical, and gradually became democratical or oligarchical (except at Sparta). The states were all independent of each other, and only rarely, as against the Persians, united for a common object; and at times formed temporary confederacies for internal supremacy, e. g. in the Peloponnesian war. The country, with its salubrious air, temperate climate, fertile soil, and great expanse of coast, with numerous inlets and harbours, was well adapted for great commercial development and the sending forth of colonies. It "looked east" as Italy did west; and hence the great re-exodus from Greece to Asia at an early period. The great national meetings at the Olympic, Isthmian, Pythian, and Nemean games gave opportunity for advance in learning and the arts. The victories of Marathon, Thermopylæ, Salamis, Platæa, Mycæle, and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand (see CYRUS, 2), have celebrated Greek prowess; and the names of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Herodotus, Thucydides, and Demosthenes, have immortalized their literature, philosophical, poetical, historical, and oratorical. Their literature, arts, and sciences were disseminated throughout their colonies, which fringed the shores of the Mediterranean; their language became extensively used throughout the ancient world, lived till the capture of

Granicus

Constantinople by the Turks, and, in a modern form, is still spoken by the inhabitants of Greece and throughout the Levant. After the Persian wars, and the contests for supremacy successively by the Athenians, Spartans, and Thebans, Greece fell under Macedonia, 338 B.C.; then the Achæan league was formed, 281, which was dissolved by the Romans, and Greece made a Roman province, 146, and called *Achæna*. The term *Hellas* was used by the Greeks to designate not merely Græcia, but all the places where Greeks, *Hellenes*, dwelt. 2. *MAGNA*, *mag'-na*, the southern part of Italy, comprehending Lucania and Campania, so named from its numerous Greek colonies—Tarentum, Crotônia, Sybâris, Siris (Heraclæa), Caulonia, Locri, Rhegium, Metapontum, Cumæ, Neapôlis, &c.

GRANICUS, *grâ-nî'-cus*, a river of Bithynia.

GRATIÆ, *grâ-tî'-æ* (see CHARITES).

GRATIANUS, *grâ-tî-â'-nus*. 1. Emperor of Rome, a Pannonian, was at 8 years associated with his father, A.D. 367, on the throne, and at 16 became sole emperor (375). He associated with himself Theodosius as emperor of the East (379), to repel the Ostrogoths. He was remarkable for his learning and military qualities, and met with great success against the Germans. He opposed Paganism; whereupon Maximus headed a body of the discontented and met him near Paris, where Gratian was forsaken by his soldiers and murdered, 383. 2. A Roman soldier, was proclaimed emperor by the rebellious army in Britain, in opposition to Honorius, and assassinated by them four months after.

GRATIDIA, *grâ-tîd'-î-a* (see CANIDIA).

GRAVISCÆ, *grâ-vis'-cæ*, a coast town of Etruria.

GREGORIUS, *grê-gôr'-î-us*. 1. *Theod. Thaumaturgus*, pupil of Origen and bishop of Neocæsarea, died 266. 2. NAZIANZEN, *nâ-zî-an'-zen*, the *Divine*, was nominated bishop of Constantinople, but resigned the see on its being disputed. He was noted for the eloquence, sublimity, and variety of his writings. He died 389. 3. Bishop of Nyssa, author of the Nicene creed. Died 396.

GRYLLUS, *grÿl'-lus*. 1. A companion of Ulysses, was changed into a swine by Circe, and preferred the life of that beast to a man's. 2. A son of Xenophon, killed by Epaminondas, and was himself killed at Mantinea, 362 B.C.

GRYNIA, *grÿ-nî'-a*, or GRYNIUM, *grÿ'-nî-um*, a town near Ciazomênæ, with a temple of Apollo (*Grÿnæus*).

GRYPUS, *grÿps* (-ÿpis), or GRYPHUS, *grÿ'-phus* (-i), a griffin, a monster with a lion's body and eagle's head and wings, guarded the gold on the Rhipæan mountains from the Hyperboreans and Arimaspi (q.v.).

GUTTONES, *gut-tô'-nes* (see GOTH).

GYARUS, *gÿ-âr-us* (-i), or GYARA, *gÿ-âr-a* (-ÿrum), a rocky isle south-west of Andros, to which the Romans transported criminals.

GYGES, *gÿ'-gês*, or GYAS, *gÿ'-âs*. 1. Son of Cælus and Terra, had 50 heads and 100 hands.

Halicarnassus

With the other Gigantes he warred against the gods, and was punished in Tartarus. 2. A Lydian, raised to the throne by the queen in revenge for her husband, King Candaules, the last of the *Atyæde*, having shown her naked to him. She obliged Gyges to prepare for death or to murder Candaules, and he chose the latter, married the queen, and ascended the throne, 718 B.C. He was the first of the *Mermniæde* line, which ended with Cræsus. He made magnificent presents to Delphi. He was famous for "the ring of Gyges," which he took from the corpse of a giant, found inside a brazen horse in a chasm, and which conferred on him the gift of invisibility.

GYLIPPUS, *gÿ-lîp'-pus*, Spartan general in Sicily against Nicias, 413 B.C. He was exiled for embezzlement, 404.

GYMNESIÆ, *gÿm-nê'-sî-æ* (see BALEARIS).

GYMNOSOPHISTÆ, *gÿm-nô-sôph-is'-tæ*, an Indian sect of ascetic philosophers, whose tenets resembled the *Cynics*'. One of them, Calanus, to avoid the infirmities of old age, immolated himself before Alexander. The *Brachmanes* (q.v.) were a branch of them.

GYNDÈS, *gÿn'-dês*, a river of Assyria.

GYTHEUM, *gÿ-thê'-um*, a coast town of Laconia.

H

HÆDES, *hæ'-dês*, the Greek god of Tartarus, the Latin Pluto. It is often used to designate hell.

HADRIANOPOLIS, *had'-rî-â-nôp'-ôl-is*, a town of Thrace.

HADRIANUS, P. ÆLIUS, *had-rî-â'-nus*, *æ'-li-us*, emperor of Rome, A.D. 117-138, born at Rome 76, was distinguished for his learning, activity, bravery, and austerity. He built a wall 80 miles long in the north of England, to repel the Caledonians; killed in battle 500,000 rebellious Jews, and rebuilt the ruined Jerusalem and called it *Ælia*. He died 10 July, 138, at Baizæ.

HÆMON, *hæ'-môn* (see ANTIGONE).

HÆMUS, *hæ'-mus*, a lofty mountain, separating Thrace from Mœssia, and named from Hæmus, son of Boreas and Orithyia, who married Rhodope, and was changed into the mountain for aspiring to divine honours.

HALCYONE, *hal-cÿ'-d-nê* (see ALCYONE).

HALESÆ, *hâl-æ'-sæ*, a coast-town of north Sicily.

HALESUS, *hâl-æ'-sus*. 1. A son of Agamemnon by Brisëis or Clytemnestra, settled on Mount Massicus in Campania; built Falerni, assisted Turnus, and was killed by Pallas. 2. A river near Colôphon.

HALIACMON, *hâl-î-æ'-mon* (see ALIACMON).

HALIARTUS, *hâl-î-âr'-tus* (see ALIARTUS).

HALICARNASSUS, *hâl-î-car-nas'-sus*, a coast city, and residence of the kings, of Caria,

Halonesus

famous for the *Mausōlūm*, and as the birth-place of Heraclitus, Herodotus, Dionysius, &c. It was founded by Dorians from Troezen.

HALONESUS, *hāl-ō-nē-sus*, an isle off Thessaly.

HALYS, *hāl'-ys*, a great river of Cappadocia, flowing into the Euxine.

HAMADRYADES, *hām-ā-drŷ'-ād-ēs* (see *DRYADES*).

HAMILCAR, *hām-il'-car*. 1. **RHODANUS**, *rōd'-ān-us*, a Carthaginian general, visited Alexander's camp, 322 B.C., gained his confidence, and disclosed his schemes to the Athenians. 2. **BARCA**, *bar'-ca*, a Carthaginian general, father of Hannibal, was general in Sicily in the first Punic war, 247 B.C.; and, on conclusion of peace, put down the rebellious slaves (240—238). He passed into Spain, 235, with Hannibal (q. v.), then nine years old; founded Barcelona; intended to cross the Alps into Italy, but was killed in battle with the Vettones, 229. He used to say of his three sons, that he reared three lions to devour the Romans. 3. A Carthaginian general, aided the Insubres against Rome, and was taken by Cn. Cornelius, 197 B.C.

HANNIBAL, *han'-nib-āl*. 1. A famous Carthaginian general, born 247 B.C., son of Hamilcar Barca, in whose camp he was reared, and who made him swear undying hatred to the Romans. At his father's death, 229, he was set over the cavalry in Spain, and, at 25, on Hasdrubal's assassination, took command of the Carthaginian army in Spain, 221. In three years of continued success he subdued the Spanish tribes, and took Saguntum after eight months' siege. The fall of this city, which was an ally of the Romans, led to the second Punic war, 219. Hannibal sent one army into Africa, left a second in Spain, and, at the head of a third, marched over the Alps (formerly considered impassable) by, probably, the Little St. Bernard, into Italy, 218, where, for sixteen years, he kept the Romans in continual alarm, sweeping with the storm of war over the Italian cities, "as the east wind sweeps over the waves." He inspired such terror that he was designated *Dirus Hannibal*. He defeated P. Scipio at the Ticinus, and him and his colleague Tib. Sempronius Longus at the Trebia, 218; Cn. Flaminius at Trasimēnus, 217; and C. Terentius Varro and L. Æmilius Paullus at Cannæ, 216; after which great success—though he unaccountably made no attempt to capture Rome—all southern Italy revolted to him. The re-appointment of Q. Fabius Maximus (*Cunctator*) coincides with the turn of the war in favour of the Romans, 215. He was repulsed from Nola 215, and Tarentum 214, but took the latter city 213. Capua was retaken by the Romans 211, and Tarentum 209. After the defeat and death of his brother Hasdrubal at the Metaurus, in marching into Italy, 207, Hannibal retired to Bruttium, and remained inactive, till recalled to Carthage, on Scipio's invasion of Africa, 203. He was totally de-

Harpies

feated at Zama, 202, and fled to Adrumetum, and thence to Syria. He advised King Antiochus III., the Great, who was at war with the Romans, 193, to invade Italy, an advice which he did not act on. Peace was granted Antiochus, 190, on condition of delivering Hannibal, who then fled to King Prusias I., of Bithynia, whom he assisted against King Eumenes of Pergamus, a Roman ally, and whom he urged to war with Rome. L. Q. Flaminius was sent from Rome to Prusias to demand the surrender of Hannibal, who, to avoid compromising his host, killed himself with poison (which he always carried in a ring), 183, aged 70, an event celebrated with great rejoicings in Rome. Hannibal was taught Greek by a Spartan, Sosilus, and wrote some books in that language. After Zama, he was very apprehensive for his life, which, however, had never been attempted by any of his soldiers. From the inclemency of the weather and the hardships of his early campaigns in Italy, he lost the sight of one eye. He was noted for his humanity and magnanimity. His conqueror Scipio called him one of the greatest of generals, and ranked him next to King Pyrrhus, the Epirot. 2. Son of Giscon, when trying to relieve Segesta, was overpowered by Hermocrates, an exiled Syracusan.

HANNO, *han'-no*. 1. A Carthaginian general, son of Bomilcar, was sent by Hannibal over the Rhone to conquer the Gauls. He was conquered by Scipio in Spain, and sent to Rome. 2. A Carthaginian, wrote a work, *Periplus*, on a voyage he made round Africa, a Greek translation of which is extant.

HARMODIUS, *har-mōd'-i-us* (see *ARISTOGITON*).

HARMONIA, *har-mōn'-i-a* (see *HERMIONE*).

HARPAGUS, *har'-pāg-us*, a minister of King Astyages, by whom he was obliged to eat the flesh of his son for having disobeyed the king's orders as to killing the infant Cyrus. In revenge he revolted, and assisted Cyrus to gain the Median throne.

HARPALYCE, *har-pāl'-y-cē*. 1. Daughter of King Harpalycus of Thrace; when young, lost her mother, and was early inured to hunting by her father, on whose death she took to the woods as a brigand. 2. The beautiful daughter of Clymēnus and Epicaste of Argos. Her father committed incest with her before her marriage with Alastor, whom he murdered to bring her back to Argos. To punish her father she made him eat the flesh of his younger son (or the offspring of their incest), whom she had killed; whereon she was made an owl, and her father killed himself.

HARPYIÆ, *har-pŷ'-i-æ*, three winged monsters—the Harpies—*Æello*, *Ocyphētē*, and *Celenō*, daughters of Neptune and Terra. Each had the head of a woman, the body of a vulture, and the feet and fingers armed with sharp claws. They emitted an infectious smell. The Harpies were sent by Juno to plunder the tables of Phineus; whence they were driven to the Strophæades by Zethes and Calais; and

Haruspex

they plundered Æneas during his voyage to Italy, and foretold many of his calamities.

HARUSPEX, *hā-rus'-pex*, the soothsayer who drew omens for the Romans by consulting the entrails of beasts that were sacrificed. The order was first established by Romulus, and the first haruspices were from Etruria, where the art of divination was cultivated, and they were instructed by a boy Tages, who was sprung from a clod of earth. There were originally three, but the Senate annually sent six (or twelve) noble youths to be instructed in Etruria. The Haruspex observed especially four things,—the beast before it was sacrificed, its entrails, the flames which consumed the sacrifice, and the flour, frankincense, &c. If the beast was led to the altar with difficulty, or bellowed, or died in agonies, the omen was unfortunate. If anything was wanting internally, or if it had a double liver or lean heart, or if the entrails fell from the hands of the Haruspex, or were besmeared with much blood, or if no heart appeared (as in the two victims sacrificed, by Julius Cæsar a little before his murder), the omen was equally unfavourable. When the flame was quickly kindled, and violently consumed the sacrifice, or arose pure, bright, and pyramid-like, without any paleness, smoke, sparkling, or crackling, the omen was favourable; but unfavourable when the fire was kindled with difficulty, or expired before the sacrifice was consumed, or rolled in circles round the flesh, with intermediate spaces between the flames. As regarded the frankincense, meal, water, and wine, if there was any deficiency in the quantity, quality, or colour, or if anything was done irregularly, it was inauspicious. This custom of consulting the entrails prevailed among the Greeks, Egyptians, Chaldeans, &c., as well as Romans.

HASDRUBAL, *has'-drub'-al*. 1. A Carthaginian general, son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca, on whose death, 229 B.C., having distinguished himself in the Numidian war, he was appointed commander-in-chief, and for eight years presided with much prudence and valour over Spain, where he built Carthago Nova. He was killed among his soldiers, 221, by a slave, whose master he had killed. 2. Son of Hamilcar Barca, was left in Spain by his brother Hannibal, 218, where he campaigned against the two Scipios, and set out, 207, to reinforce Hannibal in Italy. His despatches had been intercepted by the Romans; and, after crossing the Alps and entering Italy, he was attacked by the consuls M. Livius Salinator and Claudius Nero, near the Metaurus, defeated, and killed. His head was cut off, and, a few days after, thrown into the camp of Hannibal. 3. Son of Gisco, was one of the generals along with (2) in Spain when Hannibal was in Italy. With Scyphax's aid he made head against the Romans in Africa, but was defeated by Scipio. He died 206 B.C. 4. A Carthaginian general, at the head of 20,000 men, was defeated in Africa by Scipio in the third Punic war, and his camp taken. He fled to the Romans; and,

Hector

when he begged for mercy, was shown by Scipio to the Carthaginians; on which his wife, with imprecations, flung herself and two children into the flames of the temple of Æsculapius, which she and others had set on fire.

HEBE, *hē'-bē*, daughter of Jupiter and Juno (or of Juno only, who conceived her after eating lettuces), was the goddess of Youth, and made by her mother cup-bearer to the gods, an office in which she was superseded by Jupiter's favourite Ganymēdē for falling in an indecent posture at a festival of the gods. Hebe was employed by Juno to prepare her chariot and harness the peacocks. Hercules, when deified, was married to Hebe. Hebe was worshipped at Sicyon as *Dia*, and at Rome as *Juventās*, and was represented as a blooming virgin crowned with flowers and dressed in a variegated robe.

HEBRUS, *hēb'-rus*, a river of Thrace, whose waters were believed to roll down golden sands. It was named from Hebrus, a son of King Cassandra of Thrace, from his being drowned in it. The head of Orpheus was thrown into it.

HECATEUS, *hēc'-ā-tē'-us*, an historian and geographer of Miletus, born 549 B.C. He travelled extensively. He tried to dissuade his countrymen from the Ionic revolt, 500.

HECATE, *hēc'-ā-tē*, daughter of Perses and Asteria, was *Luna* (*Selene*) in heaven, *Diāna* (q. v.) on earth, and Hecate or *Proserpine* (*Persephōnē*) in Hades; whence her name of *Dīva trifor'mis*, *tergenīna*, *triceps*. Hecate presided over magic and enchantments, and was usually represented like a woman with three heads (a horse's, dog's, boar's), and sometimes with three bodies and three faces joined by one neck. Dogs, lambs, and honey were offered her, especially at the crossways; whence her name of *Trivīa*. Her festivals (*Hēcātē'sia*) were particularly observed by the Stratonicensians and Athenians; the latter deemed her the patroness of families, and erected her statues before the house-doors, and every new moon a supper was prepared at the expense of the richer citizens, and placed in the crossways for the poor, while it was said that Hecate had devoured it.

HECATONNESI, *hēc'-ā-ton-nē'-si*, the group of a hundred islets between Lesbos and Æolis.

HECTOR, *hēc'-tor*, eldest son of King Priam and Hecuba, was the bravest of the Trojans against the besieging Greeks, and was made generalissimo, and slew thirty-one chiefs, among whom was Patroclus. He waited the approach of Achilles near the Scæan gate, though his parents and friends entreated him to retire; but, terrified at the hero's aspect, he fled before him in the plain, was pursued and killed by the Greek hero, who was enraged at Patroclus's death, and his body was dragged, attached to his conqueror's chariot, thrice round Troy's walls, and round the tomb of Patroclus (q. v.); but it was ransomed by

Hecuba

Priam, who visited Achilles' tent by night, and a nine days' truce was granted for the funeral. Hector had married Andromachē (q. v.), by whom he had Astyanax. *Hectōr'ēus* is applied by the poets to the Trojans, as expressive of valour.

HECUBA, *hēc-ūb-a*, daughter of a Phrygian prince Dymas, or of King Cisseus of Thrace, was second wife of King Priam of Troy, and noted for her chastity. Before the birth of Paris (q. v.) she had a warning dream. She saw most of her children, including Hector, the eldest, killed in the Trojan war. On the capture of Troy, Hecuba fell to the lot of Ulysses, and on the voyage to Greece her daughter Polyxēna (q. v.) was offered in sacrifice, and she saw the body of her son Polydōrus (q. v.) washed on the shores of the Thracian Chersonēsus, whereon she tore out the eyes of his murderer; but was prevented from killing him by some Thracians. She fled with her female companions in captivity, was pursued, and, when running after the stones thrown at her, was changed into a bitch, and she then flung herself into the sea at the place thence named *Cyn'dum*, or the promontory *Hēc'ūbe Sēpūlcrum*. Among her numerous children were Hector, Paris, Deiphobus, Pammon, Helenus, Polytes, Antiphon, Hipponus, Polydorus, Troilus, Creusa, Ilione, Laodice, Polyxena, Cassandra, &c. Of them Helenus alone survived the fall of Troy.

HEGESIAS, *hē-gē-sī-as*, called *Peisithūnātos* (*death-persuader*), a Cyrenaic, 260 B.C.; preached the doctrine of suicide (believing that the *Summum Bonum*, pleasure, was unattainable in life) so successfully that King Ptolemy had to forbid his lectures.

HEGESINUS, *hē-gē-sī-nus*, of Pergamum, succeeded Evander as chief of the Academy, 185 B.C.

HEGESIPPUS, *hē-gē-sīp'pus*, an Athenian orator, *temp.* Demosthenes, whom he supported.

HELENA, *hēl-ēn-a*. 1. The most beautiful woman of her age, was sprung from one of the eggs brought forth by Leda (q. v.); but, according to some, she was the daughter of Jupiter and Nemēsis, and nursed by Leda. She was so early celebrated for her beauty that she was carried off before ten years old by Theseus, assisted by Pirithōus (q. v.), and concealed at Aphidnæ, with his mother Æthra; but she was brought back in safety to Sparta by her brothers Castor and Pollux. This abduction increased her fame, and her hand was sought by all the young princes of Greece; and among the most celebrated of her suitors were Ulysses, Antilochus, Sthenēus, Diomēdēs, Amphilochus (son of Cteatus), Meges, Agapēnor, Thalius, Mnestheus, Schedius, Polyxēnus, Amphilochus (son of Amphiarāus), Ascalāphus, Ialmus, Oilcan Ajax, Eumelus, Polypœtes, Elphenor, Podalirius, Machaon, Leontēus, Philoctētēs, Protesilāus, Eurypilus, Telamonian Ajax, Teucer, Patroclus, Menelāus, Thoas,

Helenus

Idomēneus, Merion, &c. Her father Tyndarus, who was alarmed at their number, was relieved from his perplexity by Ulysses, who, having been promised Tyndarus's niece Penelōpē in marriage, advised the king to bind all the suitors by an oath to accept the choice of Helen, and defend her person against all attempts to take her from her husband. Helen then married Menelaus, to whom she bore Hermione. Three years after, King Priam's son Paris came from Troy to Sparta on pretence of sacrificing to Apollo, and was hospitably entertained by Menelaus, in whose absence in Crete he corrupted Helen, who eloped with him to Troy, 1108 B.C. Menelaus on his return assembled all Helen's suitors, in accordance with the oath imposed on them by Tyndarus, and, the deputies to Troy having been refused the restoration of Helen, they sailed against the Trojans, Agamemnon being chosen commander-in-chief (*see* TROJA). Helen is by some represented during the war as being devoted to Priam, by others as secretly favouring her husband's cause and revealing the Trojan plans. When Paris was killed in the ninth year of the siege, she voluntarily married his brother Deiphobus, whom she betrayed when the city was taken. She was forgiven by Menelaus, and returned to Sparta; but on his death she was expelled from Peloponnēsus by his illegitimate sons, Megapenthes and Nicostratus, and took refuge in Rhodes with the queen, Polyxo, an Argive, whose husband, Tlepōlēmus, had been killed in the Trojan war, and who, to avenge herself, dressed her attendants as the Furies, and sent them to murder Helen when bathing. They tied her to a tree and strangled her, and the Rhodians expiated the crime by raising a temple to *Helena Dendritis* ("of a tree"). According to another tradition, Helen never was in Troy, but was detained by King Proteus in Egypt, where Paris had been shipwrecked; but the Greeks refused to believe Priam, and besieged Troy, and Menelaus having visited Egypt on his voyage home, recovered her. According to one tradition, she was placed in Læce after death, and married Achilles. Helen was deified, and had a temple built by the Spartans at Therapnē, and a festival, *Hēlōn'ia*. 2. A Spartan virgin, was carried away by an eagle when about to be sacrificed; whence human victims were abolished. 3. FLAVIA JULIA, *flāv-ia jū-lī-a*, the mother of the emperor Constantine, died 328, aged 80. 4. A daughter of the emperor Constantine, married Julian. 5. Formerly *Cran'āē*, a rocky islet off South Attica.

HELENUS, *hēl-e-nus*, a famous soothsayer (*see* CASSANDRA), son of Priam and Hecuba, greatly respected by the Trojans. When Helen married Deiphobus in preference to him, he retired to Mount Ida, where, by Calchas's advice, Ulysses took him prisoner. By entreaties, threats, and promises, the Greeks discovered from him that Troy was impregnable, both while it possessed the Palla-

Heliades

dium and until Philoctētēs joined in the siege. On the fall of Troy, Helenus fell to the lot of Achilles' son Pyrrhus, whose life he saved by warning him of the storm at sea, for which he was rewarded with the hand of his brother Hector's widow, Andromāchē (q. v.), who bore him Cestrinus. After Pyrrhus's death he reigned over Chaonia (so called from his brother Chaon, whom he had accidentally killed), and he entertained Ænēas on his voyage, and foretold his calamities.

HELIADES, *hē-li-ā-des*, the three daughters of Helios (or Sol, the Sun) and Clymēnē, *Lampētia*, *Phāētūsa*, *Lampethūsa*, being disconsolate at the death of their brother Phāētor (q. v.), they were changed into poplars, and their tears into amber, on the banks of the Po.

HELICE, *hēl'-i-cē*. 1. Ursa Major, a star near the north pole, named from (2), where Callisto, who was changed into it, dwelt. 2. A town of Achaia, on the Bay of Corinth.

HELICON, *hēl'-i-cōn*, a mountain of Bœotia, sacred to the Muses (*Hēl'teōni'ades*), who had a temple there; the fount Hippocrēnē was on it.

HELIODORUS, *hē-li-ō-dō'-rus*. 1. A favourite of King Seleucus Philopator of Syria, attempted to plunder the temple at Jerusalem, 176 B.C. 2. A sophist, wrote the entertaining romance *Æthiōpica*. 3. A learned Greek rhetorician, *temp.* Horace.

HELIOGABALUS, M. AURELIUS ANTONINUS, *hē-li-ō-gab'-āl-us, an-rē-lī-us an-tō-nī-nus*, son of Varius Marcellus, and called Heliogabalus from being priest of the Syro-Phœnician sun-god, was, on the death of Macrinus, A.D. 218, made Roman emperor at 14 years. He made his mother Scēmias and grandmother Julia Mæsa his colleagues on the throne, and chose a senate of women, under the presidency of his mother, which prescribed the fashions of the empire. Rome soon became a scene of great cruelty and debauchery. Heliogabalus made his horse consul, and enforced the worship of the god Heliogabalus, to deck whose temples the altars of the ancient gods were plundered. He married four wives, and disgraced himself by unnatural crimes with his officer Hierocles, from whom, without anger, he suffered the greatest indignities. At last Heliogabalus, unable to appease the soldiers, whom his rapacity, extravagance, vanity, and debaucheries had irritated, hid himself in the filth of the camp, where he was found in his mother's arms, and his head was cut off, 10th March, 222.

HELIOPOLIS, *hē-li-ōp'-ō-lis*. 1. A city of Lower Egypt, with temple and oracle of the Sun; the people worshipped a bull, *Mnevis*, with the same ceremonies as Apis. 2. A city of Syria, seat of the worship of Baal (identified with the Sun).

HELIOS, *hē-li-ōs*, the Greek name of the Sun (Latin *Sol*) or Apollo.

HELLANICUS, *hēl-lā-nī-cus*, of Mytilene, an historian, flourished 411 B.C.

HELLAS, *hēl'-las*, a part of Thessaly, the residence of Hellen, but later applied to all

Hephæstia

places inhabited by the Hellenes or Greeks, the *Greek world*.

HELLE, *hēl'-lē* (see PHRYXUS).

HELLEN, *hēl'-lən*, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, reigned in Phthiōtis, 1495 B.C.; by Orsēis he had three sons, Æolus, Dōrus, and Xuthus, from whom sprang the *Æolians*, *Dorians*, and (named from Xuthus' son Ion) *Ionians*, the three great divisions of the HELLENES, *hēl'-lē-nes* or Greeks.

HELLESPOINTUS, *hēl-lēs-pōi'-tus*. 1. Now the *Dardanelles*, the narrow strait between Asia and Europe, near the Propontis, named from Hellē (q. v.). Its length is 50 miles, greatest breadth 6 miles, and smallest $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; it was celebrated for the loves of Hero (q. v.) and Leander, and for the bridge of boats built over it by Xerxes, who ordered it to be lashed and fetters thrown into it. 2. The country along the Hellespontus, on the Asiatic coast.

HELLOPIA, *hēl-lōp'-i-a*, a part of Eubœa.

HELOS, *hēl'-os*, a town of Laconia, destroyed by the Spartans under Agis III. for a failure to pay the tribute. Its inhabitants (*Hēlō'tes*, εἰλωτες) are said to have been made serfs, and distributed throughout the rural parts of Laconia to cultivate the soil for the owners in Sparta. However this may have been, the Spartan serfs, *Hēlō'tes*, were treated with great cruelty, and kept in a state of ignorance, and, lest their numbers should become too formidable, several of the Spartan youths formed a rural secret police (*Crypteia*), which went round occasionally to diminish them by assassination. They fought with great bravery in the Peloponnesian war, and were for a time rewarded with liberty and allowed to enjoy themselves, but were cowed by the sudden disappearance of 2,000 of their number.

HELVETII, *hēl-vē-tī-i*, a people between Mount Jurassus, Lake Lemannus, the Rhone, and the Rhine, up to Lake Brigantinus: their capital was *Aventicum*.

HELVII, *hēl'-vī-i*, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

HEMITHEA, *hē-mīth'-ē-a* (see TENES).

HENETI, *hēn'-ē-tī*, a people of Paphlagonia, migrated to *Venetia*, in North Italy, near the Adriatic.

HENNA, *hēn'-na* (see ENNA).

HEPHÆSTIA, *hē-phæz'-tī-a*. 1. An Athenian festival to Vulcan, when young men raced with torches, one handing it to another to relieve him when the course was partly finished, and so on in succession, the prize being awarded to that set of runners which succeeded in carrying their torch unextinguished to the goal; whence the frequent classical comparison of the succession of human lives; e.g., Plato's *καθ'άπερ λαμπάδα τὸν βίον παραδόντας ἄλλοις ἢ ἄλλων*, and Lucretius's lines—

Inque brūi spātio mūtantur sæcla ānī-mantum,

Et quāsi cursōres vitāi lampādā tradunt.

At other times the competitors were single, not in sets, and had to run from the starting-point to the goal. 2. The capital of Lemnos.

Hephæstiades

HEPHÆSTIADĒS, *hē-phæs-tī-ā-des*, Vulcan's isles, the *Lipari*, off south-west Italy.

HEPHÆSTUS, *hē-phæs-tus* (see VULCANUS).

HERA, *hē-ra*. 1. Greek name for Juno. 2. A daughter of Neptune and Ceres when transformed into a mare. (See ARION, 2.)

HERACLEA, *hē-ra-clē-a*. 1. An ancient town of Sicily, near Agrigentum, named from Hercules' victory over Eryx; was formerly *Macara*, and called *Minoa* when colonized by Minos. 2. A coast city of Pontus. 3. Or *Trāchīn'ia*, a town of Phthiōtis.—Several towns bore the name.

HERACLES, *hē-ra-clēs* (see HERCULES).

HERACLIDÆ, *hē-ra-clī-dæ*, the direct descendants of Hercules (q.v.). The hero left to his son Hyllus his claims on the Peloponnesus, and allowed him to marry Eurytus's daughter Iole as soon as he came of age. The children of Hercules were obliged to take refuge from Eurystheus (q.v.) with King Ceyx of Trachinīa, and next with King Theseus of Athens. The latter helped them against Eurystheus, whom Hyllus killed, thus acquiring the cities of Peloponnesus; but a pestilence came, and an oracle informed the Heraclidæ they had taken Peloponnesus before the appointed time. They returned to Attica, where Hyllus married Iole. From an ambiguous oracle, Hyllus made a second attempt on the Peloponnesus, and challenged King Atreus of Mycænæ, Eurystheus's successor, to single combat; and it was agreed that the victor should have undisturbed possession: in the duel Hyllus was killed. A third unsuccessful attempt was made by his son Cleodæus, whose son Aristomachus was killed in the fourth equally unsuccessful attempt; but the three sons of Aristomachus—Aristodemus, Temenus, and Cresphontes—encouraged by an oracle, invaded Peloponnesus from Doris by land and sea, gained some victories, and divided it among them, 1104 B.C., 120 years after Hyllus's first attempt. Aristodemus took Sparta, Temenus Argos, and Cresphontes Mycænæ.

HERACLITUS, *hē-ra-clī-tus*. 1. A celebrated philosopher of Ephesus, 510 B.C. He sought, like his predecessors, to reduce the universe to one principle or law, which he considered to be γένεσις, the *Becoming*, or *Change*; holding that everything was in a continual flux, that nothing was for two moments the same. He delivered his tenets in obscure apophthegms, devoted himself to study, and lived an unsocial life. He died of dropsy, aged 60: according to some, he was torn to pieces by dogs. 2. *The Allegorist*, an elegant writer of Halicarnassus, intimate with Callimachus.

HERÆA, *hē-ræ-a* (see HYBLA, 3).

HERÆI MONTES, *hē-ræ-i mon-tes*, a range in Sicily, running south-east, and terminating in the promontory Pachynum.

HERBITA, *her-bit-a*, an inland town of Sicily.

HERCTE, *herc-tē*, a mountain overhanging Panormus, in the north of Sicily.

HERCULANEUM, *her-cū-læ-nē-um*, a town of

Hercules

Campania, was overwhelmed with Pompeii in an eruption of Vesuvius, 24th August, A.D. 79. It was discovered in 1720, and from the excavations many valuable antiquities have been recovered.

HERCULES, *her-cū-lēs*, called Hēracles by the Greeks, a celebrated hero deified after death, was son of Jupiter and Alcmena (q.v.), and was, by the artifice of Juno, subjected to King Eurystheus of Argos and Mycænæ. He was reared at Tirynthus, or Thebes, and, at eight years, boldly crushed two serpents sent by Juno to kill him, while his brother Iphiclus (q.v.) alarmed the house with his shrieks. He was taught fighting by Castor, shooting by Eurytus, driving by Autolycus, singing by Eumolpus, and the lyre by Linus. At eighteen Hercules went to King Thespius of Thespiis (by whose fifty daughters he became father of fifty children), to slay a lion which ravaged the district of Mount Cithæron. After this success he delivered his country from an annual tribute of one hundred oxen to Erginus (q.v.), whom he killed, and received in marriage the daughter of King Creon of Thebes. To check his rising fame, Eurystheus (q.v.) ordered him to appear at Mycænæ, and imposed on him the famous *Twelve Labours of Hercules*; the hero refused, whereupon he was punished with Juno by mania, and murdered his children by Megæra. On becoming sane, he retired into solitude; but, being told by Apollo's oracle that he must be for twelve years subservient to Eurystheus and would be deified after achieving his labours, he went to Mycænæ to perform them. Hercules received from Minerva a coat of arms and helmet, from Mercury a sword, from Neptune a horse, from Jupiter a shield, from Apollo a bow and arrows, and from Vulcan a golden cuirass and brazen buskins; and he also bore a famous club of brass, or of wood cut by himself in the forest of Nemæa. Thus armed he performed these twelve labours—(1.) He killed the lion of *Nemæa* (q.v.), at which Eurystheus was so astonished that he forbade Hercules entering within the city, and he made himself a brazen vessel to retire within for safety; (2.) he killed the Lernaean *Hydra* (q.v.); (3.) he brought alive and unhurt to Eurystheus a stag, famous for swiftness, golden horns, and brazen feet, which haunted the neighbourhood of Enoë: after a year he entrapped it, and appeased Diana, who was indignant at an animal sacred to her being molested; (4.) he brought alive to Eurystheus the wild boar which ravaged the district of Erymanthus, and in this expedition destroyed the Centauri (q.v.); (5.) he cleaned the stables of *Augias* (q.v.); (6.) he killed the carnivorous birds of Lake *Stymphalus* (q.v.); (7.) he brought alive an enormous wild bull which laid waste Crete; (8.) he obtained the flesh-eating mares of *Dionædēs* (2, q.v.); (9.) he obtained the girdle of the Amazonian queen *Hippolytē* (q.v.); (10.) he killed the monster *Geryon* (q.v.); (11.) he obtained the golden apples of the *Hesperides*

Herculeum

(q. v.); (12.) he dragged on earth the three-headed dog *Cerberus*, having promised Pluto to employ no arms against the monster, and he again restored him to hell: Hercules had descended into Tartarus by a cave near Mount *Tænarus*, and was also allowed to carry away his friends *Theseus* and *Phirrhōus*. Hercules also of his own accord performed some great achievements (see *Cacus*, *Anteus*, *Busiris*, *Eryx*, *Atlas*, *Abŷla*, &c.) He accompanied the Argonauts before he delivered himself up to *Eurystheus*, assisted the gods against the *Gigantes* (q. v.), conquered *Laomedon* (q. v.), and murdered *Iphitus* (q. v.) in a fit of insanity. After being purified from this murder, he was visited by a disorder which obliged him to apply to Delphi; and, from the boldness with which he was received by the *Pythia*, he resolved to plunder the temple; a conflict ensued with *Apollo*, which was ended by the interference of *Jupiter* with his thunderbolts, and Hercules was informed by the oracle that he must be sold, and remain three years a slave to recover from his disorder. He complied, and *Mercury*, by *Jupiter's* order, conducted him to *Queen Omphale* of *Lydia*, who purchased him; but, surprised at his exploits and grateful for his clearing the country from robbers, she set him free and married him. Hercules had by her *Ageläus* and *Lamon* (ancestor of *Cæsus*), and, by one of her maids, *Alceus*. After the three years he returned to *Peloponnesus* and restored *Tyndarus*, who had been expelled by *Hippocoon*, to the Spartan throne; and he married *Deianira* after overcoming her other suitors (see *ACHELUS*). Having accidentally killed a man, he had to leave *Calydon* before the hunting of the boar, and retired to *King Ceyx* of *Trachinia*, who purified him of the homicide; and on the way, when crossing the *Evenus*, killed *Nessus* for insulting *Deianira* (q. v.). Hercules, to avenge his having been once refused the hand of *Iolë* (q. v.), killed her father *Eurŷtus* and his three sons, and seized *Iole*, whom he took with him to *Mount Ceta*, where he wished to raise an altar and offer sacrifice to *Jupiter*. He sent *Lichas* to *Deianira* for a proper dress for sacrifice, and she, to recall his affections to herself from *Iole*, sent him, as a peltre, the robe of *Nessus*, which she did not know was poisoned. As soon as Hercules put it on, he was attacked with incurable pains; he implored the protection of *Jupiter*, gave his bow to *Philoctetes*, erected a large funeral pile on *Mount Ceta*, and calmly directed *Philoctetes* (or *Pæan*, or *Hyllus*) to set it on fire when he had ascended it. *Jupiter*, with the approbation of the gods, suddenly surrounded the pile with smoke; and Hercules, after his mortal parts were totally consumed, was carried up to heaven in a chariot drawn by four horses, amidst peals of thunder, and his friends raised an altar where the burning pile had stood. *Menætius* sacrificed to him a bull, a wild boar, and goat, and ordered the people of *Opus* to annually observe the same ceremonies. His worship soon be-

Hermione

came general, and his temples were magnificent. The white poplar was sacred to him. Hercules is generally represented naked, but occasionally covered with the skin of the *Nemæan lion*, and holding a knotted club in his hands, on which he often leans. At times he is crowned with poplar-leaves, and holds the horn of plenty under his arm; and, at others, he is standing with *Cupid*, who breaks to pieces his arrows and his club, to intimate the power of love over the hero, who suffered himself to be beaten and ridiculed by *Omphale*, while she dressed herself in his armour and set him to spin with her handmaids. After being deified, Hercules was reconciled to *Juno*, who had persecuted him in life, and received from her *Hëbë* in marriage. His offspring on earth, the *Heraclidae* (q. v.), conquered the *Peloponnesus* after various unsuccessful attempts. He was father of *Deicöon* and *Therimachus* by *Megara*; *Cissippus* by *Astydamia*; *Palemon* by *Autonöe*; *Everes* by *Parthenöpe*; *Hyllus*, *Glycisonetes*, *Gyneus*, and *Odites* by *Deianira*; *Thessälus* by *Chalciöpë*; *Thestalus* by *Epicastia*; *Tlepolëmus* by *Astyöchë*; *Agathyrus*, *Gelon*, and *Scythia* by *Echidna*, &c. Hercules was regarded by the ancients as the model of virtue and piety; and "the choice of Hercules" the preference of virtue to pleasure, as described by *Xenophon*, is well known.

HERCULEUM, *her-cül'-ë-un*. 1. A promontory of the *Bruttii*, now *Spartivento*. 2. FRETUM, *frët'-im*, the *Straits of Gibraltar*, between the *Atlantic* and the *Mediterranean*.

HERCULIS, *her'-cül'-is*. 1. COLUMNÆ, *cö-lun'-ue* (see *ABILA*). 2. *Monaci Portus*, a port of *Liguria*. 3. *Labronis*, or *Libroni Portus*, now *Leghorn*, a port of *Etruria*. 4. *Promontorium* (see *HERCULEUM*, 1). 5. *Insula*, two isles near *Sardinia*. 6. *Portus*, a port of the *Bruttii*, on the west coast of *Italy*. 7. *Lucus*, a wood in *Germany* sacred to *Hercules*. 8. Or *Scombraria* (from its tunnies, *scombrös*), an islet off *Spain*.

HERCYNIA, *her-cyn'-i-a*, a great forest of *Germany*.

HERILUS, *her'-i-lus*, king of *Præneste*, son of *Feronia*, had three lives, and was killed three times by *Evander*.

HERME, *her'-me*, street statues of *Mercury*.

HERMAPHRODITUS, *her-näph'-rö-dit'-us*, son of *Venus* and *Mercury*. The nymph *Salmacis* was enamoured of him, and, on her prayer, they were conjoined in one body, which still preserved the characteristics of both sexes.

HERMES, *her'-mës* (see *MERCURIUS*).

HERMIONE, *her-ni'-ö-në*. 1. Or *Harmôn'ia*, daughter of *Mars* and *Venus*, married *Cadmus*. All the gods, except *Juno*, were at her nuptials, and *Vulcan* gave her a necklace he had made, and (to avenge *Venus's* infidelity to him) a robe dyed in all sorts of crimes, which inspired all her children with impiety. She was changed into a serpent with her husband, and placed in *Elysium*. 2. A daughter of *Menæläus* and *Helen*, was married to *Achilles's* son *Pyrrhus* (*Neoptolemus*), whom she murdered

Hermus

to marry Orestes, to whom she had been previously attached. 3. A fishing town of Argolis, with a temple of Ceres. The descent to hell was considered so short there, that Charon's usual ferry-money was not placed in the mouth of the dead. The bay was called *Hermiōn'icus Sinus*.

HERMUS, *her'-mus*, a river near Sardis, received the Pactōlus (q. v.) and Hyllus, and flowed to the *Ægean*.

HERNICI, *her'-ni-ci*, a people of Latium, of Sabine origin, dwelt in the Apennines, between Lake Fucinus and the Trerus: their capital was Anagnina.

HERO, *hē'-rō*, a beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestus, was greatly enamoured of a youth of Abydos, Leander, who nightly swam across the Hellespont to visit her, while she directed his course by a torch on the top of a tower. One stormy night Leander was drowned, and Hero flung herself into the sea.

HERODES, *hē'-rō-dēs*. 1. The Great, or *Ascālou'ra*, supported Brutus, but went over to Antony, by whom he was made king of Judæa, 40 B. C. He was odious for his cruelties, and, on the day of his death, to check the rejoicings that event would cause, he confined the most illustrious of his subjects, who were to be murdered the moment he expired, 4 B. C.

2. ANTIPAS, *an'-ti-pas*, son of (1), was governor of Galilæa. 3. AGRIPPA, *a-grip'-pa*, a Jew intimate with Caligula. 4. See ATTICUS (3).

HERODIANUS, *hē'-rō-di-ā-nus*, born at Alexandria, was an officer under the Roman emperors, and wrote eight books on Roman history, from the death of M. Aurelius to Maximinus. He flourished A. D. 247.

HERODOTUS, *hē-rōd'-ō-tus*, a celebrated historian of Halicarnassus, son of Lyxes and Dryo, born 484 B. C., fled to Samos during the tyranny of Lygdamis, and travelled in Egypt, Italy, and Greece. He returned to Halicarnassus, and expelled the tyrant. He left again, and settled at Thurii, in Italy. Herodotus recited his great work at the Olympic games, in his thirty-ninth year, 445, receiving such approval that the names of the Muses were at once bestowed on the nine books into which it is divided. This history is written in the Ionic dialect, and being the first important historical Greek composition, procured for him the name of *The Father of History*; its theme is the wars of the Persians against the Greeks, from Cyrus to the battle of Mycæle; but it includes an account of the most celebrated nations in the world, geography, mythology, &c. Herodotus also wrote a lost history of Assyria and Arabia.

HEROES, *hē-rō'-es*, those who were born of gods, or were deified for their great services to men; as Hercules, Romulus, &c. The heroes described by Homer, as Ajax, Achilles, &c., were all of great strength, easily lifted and hurled huge stones, and alone scattered the masses of ordinary men. At their funeral anniversaries, their great exploits were enumerated and offerings made.

Hesperides

HERSE, *her'-sē*, daughter of King Cærops of Athens, was beloved by Mercury. He informed her sister Aglauros of his passion, to procure her aid. Aglauros was turned by him into a stone for betraying his love, out of jealousy. Herse bore him Cephælus, and was deified after death.

HERSILIA, *her-sil'-i-a*, one of the Sabine women carried off by Romulus, whom she married; or, according to others, a Latin youth, Hostus, to whom she bore Hostus Hostilius. She received immortality from Juno, and was deified as *Hora*.

HERULI, *hēr'-ul-i*, a barbarous nation in northern Europe, destroyed, under Odoacer, the Western empire, A. D. 476.

HESEDODUS, *hē-si'-ō-dus*, a celebrated poet of Ascræ, in Bœotia, son of Dius and Pycimede, flourished 735 B. C. His extant poems are *Ἔργα καὶ Ἡμέραι*, *Works and Days*, on agriculture, and containing also moral reflections; *Theogonia*, a miscellaneous account of the gods; the *Shield of Hercules*, a fragment of a larger poem, supposed to give an account of the celebrated heroine of antiquity. He wrote others, now lost. Though destitute of the fire and sublimity of Homer, Hesiod was admired for elegance of diction and sweetness of rhythm. Virgil took the *Works and Days* of Hesiod as a model for his *Georgics*. Cicero has strongly commended him; and the Greeks were so partial to him, that children had to commit to memory his poems. Hesiod was murdered by the sons of Ganyctor of Naxos, from the groundless suspicion of having offered violence to their sister, and his body was thrown into the sea, but discovered by his dog, and the murderers punished.

HESSIONE, *hē-si'-ō-nē* (see LAOMEDON).

HESPERIA, *hes-pēr'-i-a*. 1. A name applied by the Greeks to ITALY, and by the Romans to SPAIN, from being west of them respectively (from *Hesperus*, the setting sun or evening, — the West). The Romans also spoke of Spain as *ultima Hesperia*, and Italy as *Hesperia Magna*. 2. A daughter of the Cæbræus.

HESPERIDES, *hes-pēr'-i-des*, three (or four or seven) celebrated nymphs, daughters of Hesperus, guarded the golden apples that were the present of Terra to Juno on her marriage with Jupiter, in a garden situated beyond the ocean (or at Hesperis, near Mount Atlas, in Africa), where fruits of the most delicious kinds abounded, and a sleepless dragon, Typhon's offspring, with 100 heads and 100 voices, kept watch. To obtain some of the apples formed the eleventh labour of Hercules, who was informed by the nymphs of the Po that the god Nereus (q. v.) could assist him. The hero seized Nereus when asleep, and made him answer his questions; but, according to some, the god sent him to obtain the information from Promætheus. Hercules went to Africa, and demanded three of the apples from Atlas, who went in search of them while Hercules bore on his shoulders the heavens; and Atlas, on his return, laid the apples on the ground,

Hesperus

while he assisted Hercules to change the position of the burden on his shoulders; but Hercules artfully left the burden and seized the apples. According to others, Hercules killed the dragon, and obtained the apples without Atlas's aid. The Hesperides have been confounded with the *Atlantides* (q. v.)

HESPERUS, *hes'-pēr-us*. 1. Son of Iapetus, was brother of Atlas, and father of the Hespērides (q. v.) and of Hespēris, who bore the seven Atlantides to Atlas. 2. The planet Venus when the evening star (and called *Phosphorus* or *Lucifer* when the morning star), son of Astræus and Eos (Aurora), or Cephalus and Eos.

HESTIA, *hes'-tī-a* (see *VESTA*).

HESTIAOTIS, *hes'-tī-ō-tis*. 1. The N.W. part of Thessaly. 2. A district in Eubœa.

HIBERNIA, *hib-er'-nī-a*, now *Ireland*, a large isle at the west of Britain, also known as *Ibernia*, *Juverna*, *Ivernīa*, *Hierna*, *Ierne*, *Irīa*, *Ogygia*.

HIEMPSAL, *hī-emp'-sāl*. 1. Son of Micipsa, was, after his father's death, murdered by Jugurtha, 118 B.C. 2. King of Numidia, was expelled by Domitius Ahenobarbus, but restored by Pompey, 81 B.C.

HIEROCLES, *hī-er'-o-cles* (see *HELIOGABALUS*).

HIERON, *hī-ēr-ōn*. 1. King of Syracuse after his brother Gelon, 478-467 B.C.; patronized literature. 2. **HIERON II.**, was elected king of Syracuse, 270 B.C., to carry on the war against the Carthaginians. After being defeated by the consul Appius Claudius, 264, and after being besieged in Syracuse, he made peace, 263, with the Romans, of whom he continued a faithful ally for the 59 years of his reign. He died 216, and was succeeded by Hieronymus. Hieron liberally patronized learning.

HIERONYMUS, *hī-ēr-ō-nī-m-us*. 1. Succeeded King Hiero II. of Sicily, at the age of 15, 216 B.C., and abjured the Roman alliance. He was assassinated for his cruelties 214, and all his family extirpated. 2. An Athenian, set over the fleet while Conon went to the king of Persia. 3. A Christian writer, generally known as *S^t. Jerome*, wrote commentaries, polemical treatises, church history, &c. He died 420 A.D., aged 90.

HIEROSOLYMA, *hī-ēr-ō-sōl'-y-ma*, *Jerusalem*, the capital of Palestine, was taken and destroyed by the emperor Titus, 8th of September, A.D. 70.

HIMERA, *hī-mēr-a*. 1. Two rivers of Sicily, the one (*Fiume de Termini*) falling into the Tuscan sea east of Panormus, with a town Himera (built from Zancle, 648 B.C., and destroyed, 409, by Carthage) at its mouth; and the other (*Fiume Salso*) flowing south, and almost dividing Sicily into two parts. 2. Afterwards the *Eurotas* (q. v.).

HIPPARCHUS, *hip-par'-chus*. 1. Succeeded his father Pisistratus, with his younger brother Hippias (2), 527 B.C., as tyrant of Athens. He was distinguished by fondness for literature and patronage of learned men. The seduction

Hippolytus

of a sister of Harmodius led to a conspiracy, and Hipparchus was assassinated by Harmodius and Aristogiton, 514; but Hippias held the tyranny for four years after. 2. A mathematician and astronomer of Nicæa, 160-145 B.C.

HIPPAS, *hip'-pī-as*. 1. A philosopher of Elis, maintained that Virtue consisted in *αὐτάρκεια*, Independence of others. 2. Son of Pisistratus, and joint tyrant of Athens with Hipparchus (q. v.), 527 B.C., whose assassination, 514, he avenged by a severe rule, instead of their former leniency. The Delphic oracle, influenced by the Alcæonidæ; urged Sparta to expel him, and at length King Cleomènes advanced against Athens, and Hippias took refuge with Darius, 510. He accompanied the Persian monarch against Greece, and fell at Marathon, 490. He had five children by Callias's daughter Myrrhine.

HIPPO, *hip'-pō*. 1. A city of Numidia. 2. A town of Hispania Tarraconensis. 3. A town of Bruttium. 4. A Carthaginian city, west of Utica.

HIPPOCOON, *hip-pōc'-ō-ōn*, son of Cæbalus, expelled from Sparta his brother Tyndærus, for which Hercules killed him. He was at the Calydonian Hunt.

HIPPOCRATES, *hip-pōc'-rā-tēs*, a celebrated physician of Cos, born 460 B.C., died 357.

HIPPOCRENE, *hip-pō-crē-nē* (*horse's fountain*), a fountain on Mount Helicon, in Bœotia, sacred to the Muses, rose from the ground when struck by Pegasus's hoofs.

HIPPODAME, *hip-pōd'-ā-mē*, or **HIPPODAMIA**, *hip-pōd'-ā-mī-a*. 1. The beautiful daughter of King Cnœmus, of Pisa in Elis, married Tantælus's son Pelops, who had bribed Cnœmus's charioteer Myrtilus to secure the victory in the chariot-race, of which her hand was the prize. The penalty for the unsuccessful suitors had forfeited their lives. Myrtilus gave a defective chariot to Cnœmus, who, enamoured of her himself, or afraid, from an oracle, lest he should perish by one of her children, entered the lists with Pelops, but lost the race and his life. Hippodame, who avenged her father by throwing Myrtilus into the sea, bore Atreus and Thyestes to Pelops. 2. Wife of Pirithœus (q. v.).

HIPPOLYTE, *hip-pōl'-y-tē*. 1. Daughter of Mars, and queen of the Amazons, was taken prisoner by Hercules (for his ninth labour), who gave her girdle to Eurystheus, and herself in marriage to Theseus, to whom she bore Hippolytus. 2. Or *Asiōchī'a*, the wife of ACASTUS (q. v.).

HIPPOLYTUS, *hip-pōl'-y-tus*, son of Theseus and Hippolyte (1), was famous for his virtues and misfortunes. He fled from his father, to whom his stepmother Phædra had, to revenge his rejection of her passion, falsely accused him. On the shore his horses were frightened by the sea-calves (purposely sent there by Neptune), and ran among the rocks, where his chariot was broken and his body torn to pieces.

Hippomenes

Temples were raised to him, especially at Trözēnē. According to some, Diāna or Æsculapius restored him to life.

HIPPOMENES, *hip-pōm'-ē-nēs* (see ATLANTA).

HIPPONAX, *hip-pō'-nax*, a Greek iambic poet of Ephesus, 546--520 B.C.

HIPPOTAS, *hip'-pō'-tas*. 1. The father of King Æolus (*Hippōt'adēs*). 2. See CRINISUS.

HIPPOTHOON, *hip-pōth'-ō-on*, son of Neptune and Cercyōn's daughter Alōpe, was exposed, but saved and placed on the throne of his grandfather by the friendship of Theseus.

HIRPINI, *hir-pī'-ni*, a Samnite tribe, dwelt in the south of Samnium, between Apulia, Lucania, and Campania: their capital was *Æculanum*.

HIRTIVS, *A.*, *hir'-tī-us*, consul with Pansa, successfully besieged Antony in Mutina, but was killed in battle, 43 B.C. He was a historian, Cæsar's friend and Cicero's pupil, and he wrote Book VIII. of *Cæsar's Commentaries* and his history of the *Alexandrian and African wars*.

HISPALIS, *his'-pā'-lis*, a town of Hispania Bætica.

HISPANIA, *his-pā'-ni-a*, called by the poets *Ibēria* and *Hespēria* (*Ultīma*), now *Spain*, a large country of Europe, separated from Gaul by the Pyrenees, and on every other side bounded by the sea. Its most ancient inhabitants were the *Ibēri*, who, mixing with the immigrant Celts, formed the *Celtibēri*; there were also other tribes of Iberi, who kept distinct, and *Astures*, *Cantabri*, *Vaccæi*, &c. Hispania was first known to the merchants of Phœnicia, from whom it passed to the Carthaginians, and, at the end of the second Punic war, to the Romans, who divided it into *Citēriōr* or *Tarracōnēsis*, the part bounded east by the Mediterranean, west by the ocean, north by the Pyrenees and Cantabrian sea, and south by the Ibērus; and *Ultēriōr*, which part was subdivided by Augustus into *Lusitānia* and *Bætica*, the part south of the Ibērus. Hispania was famous for its silver-mines, which employed 40,000 workmen and daily yielded the Romans 20,000 drachms; it gave birth to Quintilian, Lucan, Martial, Mela, Silius, Seneca, &c. *Hispānus* was applied to any native of Hispania, *Hispānien'sis* to any inhabitant not a native.

HISTIAEOTIS, *his-tī-a-ō'-tis*, a country of Thessaly, south of Mounts Olympus and Ōssa, anciently **DORIS**, from Deucalion's son Dorus, was inhabited by Pelasgi, who were expelled by the Cadmæans, and these again by the Perrhæbi from *Histiæa* (or *Talantia*) a city in Eubœa, which they had just destroyed, and whose inhabitants they took with them to Thessaly.

HISTIAEUS, *his-tī-a'-us*. 1. Tyrant of Miletus, was rewarded with a district in Thrace for guarding the bridge of boats when Darius invaded Scythia, 513 B.C.; Darius afterwards invited him to reside at Susa, really to watch

Horatius

him, as he suspected him of intending a revolt. Histiaeus incited his kinsman Aristagōras to lead the *Ionic revolt*, 501, and Hictiaeus induced Darius to send him to quell it; Histiaeus then joined the insurgents, but was seized and killed by Artaphernes. 2. A historian of Miletus.

HOMERUS, *hō-mē'-rus*, Homer, the celebrated Greek epic poet, was the earliest of all the classical writers; his exact date is unknown, being variously placed from 950 to 850 B.C., and no less than seven cities contended for the honour of being his birthplace—

Smyrnā, Chios, Cōlōphon, Sālāmis, Rhōdōs, Argōs, Athēnæ,

Orbis dē pātrīā, certat, Hōmērē, tūā.

Of his life, as of Shakspeare's, little is known, and there is an absence of personality in his poems. There is a tradition that he was blind (which may have arisen from his name ὀμηρος *blind*), and that he kept a school at Chios in the latter part of his life. He was called *Mæonidēs vates*, from the tradition that his father was called Mæon. No doubt existed that Homer was the author of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* until 1795, when Professor F. A. Wolf startled the literary world by declaring in his *Prolegomena* that these were not originally two complete poems but separate epic songs, which were first put together as two long poems by Pisistrātus, tyrant of Athens, who is commonly said to have collected and published the writings of Homer. The *Iliad* gives an account of the siege of Troy and the consequences of Achilles' wrath; the *Odyssey*, evidently of later date, as if written in old age, depicts the wanderings of Ulysses after the fall of Troy. An epic burlesque, *Bāttrichōm'jōmāch'ia* (*Battle of Frogs and Lice*), a satirical poem, *Margitēs*, and *Hymnus* were also ascribed by the ancients to Homer.

HOMOLE, *hōm'-ō-lē*. 1. A lofty mountain of Thessaly. 2. A town of Magnesia, in Thessaly.

HONORIUS, *FLAVIUS*, *hō-nō'-rī-us*, *fl'-vi-us*, Roman emperor of the West, succeeded his father Theodosius the Great, with his brother Arcadiū, A.D. 395. Honorius assigned the empire of the East, with Constantinople as its capital, to his brother, while he assumed the Western division, fixing his residence at Rome. This partition of the great empire proved fatal to both parts, for they soon looked on one another with jealousy. Honorius was timid and indolent; he died 423.

HORA, *hō'-ra* (see HERSILIA).

HORÆ, *hō'-ræ*, three daughters of Jupiter and Themis—*Eunōm'ia*, *Dicē*, *Ire'nē*—presided, as the Seasons, over spring, summer, and winter, and were represented as opening the gates of Heaven and of Olympus.

HORATIUS, *hō-rā'-tī-us*. 1. **Q. FLACCUS**, *flac'-cus*, the celebrated Roman lyric poet Horace, was born at Venusia, 8th Dec., 65 B.C. He was the son of a freedman (a *coactor*, collector of taxes, or of purchase-money at auctions), who, though of narrow means, liberally edu-

Horta

cated his son by giving him the best masters in Rome (one of them "the flogging Orbilius"), and afterwards sending him to study at the university of the ancient world, Athens, a fact which the poet has gratefully recorded. Horace followed Brutus from Athens, and has confessed his abandonment of arms at Philippi, 42, and flight from the field; he returned to Rome, where he diligently applied himself to cultivate his art, and supported himself by acting as clerk in the quaestor's office. He procured the notice of Virgil and Varius, who introduced him to the emperor Augustus and the great patron of literature, Mæcenas, 39; the latter became his patron and firm friend, and the poet was soon, by his patron's liberality and his own literary labours, in easy circumstances; he lived as familiarly with his illustrious patrons as if in his own house, and the emperor, while sitting at his meals with Horace at his left and Virgil at his right, often joked at the short breath of the latter and the watery eyes of the former, *Ego sum inter suspiria et lacrymas*. In his Epicureanism Horace liberally indulged his appetites; but he made no use of his position to advance himself in wealth or honours, and even declined to become the secretary of Augustus. After a gay life in the liveliness and dissipation of the court, Horace died 17th Nov. 8 B.C., a little before or a little after the death of Mæcenas. The poems of Horace, which consist of four books of *Odes*, one of *Epodes*, two of *Epistles*, two of *Satires*, a *Carmen Sæculare*, and an *Ars Poetica*, are distinguished for their elegance of diction and sweetness of rhythm, but are marred by obtrusive indelicacies; in his *Odes* he has successfully imitated Pindar and Anacreon; his *Satires* and *Epistles*, full of wit and satirical humour, but with little poetry, and of a simple, unadorned style, differ little from prose; his *Art of Poetry* displays much taste and judgment, and neatly expresses, in Latin hexameters, the precepts delivered in the Greek prose of Aristotle. 2. See COCLEA. 3. *Horatii*, three brave Romans, born at the same birth, were the champions of Rome against the three Curatii brothers, the champions of Alba, in the war between Rome and Alba (but Livy confesses his ignorance as to which set of brothers represented Rome). Two of the Horatii were killed, when the third took to flight to separate his three antagonists, and was pursued by them, when he turned round, and killed them one by one as they came up. He returned victorious to Rome, and his sister Horatia, the betrothed of one of the dead Curatii, reproached him with her lover's death; on which he struck her dead: he was tried for murder, but for his great service acquitted. A similar combat is recorded of Critolæus (r. q. v.) and his two brothers against the three sons of Demostratus of Pheneus. 4. M., consul 507 B.C., dedicated the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

HORTA, *hor'-ta*. 1. The old Italian (or Etruscan) goddess of gardens, was gradually

Hydra

superseded by Priapus. 2. Or *Hortānum*, a town of Etruria, on the confluence of the Nar and Tiber.

HORTENSIVS, Q., *hor-ten'-sī-us*. 1. A celebrated Roman orator, born 114 B.C., distinguished in the forum at the age of 19; his orations, now lost, were highly commended by Cicero and Quintilian, but his delivery was very affected. He was prætor 72, and consul 69, and died 50. He was possessed of great wealth, which was speedily dissipated by his heirs. Cato Uticensis lent him his wife. 2. CORBIO, *cor'-bī-ō*, the licentious grandson of (1).

HOSPEA, *hos'-pes* (see XENOS).

HOSTUS, HOSTILIUS, *hos'-tus, hos-tī-li-us*.

1. A Latin poet, temp. Julius Cæsar, wrote a poem on the wars of Istria. 2. See TULLUS HOSTILIUS.

HUNNI, *hun'-ni*, a people of Sarmatia, invaded the Roman empire in the 4th century A.D., and settled in Pannonia (thence named *Hungary*); and, under their king Attila, they devastated the Roman empire, 434-453.

HYACINTHUS, *hy'-ā-cin'-thus*, son of Amyclas and Diomêdê, was loved by Apollo and Zephyrus. He slighted the latter, who, to punish his rival, one day, when Apollo and Hyacinthus played at quoits, blew the quoit of Apollo upon the head of Hyacinthus, who was killed. Apollo changed his blood into the flower hyacinth (on the leaves of which appeared AI AI (*woe, woe*), or his initial, Y), and placed his body among the constellations; and the Spartans instituted the festival *Hyacinthia* at Amyclæ.

HYADES (-um), *hy'-ā-dēs*, five daughters of King Atlas of Mauretania, pined away at the death of their brother Hyas, and were made stars, and placed near Taurus; and their rising and setting were supposed to be attended with much rain; whence the name (*hiv, to rain*). Some regard the Hyades as daughters of Hyas and the Oceanid Æthra.

HYANTES (-um), *hy'-an'-tes*, old name for the Bœotians, from King Hyas. Cadmus is called *Hyantius*.

HYAS, *hy'-ās*, son of Atlas and Æthra, was killed by a lioness whose whelps he had taken, or by a serpent, or a wild boar. (See HYADES.)

HYBLA, *hyb'-la*. 1. Afterwards *Megara*, a mountain of Sicily, with a town, Hybla, at its base, famous for its thyme, odoriferous flowers, and honey. 2. A town near Mount Ætna. 3. *Ilērea*, a town in the south of Sicily.

HYDASPES, *hy-das'-pēs*. 1. A river flowing past Susa, in Asia. 2. A tributary of the Indus.

HYDRA, *hy'-dra*, a celebrated monster, offspring of Typhon and Echidna, had one hundred, or fifty, heads, one of which was no sooner cut off than two grew up, unless the wound was stopped by fire. It infested the neighbourhood of Lake Lerna, in Peloponnēsus, and its destruction formed the second labour of Hercules, which he effected by the aid of Iōlas, who applied a burning iron to the

Hydruntum

wounds as soon as the hero cut off each head. Juno sent a sea-crab to bite the foot of Hercules, who easily despatched it, and the goddess placed the crab among the constellations as *Cancer*. Hercules poisoned his arrows with the Hydra's blood.

HYDRUNTUM, *hÿ-drun'-tum*, or HYDRUS, *hÿ-drÿs*, now *Otranto*, a city of Calabria, 50 miles south of Brundisium, where King Pyrrhus, and afterwards Pompey's lieutenant Varro, meditated bridging over the Adriatic, 60 miles across.

HYGINUS, C. JUL., *hy-gÿ'-nus*, grammarian, was a freedman of Augustus, and appointed librarian of the library on Mount Palatine. He wrote several treatises.

HYLEUS, *hÿ-læ'-us*, a centaur on Pholæ, killed by Hercules, Atalanta, Theseus, or Bacchus.

HYLAS, *hÿl'-ās*, son of King Thiodāmas, of Mysia, and Menedice, was stolen by Hercules and shipped on the Argo for Colchis. When the Argonauts touched on the Mysian coast for water, Hylas, when he went with his pitcher for water, was carried off by the nymphs of the river *Hylas*, in Mysia, who were enamoured of him; and Hercules, disconsolate, abandoned the Argonautic expedition to go and seek him.

HYLE, *hÿl'-ē*, a town of Bœotia, on the lake HYLICE, *hÿl'-i-cē*.

HYLIAS, *hÿl'-i-ās*, a river of Pruttium.

HYLLUS, *hÿl'-lus*. 1. See HERACLIDÆ. 2. Or *Phryx*, a river of Lydia.

HYMEN, *hÿ-mēn*, or HYMENÆUS, *hy-mē-næ'-us*, the Greek god of marriage, was son of Bacchus and Venus, or of Apollo and a Muse. According to others, he was an Athenian youth of great beauty but ignoble birth, who married an Athenian woman of rank, and whose marriage proved so happy a one that his countrymen instituted festivals in his honour, and invoked him at their nuptials as the Latins did *Thalassius*, his absence from which was considered fatal to the happiness of the union; whence the guests ran about crying *Hymen! Hymenæus!* Hymen was represented crowned with flowers, usually marjoram or roses, and holding a burning torch in one hand, and in the other a purple robe.

HYMETTUS, *hy-met'-tus*, a mountain of Attica, two miles from Athens, famous for its honey and marble, and a temple of Jupiter (*Hymettus*).

HYPANIS, *hÿp'-ān-is*. 1. The *Bog*, a tributary of the Borysthēnes. 2. A river of Pontus.

HYPATIA, *hy-pā'-tÿ-a*, a native of Alexandria, celebrated for her beauty, virtues, and crudition, was assassinated A. D. 415.

HYPERBOREI, *hÿp-er-bōr'-ē-i*, a nation in the northern parts of Europe and Asia.

HYPERIDES, *hÿ-pēr'-i-dēs*, an Athenian orator killed by Antipater, 322 B. C.

HYPERION, *hÿp-ē-rÿ'-ōn*. 1. Son of Cœlus and Terra, begat Aurōra, Sol, and Lūna, by Thea. 2. The Sun.

Iaziges

HYPERMNESTRA, *hÿp-er-mnes'-tra* (see DANAIDES).

HYPSIPYLE, *hÿp-sÿp'-ÿ-lē*, queen of Lemnos, daughter of Thoas and Myrine. In her reign Venus, whose worship had been slighted, punished the Lemnian women with the infidelity of their husbands, which they resented by killing all their male relations. Hypsipyle alone spared her father Thoas. The Argonauts afterwards visited the isle, to whom the widows bore a progeny; and Hypsipyle bore twins to Jason. Hypsipyle was soon after expelled, and became nurse of Archemorus.

HYRCANIA, *hÿr-cā'-nÿ-a*. 1. A mountainous country north of Parthia and west of Media. 2. A town of Lydia.

HYRIA, *hÿr'-ÿ-a*. 1. A district of Bœotia near Aulis, with a lake, river, and town, Hyria, named from HYRIE, a woman made a fountain from her excessive weeping. 2. A town of Apulia.

HYRIEUS, *hÿr'-ÿ-eus* (see ORION).

HYRTACIDES, *hÿr-tā'-cÿ-dēs*, Nisus, or Hippocoon, from Hyrtacus, Nisus's father.

HYSTASPES, *hÿst-as'-pēs*, a noble Persian, of the Achæmenides family, son of Arsames and father of Darius I. (*Hystaspes*). Hystaspes first introduced the doctrines of the Brachmānes into Persia.

I

IACCHUS, *ÿ-ac'-chus*. 1. Bacchus, from the shouting (*ιαχέω*) at his festivals. 2. A son of Ceres.

IALMENUS, *ÿ-al'-mēn-us*, a son of Mars and Astyoche. (See ASCALAPHUS.)

IAMBE, *ÿ-an'-bē*, a maid of Metanira, who tried to dispel the grief of Ceres in her search for Proserpine by jests; whence the name *Iambic*, first used for satirical verses.

IAPETUS, *ÿ-āp'-ē-tus*, son of Cœlus (or Titan) and Terra, married Asia, or Clymène, who bore him the *Iāpētionidæ*—Atlas, Menctius, Promētheus, and Epimētheus. He was regarded by the Greeks as the father of all mankind.

IAPYGIA, *ÿ-ā-pÿg'-ÿ-a*, otherwise *Messapia*, *Peucetia*, or *Salentinum*, the old name of the district in the south of Italy between Tarentum and Brundisium. It was named from Iapyx, the son of Dædalus.

IARBAS, *ÿ-ar'-bas* (see DIDO).

IASIDES, *ÿ-ās'-ÿ-des*, patronymic of Palinurus and Jasus, as descendants of Jasius.

IASION, *ÿ-ās'-ÿ-ōn*, or IASIUS, *ÿ-ās'-ÿ-us*, son of Jupiter and the Atlantid Electra, was king of part of Arcadia and husband of Cērēs, by whom he had Philomēlus, Plutus, Corÿbas, and a daughter ATALANTA (*Iūsis*).

IAZIGES, *ÿ-ā'-ÿ-ges*, a people on the Palus Mæotis.

Iberia

IBERIA, *ī-bē-rī-a*. 1. A country of Asia, between Colchis on the west and Albania on the east. 2. Ancient name of Spain, from the Ibērus.

IBERUS, *ī-bē-rus*, now *Ebro*, a river of Spain, flowing from Juliobriga among the Cantabri, south-east, after a course of 450 miles, into the Mediterranean.

IBVCUS, *ī-bŷ-cus*, a lyric poet of Rhegium, 540 B.C., murdered by robbers.

ICARIUM MARE, *ī-cār'ī-um mār'e*, the part of the Ægean near Mycōnus and Gyāros, named from Icārus (q. v.), who was washed ashore and buried on the isle *Icār'ia*.

ICARIUS, *ī-cār'ī-us*. 1. An Athenian, father of Erigōnē (q. v.). His dog Mōra found his murdered body. 2. A son of King Œbālus of Laconia, was father of Penclōpē (*Icāris* or *Icārīōtis*).

ICARUS, *ī-cār-us* (see *DÆDALUS*).

ICCIUS, *ī-cī-us*, a lieutenant of Agrippa, in Sicily, ridiculed by Horace for abandoning philosophy and poetry for military employments.

ICELOS, *ī-cē-los* (*like*), one of the sons of Somnus, changed himself into all sorts of animals.

ICILIUS, *ī-cil'ī-us*. 1. L., tribune of plebs, 357 B.C., passed a law assigning Mount Aventine to the people to build houses on. 2. A tribune of plebs, 493 B.C., passed a law forbidding any man opposing or interrupting a tribune while he was speaking in an assembly. 3. SP., tribune of plebs, 456 B.C. (See *VIRGINIA*.)

IDA, *ī-dā*, a lofty and wooded mountain range of Troas, named from a nymph of Crete, who removed to it. 2. A lofty mountain of Crete, where Jupiter was reared by the Corybantes (*Idai*).

IDÆA, *ī-dæ'a*. 1. Cybēlē, from Mount Ida. 2. A daughter of Dardānus, married Phineus (q. v.).

IDALUS, *ī-dāl-us*, a mountain of Cyprus. At its base is *Idū'tium*, sacred, with its grove, to Venus (*Idāltea*).

IDAS, *ī-dās*, son of Aphareus and Arēne, famous for his bravery; was among the Argonauts. He married Marpessa (q. v.), daughter of King Evēnus of Ætolia. He killed Castor for killing his brother Lynceus, and was himself killed by Pollux.

IDMON, *īd'mōn*. 1. Son of Apollo and Asteria (or Cyrenē), was the prophet of the Argonauts, and killed in Bithynia. 2. See *ARACHNE*.

IDOMENEUS, *ī-dōm'ē-n-us*, succeeded his father Deucalion as king of Crete. He distinguished himself at Troy. Idomeneus migrated to Calabria, where he founded a kingdom.

IDOTHEA, *ī-dō'thē'ā*. 1. A daughter of Proteus. 2. One of the nymphs who reared Jupiter.

IGNATIUS, *īg-nā'tī-us*, bishop of Antioch, was torn to pieces by lions in the amphitheatre at Rome, 107.

Io

IGUVIUM, *ī-gūv'ī-um*, a town of Umbria.

ILBA, *īl'ba* (see *ILUA*).

ILERDA, *ī-ler'da*, the capital of the *Ilygē'tes*, on the right bank of the Sicōris, in Spain.

ILIA, *ī-lī-a*, or *Rhēce Silvia*, daughter of King Numitor, of Alba, was consecrated by her uncle, the usurper Amulius (q. v.), to Vesta's service, which involved perpetual chastity; but Mars became enamoured of Ilia, who bore him the twins *Romūlus* (q. v.) and *Remus*. Ilia was buried alive by the usurper, near the Tiber, to the god of which, therefore, she was said to be married.

ILION, *ī-lī-ōn*, or **ILIUM**, *ī-lī-um* (see *TROJA*).

ILIONE, *ī-lī-ō-nē*, the eldest daughter of Priam, married King Polymnestor of Thrace.

ILITHYIA, *ī-lī-thŷ'ī-a*, the goddess of childbirth, identified with Juno Lucina or Diana.

ILLYRICUM, *ī-lŷ'ī-cum*, or **ILLYRIA**, *ī-lŷ'ī-ā*, a country on the Adriatic, opposite Italy, whose boundaries varied at various times. It was subjugated by Rome, 168 B.C.

ILUA, *ī-lū-a*, or *Ilba*, now *Elba*, the isle of the *Iluā'tes*, between Italy and Corsica, rich in iron-mines. There was also a tribe in Liguria called *Iluā'tes*.

ILUS, *ī-lus*. 1. Fourth king of Troy, son of Tros and Callirrhōē, married Adrastus's daughter Eurydice, who bore Themis (wife of Capys) and Laomēdon (father of Priam); founded Ilion, and received from Jupiter the famous Palladium (q. v.). 2. See *ASCANIUS*.

IMBROS, *īm'brōs*, an isle thirty-two miles off Samothrace, with a small river and town, *Imbros*.

INACHI, *ī-nā-chī*, the Greeks, and particularly the Argives, from King Inachus.

INACHIDÆ, *ī-nāch'ī-dæ*, the descendants of King Inachus.

INACHUS, *ī-nā-chus*, son of Oceānus and Tethys, was father of Io (*Ināchis*), Phorōneus, Ægiāleus. He founded the kingdom of Argos, and gave his name to a river of Argos, of which he became the god. He died 1807 B.C.

INARIME, *ī-nār'ī-mē*, a volcanic isle off Campania, with a mountain under which Jupiter confined Typhœus.

INDIA, *īn'dī-a*, the ancient name for all the south-east of Asia. The ancients were but little acquainted with it.

INDIGETES, *īn'dī-gē'tes*, national deified heroes, e.g., Ænēas, Romūlus, Hercūles.

INDUS, *īn'dus*. 1. A large river of Asia, flowing into the Indian Ocean by two mouths. 2. A river of Caria.

INFERUM, *īn'fēr-um* (see *TYRRHENUM*).

INO, *ī-nō* (see *ATHAMAS* and *LEUCOTHOË*).

INSUBRES, *īn'sū-bres*, the Gauls of *Insub'ria*, a district in northern Cisalpine Gaul.

INTERAMNA, *īn-tēr-an'na*, a city of Umbria.

INTERREX, *īn'tēr-rēx*, an occasional magistrate at Rome, entrusted with the government during any vacancy of the throne or consulship.

IO, *ī-ō*, daughter of Inachus (or of Iāsus),

Iolas

called *Phōrōnis*, from her brother *Phōrōneus*, was priestess of Juno at Argos. The goddess discovered the intrigues of Io with Jupiter, who, to deceive Juno, changed her into a beautiful heifer, which Juno succeeded in obtaining from him as a present. Juno set the hundred-eyed Argus to watch Io, but Mercury, by Jupiter's order, slew Argus and released her. Juno now sent an insect to persecute Io, who wandered over the earth and crossed the sea to Egypt, and, by the Nile, tormented by the insect, entreated Jupiter to restore her to her ancient form. After reassuming a woman's form, she bore *Epāphus*, and subsequently married King *Telegōnus* of Egypt, or *Ostris*, and, from her mild reign, was deified as *Isis*.

IOLAS, *ī-ō-las*, son of King *Iphiclus* of Thessaly, assisted Hercules to kill the Hydra (q. v.), and, at the hero's request, he was restored to youth by *Hēbē*. Iolas afterwards helped the *Heraclidæ* against *Eurystheus*, whom he slew. He settled in Sardinia, with Hercules' fifty sons by *Thespius*'s daughters, and at his monument in *Bœotia* lovers used to exchange vows.

IOLCHOS, *ī-ol'-chos*, a town of *Magnesia*.

IOLE, *ī-ō-lē*, daughter of King *Eurytus* of *Echalia*, was promised by her father in marriage to whoever could shoot better than he. *Hercules* (q. v.) succeeded, and, being refused the reward, killed him. Hercules later took away *Iole*, and, to regain his affections, *Deianira* sent him the poisoned tunic, which destroyed him. By Hercules' command, his son *Hyllus* afterwards married *Iole*.

ION, *ī-on*, son of *Xuthus* and *Erechtheus*'s daughter *Creusa*, married *Helice*, daughter of King *Selinus* of *Ægæia*, whom he succeeded, and built the city *Helicē*. He assisted *Eumolpus*, and settled with his descendants, the **IONES**, *ī-ō-nes*, near *Eleusis*. After this Ion passed to *Iōniā* (q. v.), 1044 B. C., his people being expelled by the immigration of the *Achæans*.

IONIA, *ī-ō-nī-a*, a country of Asia Minor, bounded N. by *Æolia*, W. by the *Ægean*, S. by *Caria*, E. by *Lydia* and part of *Caria*. It was colonized by Ion (q. v.). It was a confederacy of twelve independent cities,—*Priēnē*, *Milētus*, *Colōphon*, *Clazomēnæ*, *Ephēsus*, *Lebēdos*, *Teos*, *Phocæa*, *Erythraæ*, *Smyrna*, *Samos*, *Chios*. The confederacy had a common temple, *Pāniō'nium*. It was made tributary to *Lydia* by *Croesus*, and next to *Persia*. The *Ionic revolt*, in which *Sardis* was burned, led to *Xerxes*'s invasion of Greece. It was reduced under Rome by *Sulla*.

IONIUM MARE, *ī-ō-nī-um mār'-e*, the part of the Mediterranean at the south of the Adriatic, between Sicily and Greece.

IPHIANASSA, *ī-phī-ā-nas'-sa* (see **PRÆTIDES**).

IPHICLUS, *ī-phic'-lus*. 1. Son of *Amphitrōn* and *Alcmēna* (q. v.), and twin-brother of *Hercules*. 2. A king of *Phylacæ* in *Phthiōtis*, son of *Phylacus* and *Clymēne*, was an Argonaut, and father of *Podarce* and *Protesilāus* (see

Irenæus

MELAMPUS). 3. An Argonaut, son of King *Thestius* of *Pleuron*.

IPHICRATES, *ī-phic'-rā-tēs*, son of an Athenian shoemaker, rose to the highest offices, and warred with the *Thracians*, *Spartans*, and *Egyptians*; married a daughter of King *Cottys* of *Thrace*, by whom he had *Mnesteus*. He died 380 B. C.

IPHIGENIA, *ī-phī-gē-nī'-a*, daughter of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*, was offered in sacrifice, in obedience to the soothsayer's advice, when the Greek fleet against *Troy* was detained by contrary winds at *Aulis*, by her father, to appease *Diāna*, whom he had offended by killing a favourite stag. *Agamemnon* only consented when forced by the other generals, and *Iphigenia* was obtained from her mother on pretence of being married to *Achilles*. Her entreaties at the altar were unavailing; and *Calchas* was about to strike, when she disappeared, and a beautiful goat was found in her place, and the wind immediately changed. *Iphigenia* was borne by *Diāna* in pity to *Tauris*, and made priestess of her temple, where all strangers were sacrificed. At length *Pylādes* and her brother *Orestes* visited *Tauris*, and disclosed to *Iphigenia* that one of the human victims she was about to offer was her brother; whereon she agreed with them to flee away and carry off the goddess's statue. They effected this, and killed *Thoas*, who enforced the human sacrifices. This statue of *Diana* was afterwards placed in the grove at *Aricia*.

IPHIS, *ī-phīs*. 1. Son of *Alector* and king of *Argos*. He advised *Polynices* to bribe *Eriphyle* with *Harmonia*'s necklace. 2. A beautiful but ignoble youth of *Salamis*, killed himself for the coldness with which he was treated by *Anaxarete*, who was made a stone. 3. A daughter of *Ligdus* and *Telethūsa* of *Crete*. The mother was ordered by her husband to destroy the child if it proved a girl; but, from *Isis*'s commands in a dream, she spared her daughter, and passed her off as a boy under the name *Iphis*. *Ligdus* resolved to marry *Iphis*, when grown up, to *Telestus*'s beautiful daughter *Ianthe*. When all means to avoid the marriage, without disclosing the secret, failed, *Telethusa* implored the aid of *Isis*, who changed *Iphis* into a man, and the marriage was celebrated.

IPHITUS, *ī-phī-tus*. 1. Son of King *Eurytus* of *Echalia*. After his sister *Iōlē* (q. v.) was refused to *Hercules*, *Eurytus*'s oxen were stolen by *Autolycus*, and *Hercules* was suspected of the theft. *Iphitus*, being sent in search of them, gained the favour of *Hercules*, whom he met, by advising his father to give him *Iole*. *Hercules* assisted in finding the oxen; but afterwards, recollecting *Eurytus*'s ingratitude, killed *Iphitus* by throwing him down from the walls of *Tyrnthus*. 2. A king of *Elis*, son of *Praxinodes*, re-established the Olympic games, 884 B. C.

IPSUS, *īp'-sus*, a place in *Phrygia*, scene of the defeat of *Antigonus I.*, 301 B. C.

IRENÆUS, *ī-rē-næ'-us*, disciple of *Polycarp*

Iris

and bishop of Lyons, suffered martyrdom 202.

IRIS, *ī-ris*, daughter of Thaumās and the Oceanid Electra, was the messenger of the gods, especially of Juno, and she cut the thread which detained the soul in the body of the dying. She was the same as the rainbow, and therefore was represented, sitting behind Juno, with variegated wings. She is likewise described as supplying the clouds with water to deluge the world.

IRUS, *ī-rus*, a beggar of Ithāca.

ISÆUS, *ī-sæ'-us*, an Athenian orator, born at Chalcis, in Eubœa, was pupil of Lysias and preceptor of Demosthēnes.

ISAURIA, *ī-saur'-i-a*, a country of Asia Minor near Mount Taurus. Its warlike people were conquered by the Romans under P. Scrvilius Vatia (*Isauricus*), 75 B.C., but they continued piratical. Their capital was *Isaur'ra* (-orum).

ISIS, *ī-sis*, a celebrated deity of the Egyptians, identified by some with Io (q. v.), deified for teaching agriculture in Egypt. She married her brother Osiris (q. v.). Their symbols were the ox and cow. As Isis was identified with the moon and Osiris with the sun, Isis was represented holding a globe in her hand, with a vessel full of ears of corn. The periodical inundations of the Nile were believed to proceed from her tears for the loss of Osiris. Her worship was universal in Egypt: her priests were vowed to celibacy, their heads were closely shaved, they walked barefooted, clothed themselves in linen garments, and abstained from onions, salt, and the flesh of sheep and swine; and during the night they were employed in constant devotions by her statue. Her festivals, *Isia*, having become very licentious, were forbidden by the Roman Senate, 58 B.C., but restored by the emperor Commōdus.

ISMARUS, *is'-mā-rus*, a rugged mountain of Thrace, covered with vines and olives, near the Hebrus, with a town, Ismarus. *Ismārius* is used for *Thracian*.

ISMENE, *is-mē-nē*, a daughter of Œdipus.

ISMENUS, *is-mē-nus*, son of Apollo and the Nereid Melia, gave his name to the *Lādōn*, a river of Bœotia, flowing past Thebes into the Asōpus, and thence into the Eurīpus, where Apollo (*Ismēnius*) had a temple.

ISOCRATES, *ī-sōc'-rā-tēs*, a celebrated rhetorician, son of Theodorus, a rich Athenian musical instrument maker, was taught by Gorgias and Prodicus. He opened a school of rhetoric at Athens, and distinguished himself by the number, character, and fame of his pupils, and by the wealth he amassed by fees and presents. His intimacy with King Philip of Macedonia procured for Athens many years of peace; and the battle of Chæronea so depressed him that he died four days after his country's downfall, 338 B.C.

ISSA, *is'-sa*. 1. An isle off Dalmatia. 2. A town of Illyricum. 3. See AMPHISSA (1).

ISSUS, *is'-sus*, a town of Cilicia, famous for the defeat of Darius III. by Alexander the

Ixion

Great, 333 B.C., and the defeat of Niger by the emperor Severus, A.D. 194.

ISTER, *is'-ter* (see DANUBIUS).

ISTHMA, *isth'-rū-a*, Greek national games, named from being celebrated on the *Isthmus* of Corinth, and instituted 1326 B.C. to commemorate the burial of Melicerta (q. v.). After being for a time interrupted, they were reinstated by Theseus in honour of Neptune (Poseidon). They were celebrated every third or fifth year; but, after the destruction of Corinth by the Romans, the Sicyonians conducted the celebration. Combats of every kind were exhibited, the prizes being crowns of pine leaves; but later it was usual to give a crown of dry parsley. The Isthmian were next in importance to the Olympic games.

ISTHMUS, *isth'-mus*, any isthmus, but chiefly applied to the *Isthmus of Corinth*, connecting Peloponnēsus with northern Greece.

ISTRIA, *is'-trī-a*, a district at the west of Illyricum, in the north of the Adriatic. Its people were piratical, and subjected to Rome only about 150 B.C.

ITALIA, *ī-tāl'-i-a*, a country of central Europe, bounded N. by the Alps, E. by the Adriatic, W. by the Tyrrhene Sea, S. by the Mediterranean. It resembles in conformation a man's leg, and was anciently known also as *Sātūrnīa*, *Enōtrīa*, *Hespēria*, *Ausōnīa*, *Tyrhēnīa*, and called Italia from an immigrant king Itālus from Arcadia, or from *Ἰταλος* (*itālus*), an ox. The country is traversed by the Apennines, which throw several arms east and west, and from which several streams descend. Its best ports are on the west side, so that Italy "looked west," as Greece, on the contrary, "looked east:" hence the first Roman development was westwards. The southern part was early colonized from Greece, and was therefore also known as Magna Græcia. Its districts were,—Etruria, Umbria, Picēnum, Sabini, Marsi, Vestini, Peligni, Marrucini, Frentāni, Latium, Campania, Samnium, Apulia, Calabria, Lucania, Bruttii; they fell, one after another, before 280 B.C., under the dominion of Rome. The northern part of Italy was known as *Gallia Cisalpina*.

ITALICA, *ī-tāl'-i-ca*, the same as Corinīum.

ITHACA, *īth'-i-ca*, a rocky isle, 25 miles in circumference, in the Ionian Sea, off Cephalēnīa, famous as Ulysses' home.

ITHOME, *ī-thō'-mē*, a town of Messenia.

ITONUS, *ī-tō'-nus*, son of Deucalion.

ITYS, *ī-tys*, son of King Tereus of Thrace and Procne (daughter of King Pandion of Athens), was, at six years, killed by his mother and served up in a dish to his father. Itys was made a pheasant, Procne a swallow, and Tereus an owl. (See PHILOMELA.)

IULUS, *ī-ū-lus*. 1. See ASCANIUS. 2. A son of Ascanius, was made high priest, Æneas Silvius being preferred to him on the throne of Alba. 3. A son of M. Antony and Fulvia.

IXION, *ix'-i-on*, king of Thessaly, son of Phlegelas (or of Antion) and Amythaon's daughter Perimela, married Deioneus's daughter Dia,

Jamblichus

for whom he promised his father-in-law a valuable present; but Deioneus had to use violence to gain it, and stole some of the horses of Ixion, who, concealing his resentment, invited Deioneus to his capital, Larissa, where he flung him into a pit full of combustibles. The neighbouring princes refused to purify him of the murder, and Jupiter, in pity, carried him up to the tables of the gods in heaven, where Ixion became enamoured of Juno. She informed Jupiter; and the god, having made a cloud in Juno's shape, Ixion embraced it (whence sprang the Centaurs). He was banished from Olympus, and afterwards struck with the bolts of Jupiter, who ordered Mercury to tie him on a wheel in Tartarus, which perpetually revolved, so that his punishment should be eternal.

J

JAMBLICHUS, *jam'-bli-chus*, a Greek writer on the life of Pythagōras, mysteries of the Egyptians, &c. He was a great favourite with the emperor Julian, and died A.D. 363.

JANICULUM, *jā-ni-cū-lum*, one of the seven hills of Rome, was joined to the city by Aeneas Martius by the bridge *Sublīcius* (on piles, *sublīca*), across the Tiber, and fortified as a citadel. It was less inhabited than the other parts of the city from the grossness of the air, though from the top the eye had a commanding view of the whole city.

JANUS, *jā-nus*. 1. The double-faced god, son of Cœlus and Hecate, or of Apollo, born at Athens or in Thessaly, was the most ancient king in Italy: he founded a town on the Jānīcūlum, on the Tiber, and hospitably received Saturn, who was driven from heaven by his son Jupiter, and made him his colleague on the throne. Janus is represented as a young man with two faces, as acquainted with the past and the future, and on some statues with four heads, and sometimes with and sometimes without a beard. In religious ceremonies he was always the first invoked, because, as he presided over all gates and avenues, through him alone prayers could reach the immortals; whence he often appears with a key in his right hand and a rod in his left; at times he is represented holding the number 300 in one hand and 65 in the other, as presiding over the year, of which the first month bears his name; he was also identified with Cœlus, and called *Eānus* because of the revolution of the heavens; he was called *Consivius*, as presiding over generation; *Quirinus* or *Martiālis*, as presiding over war; and *Patulcius* and *Clausius*, because the gates of his temples were open during war and closed in peace. Janus was chiefly worshipped among the Romans, who reared many temples to him, some to *Janus Bifrons* (two-faced), others to *Janus Quadri-*

Josephus

frons (four-faced). The temples of *Janus Quadrifrons* were built with four equal sides, with a door and three windows on each side; the four doors were the emblems of the four seasons, and the three windows in each the three months in each season. 2. A street at Rome, near the temple of Janus, frequented by usurers, brokers, and booksellers.

JASON, *jā'-son*, a celebrated hero, son of King Æson of Iolchos and Alcimēdē, the daughter of Cretheus and Tyro. Before her marriage with Cretheus, Tyro had born two sons, Pelias and Neleus, to Neptune; and on King Cretheus's death Pelias usurped his throne, the lawful heir, Æson, being banished. Jason, having been removed from Pelias's power, and after being educated by the famous centaur Chiron in Thessaly, consulted an oracle, and was ordered to go to Iolchos covered with a leopard's skin and dressed as a Magnesian; on his way he was stopped by the overflowing of the Evēnus (or Enipeus), over which he was carried by Juno (as an old woman), but he lost one of his sandals; the singularity of his dress and fair complexion drew a crowd around him at Iolchos, and among them Pelias, who, having been warned by an oracle to beware of a man who should appear at Iolchos with one foot bare and the other shod, suspected his parentage, and was soon assured of the truth by Jason proceeding with some friends to the palace to demand the surrender of the throne. Pelias, fearing him, but unwilling to abdicate, promised to peacefully give up possession if Jason would go to Colchis and punish King Æētēs for the murder of their common relation Phryxus and bring back the golden fleece. Jason readily undertook this famous expedition, an account of which is given under ARGONAUTÆ. Jason returned to Thessaly with Æetes' daughter Medēa (q.v.) as his wife, amid great festivities; and Medea, by her sorcery, restored his aged father Æson to the vigour of youth. Pelias (q.v.) wished to be similarly restored, but perished in the operation. To avoid the wrath of the populace, she and Jason fled to Corinth, where, ten years after, Jason deserted Medea for King Creon's daughter Crēusa (q.v.). Jason lived an unsettled life after Creusa's murder by Medea, and was killed by a beam falling from the Argo; but, according to others, Jason revisited Colchis, seized the throne, and reigned in security.

JASONIDÆ, *jā-sōn'ī-dæ*, Thoas and Euneus, sons of Jason by Queen Hypsipyle.

JOBATES, *jōb'-ā-tes* (see BELLEPHON)

JOCASTA, *jō-cas'-ta*, or *Epīcastē*, daughter of Menœceus, married King Laius (q.v.) of Thebes, and bore Œdipus (q.v.), whom she afterwards, in ignorance, married; on discovering her incest, she hanged herself in despair.

JOSEPHUS, *FLAVIUS*, *jō-sē'-phus*, *flā'-vī-us*, a celebrated Jew, born in Jerusalem, supported a siege of forty-seven days against Vespasian and Titus in a small town of Judæa. He surrendered to Vespasian, and afterwards was

Jovianus

present at the siege of Jerusalem with Titus, from whom he received the sacred books captured, and by whom he was afterwards made a Roman citizen. At Rome Josephus devoted his time to study, and wrote the history of the wars of the Jews in Syriac and Greek, and twenty books on Jewish antiquities, an autobiography, &c. He died A.D. 100.

JOVIANUS, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, *jōv-i-ā-nus*, *flā-vī-us clau-dī-us*, native of Pannonia, was elected Roman emperor on Julian's death by the soldiers, 363, and reigned seven months.

JUBA, *jūb'-a*. 1. King of Numidia and Mauretania, succeeded his father Hiempsal, and supported Pompey. He defeated Cæsar's general Curio 49 B.C., and, after Pharsalia, he joined the Pompeians under Scipio, and, being abandoned by his subjects after Thapsus, 46, killed himself with Petreus. 2. Son of (1), was led captive in Cæsar's triumph at Rome. In captivity he devoted himself to study, and was rewarded by Augustus, 30 B.C., with the hand of Antony's daughter Cleopatra and the nominal sovereignty of what had been his father's kingdom. He wrote historical treatises, &c.

JUDÆA, *jū-dæ'-a*, a country of Syria, bounded by Arabia, Egypt, Phenicia, and the Mediterranean.

JUDEX, *jū-dex* (see **QUÆSTOR**).

JUGURTHA, *jū-gur'-tha*, illegitimate son of Manastabal, was reared by his brother Micipsa. He assisted Scipio at the siege of Numantia, 134 B.C., where, by his bravery and activity, he rose in favour with the Romans. Micipsa left him the kingdom conjointly with his own sons, 118, but Jugurtha treacherously destroyed Hiempsal and expelled Adherbal, who fled to Rome; but the bribes of Jugurtha prevented the senators assisting the suppliant refugee, who perished by the snares of Jugurtha, 112. At last, after the war had been disgracefully conducted by the Roman generals, Cæcilius Metellus was sent against Jugurtha, 106, whom, by his firmness, he soon compelled to flee to his savage neighbours, 107. Marius succeeded Metellus, and carried on the Numidian war with equal success; and Jugurtha was betrayed, 106, to Sulla, the lieutenant of Marius, by his father-in-law King Bocchus of Gætulia, and, after maintaining a five years' war, was led in chains in the triumph at Rome, and imprisoned, where he died six days after, 104.

JULIA, *jū-li'-a*. 1. The beautiful and virtuous daughter of Julius Cæsar and Cornelia, married Corn. Cæpio, whom her father obliged her to divorce to marry Pompey, to consolidate their friendship. She died in child-bed 53 B.C. 2. The mother of M. Antony. 3. The aunt of Julius Cæsar and wife of Marius. 4. The beautiful, talented, but licentious daughter of the emperor Augustus, married Marcellus, and, after his death, Agrippa, to whom she bore five sons, and, in her second widowhood, Tiberius, who retired from the court from her debaucheries. Au-

Julianus

gustus banished her to a small isle off Campania, where she was starved, A.D. 14, by order of Tiberius, who had become emperor. 5. The daughter of (4) and Agrippa, married Lepidus, and was banished for her licentiousness. 6. A daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, born in Lesbos A.D. 17, at 16 married a senator, M. Vinucius, and lived incestuously with her brother, the emperor Caligula, who banished her. She was recalled by Claudius; but, after indulging her licentious propensities with the meanest as well as the courtiers, she was again banished by Messalina's intrigues and put to death, 41. 7. A daughter of the emperor Titus, debauched by her brother Domitian. 8. Or *Donna*, a Phenician lady, conspicuous for mental and personal charms. She studied geometry, philosophy, &c., and came to Rome and made the acquaintance of the *literati* of the age. She married Septimius Sevèrus, who was, twenty years after, made emperor. When empress, she gave way to profligacy.

JULIANUS, *jū-li-ā-nus*. 1. Son of Julianus Constantinus, generally spoken of as *Julian the Apostate*, and brother of Constantinus (1), born A.D. 332, escaped the massacre which attended the elevation of the latter's sons, and was privately reared with his brother Gallus in Christian principles, but is said to have secretly cherished Paganism. At 24 Julian went to Athens, and devoted himself to the study of magic and astrology; and he was afterwards designated *Cæsar* by the emperor Constans, and set over Gaul, when he distinguished himself by prudence and valour in his numerous victories in Gaul and Germany, and by his mildness endeared himself to the troops, who, when Constans, jealous of his popularity, ordered him to send some of his forces to the East, mutinied, and by threats and entreaties compelled him to accept the imperial dignity; and by the death, soon after, of Constans, he was left undisputed emperor, A.D. 361. Julian then avowed his hostility to Christianity, disestablished the Church, and used all the power of the empire to propagate Paganism. This apostasy has been attributed to the austerity with which the principles of Christianity were instilled into him, or to the conversations and eloquence of the Athenian philosophers. After entering Constantinople, he continued the Persian war and set out against the barbarians, who retired before him, desolating the country. After crossing the Tigris, he burnt his fleet and advanced without opposition; but scarcity of provisions compelled him to retire from Assyria. Having no fleet, he marched up to the sources of the Tigris, to imitate the *Retreat of the Ten Thousand* Greeks, and defeated the officers of King Sapor, of Persia, but in another engagement was wounded leading a charge, and died the following night, 363, having spent his last hours conversing with a philosopher on the immortality of the soul. Julian was studious, frugal, virtuous, and merciful to his enemies.

Juno

He wrote *Misôphogon* ("beard-hater," a satire on the follies and debaucheries of his enemies), a *history of Gaul*, sixty-four extant *Epistles*, and the *Cæsars* (a satire on the Roman emperors from Julius Cæsar to Constantine), in which he abuses M. Aurélius (whom he had set for a pattern to himself) and Constantine. 2. See DIDYUS.

JUNO, *jū'-nō*, a celebrated goddess, queen of heaven, called *Hērā* by the Greeks, daughter of Saturn and Ops, and sister of Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, Vesta, Ceres, &c., was born at Argos (or Samos). She was devoured by Saturn (q. v.), and restored to the world when Metis gave him a potion to make him vomit the stone he had swallowed instead of Jupiter. Her brother Jupiter was enamoured of her, and took the form of a cuckoo, which she sheltered in her bosom; the god then assumed his proper form, and their nuptials were celebrated with great solemnity, all the deities, mankind, and the brute creation being present, Chelōnē alone having refused to come, for which she was made a tortoise by Mercury, and condemned to perpetual silence. By her marriage she became the queen of the gods. She was very severe to Jupiter's illegitimate offspring (see ALCMENA, INO, ATHAMAS, SEMELE, &c.). She bore to him Mars, Hēbē, Ilithyia, and Vulcan. Indignant at his unfaithfulness, she retired to Eubœa, but was reconciled through an artifice, by which he made her believe he was about to marry Asôpus's daughter Plataea (in commemoration of which the Bœotian *Dædala* were instituted). To punish her for subsequent remonstrances Jupiter suspended her from heaven by a golden chain, and bound a heavy anvil to her feet; and, for assisting her then, Vulcan (q. v.) was kicked out of Olympus. To avenge this treatment, Juno incited the gods to conspire against Jupiter's sovereignty, from which Thetis delivered him by bringing Briareus (q. v.) to his aid, and Apollo and Neptune were banished for joining her. Juno was very generally worshipped, and especially at Argos, Olympia, Samos, Carthage, and, later, Rome. Her sacrifices, offered with great solemnity, were generally an ewe lamb and a sow, on the 1st of every month (but never a cow, as she had assumed that form when she fled to Egypt in the war with the Giants). The hawk, goose, and peacock (*Jūnōnia avis*), were sacred to her; and her favourite flowers were the dittany, poppy, and lily. The colour of the latter had been changed from purple to white by some of her milk having fallen on it when Jupiter put Hercules to her breast when she was asleep, and some of the milk also formed the *Milky Way* in the sky. Iris was especially her messenger, and she could hurl Jupiter's bolts. Juno was protectress of cleanliness, presided over marriage and childbirth, fidelity, and continence. She is represented crowned and enthroned, with a golden sceptre in her right hand, while peacocks stood by her, occasionally a cuckoo perched on her sceptre, and Iris displayed the colours of the rainbow behind her;

Jupiter

or she is borne in a chariot drawn through the air by peacocks. The Juno of the Romans (*Matrōna*, or *Rōmāna*) was represented veiled as a matron from head to foot, and the consuls on entering office always offered her a solemn sacrifice. Her festivals at Rome were called *Jūnōnālia*, or *Jūnō'nia*, and, by the Greeks, *Hērā'a*.

JUNONES, *jū-nō'-nes*, the protecting genii (see DÆMON) of the Roman women.

JUPITER, *jū'-pī-ter*, called *Zeus* by the Greeks, the most powerful of the pagan gods, was son of Saturnus (q. v.) and Ops, and saved from his father (who wished to devour him at birth) by Ops giving him a stone, wrapped up, to swallow instead (which he afterwards vomited up, with Juno, Metis having given him a potion). Jupiter was reared in a cave on Mount Ida, in Crete, on the milk of the goat Amalthea, by nymphs, while the Cōrybantes drowned his infant cries with cymbals and drums, that Saturn might not discover him. When one year old, he warred with the Titans, who had imprisoned his father for bringing up male children. Saturn afterwards conspired against Jupiter, jealous of his rising power, was defeated, and had to flee to Latium, and Jupiter, now master of the world, divided his sovereignty with his brothers, assigning heaven to himself, the sea to Neptune, and the nether world to Pluto. The Giants soon troubled his reign, and, after their conquest by Hercules' aid, he gave himself up to the pursuit of pleasure. He married Juno (q. v.); he was enamoured of many (e. g., Danaë, Antiope, Leda, Eurōpa, Fēgīna, Callisto, Alcmēna, Niōbe, Laodamia, Pyrrha, Protopēgia, Electra, Maia, Semēle, Dione, Eurynōme, Styx, Mnemosyne, &c.). He was father of the Hōræ, the Parcæ (who alone were exempt from his sovereignty), Venus, the Graces, Proserpine, the Muses, the Dioscūri, Hercules, Bacchus, Mars, Vulcan, Minerva (from his brain), Apollo, Diāna, &c. His worship was universal, and he was identified with the *Ammon* of the Africans, the *Bēlus* of Babylon, the *Osiris* of Egypt, &c.; and he bore numerous surnames,—Feretrius, Elicius, Capitolinus, Latialis, Sponsor, Hercæus, Anxurus, Victor, Optimus Maximus, Olympius, &c. His worship was more solemn than that of the other gods. His victims were goats, sheep, and wild bulls, and the oak was sacred to him for his having taught mankind to live on acorns. Jupiter is usually represented with majestic mien and flowing beard, seated on a golden or ivory throne, holding in one hand the bolts to hurl, and in the other a cypress sceptre, while an eagle stands with expanded wings at his feet. At Olympia (q. v.) his statue bore a crown like olive branches, the mantle was variegated with different flowers, especially the lily, and the eagle was perched on the top of his sceptre. The Cretans represented him without ears, to signify that the sovereign of the universe should be impartial; and at Sparta he had four heads, to show the readiness with which he heard prayers from

Jura

every part of the earth. His most celebrated oracles were at Dodōna and Ammon.

JURA, *jū'-ra*, or JURASSUS, *jū-ras'-sus*, a lofty mountain-ridge, separated the Helvetii from the Sequani.

JUSTINUS, M. JUNIANUS, *jus-tū'-nus, jū-nī-ā'-nus*. 1. A Latin historian *temp.* Antoninus Pius, epitomized the history of Trogus Pompeius, on the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, Macedonian, and Roman periods. 2. MARTYR, *mar'-tyr*, a Greek Christian father, formerly a Platonic philosopher of Palestine, wrote apologies, &c., and died in Egypt. 3. An emperor of the East for nine months, A.D. 526. 4. An emperor of the East, 526—564. 5. An emperor of the East, 564—577.

JUTURNA, *jū-tur'-na*, sister of Turnus, was made immortal by Jupiter, who was enamoured of her, and she was made the fountain Juturna (near the Numicus), whose waters were used in sacrifices (especially Vesta's), and had curative powers.

JUVENALIS, DECIMUS JUNIUS, *jūv-ē-nā'-lis, dē'-cim-us jū'-nī-us*, a poet, born at Aquinum, in Italy, early came to Rome, where he studied rhetoric. He devoted himself to the composition of satires, of which sixteen are extant. In these he lashed the vices and the follies of the age; but he has given such prominence to the description of the practice of the vices under the empire that some portions of his works must have been rather an incentive to than deterrent from their commission. After the death of Nero, whom, with his favourite the pantomimist Paris, he had bitterly satirized, he experienced the resentment of Paris, and, in his 80th year, was really exiled by being appointed by Domitian governor on the frontiers of Egypt. He returned to Rome after Paris's death, and died in Trajan's reign, 128.

JUVENTAS, *jū-ven'-tas* (see *HEBE*).

JUVERNA, *jū-ver'-na* (see *HIBERNIA*).

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LABDACUS, *lab'-dāc-us*, son of Polydorus and Nycteis, daughter of King Nycteus of Thebes, was reared, on his parents' death, by Nycteus, who left him his kingdom, under the regency of his brother Lycus. Labdacus died soon after obtaining the throne, and left Lycus regent of his son Laïus, the father of Œdipus.

LABEATIS, *lab-ē-ā'-tis*, a lake in Dalmatia, near which dwelt the *Labæates*.

LABERIUS, J. DECIMUS, *lā-bēr'-j-us, dē'-cim-us*, a Roman knight, a distinguished writer of mimes, was obliged by Julius Cæsar to act one of his own characters, when he gratified his resentment at losing his knighthood by this *infamia*, by hinting at Cæsar's views on sovereignty.

LABICI, *lā-bī'-ci*, a town of Latium.

Lælius

LABYRINTHUS, *lāb-ŷ-rin'-thus*, any structure whose numerous passages and intricate windings rendered escape from it difficult and almost impracticable. The most famous buildings of this kind were three: that thirty miles from Arsinoe (or Crocodilos), built by twelve kings as a tomb, and to commemorate the actions of their reign, which Herodotus has described; that of Crete, constructed by Dædalus, and used as a prison for the Minotaur; and that of Lemnos, described by Pliny as surpassing the others in grandeur and magnificence.

LACEDÆMON, *lā-cē-dæ'-mon*. 1. Son of Jupiter and Taygêta, daughter of Atlas, married Eurōtas's daughter Sparta, who bore Amyclas and Eurydice. He introduced the worship of the Charites into Laconia. From him the capital of Laconia was called Lacedæmon, or Sparta. 2. See SPARTA.

LACHEISIS, *lāch'-ē-sis* (from *λαχεῖν*, *allot*), one of the *Parce*, spun the thread of life. She was usually represented covered with a garment variegated with stars, and holding a spindle.

LACINIA, *lā-cī'-nī-a*, Juno, from her temple at *Lacīnium*, a promontory (*Capo delle Colonne*) of Bruttium, south of Crotona (named from *Lacīnīus*, a famous robber killed by Hercules). There was a famous statue of Helen, by Zeuxis, in the temple; and on an altar near the door were ashes which the wind could not blow away. Q. Fulvius Flaccus was punished with intense remorse for taking away, when censor (174 B.C.), a piece of marble from the temple to finish that of Fortūna Equestris, at Rome.

LACONIA, *lā-cō'-nī-a*, a country in the south of Peloponnesus, bounded S. by the Mediterranean, E. Argolicus Sinus, N. Argolis and Arcadia, W. Messenia. Its capital, Sparta, was spoken of as *hollow Lacedæmon*, as the country consisted of a vale running N. and S., and entirely enclosed, except on the south, by mountains. It was watered by the Eurōtas. Its aborigines, Cynurians and Læleges, were expelled by the Achæans. Under the Heracleidæ the Dorians conquered the Peloponnesus, and expelled most of the Achæans, but retained some of them as subjects, in the towns, under the name of *Périæci*, and the soil was cultivated by serfs, *Helōtes*, for the owners of the soil, the citizens of Sparta.

LACONICUS SINUS, *lā-cō'-nī-cus sīn'-us*, a bay in the south of Peloponnesus, received the waters of the Eurōtas.

LADON, *lā'-dōn*. 1. A river of Arcadia, falls into the Alphens; its god was husband of Symphalis, and father of Daphne and Metope; near it, Daphne was made a laurel and Syriax a reed. 2. A river of Elis, falls into the Peneus. 3. See ISMENUS. 4. The dragon which guarded the apples of the Hesperides.

LÆLIUS, *læ'-li-us*. 1. Accompanied Scipio Africanus the elder in his campaigns in Spain and Africa; he attained the consulship 190 B.C. 2. C., surnamed *Sāpīens* (*wise*), son of (1), born 185 B.C., was tribune of plebs 151, prætor

Laertes

145, and consul 140. His friendship with Scipio Africanus the younger was so close that Cicero, in his *Laelius, sive de Amicitia*, has introduced him as explaining the real nature of friendship, with its attendant pleasures. His modesty, humanity, and patronage of literature and philosophy were as celebrated as his greatness of mind and integrity as a statesman.

LAERTES, *lä-er'-tes*, king of Ithäca, son of Acrisius, married Autolycus's daughter Anticlea (q.v.), who bore Ulysses (*Läert'ädēs*), who is also called the son of Sisypus. He joined in the Calydonian Hunt and Argonautic expedition, and abdicated his throne for his reputed son Ulysses, at whose return from Troy he was found cultivating his garden.

LÆSTRYGONES, *lä-strj'-gön-es*, a race of gigantic cannibals, governed by Lamus and Antiphates, attacked Ulysses, sank some of his ships and devoured their crews. They were later supposed to have inhabited the *Læstrjgön'ii can'pi*, the plains of Léontium, in the east of Sicily; and when the promontory Circeii was identified with the abode of Circe, the Læstrygones were localized by the poets at Formiæ; whence *Læstrjgön'ia* is used as equivalent to *Formiä'na*: some suppose that Lamus migrated thither with some of the Læstrygones from Sicily.

LAGUS, *lä'-gus*, a Macedonian of obscure birth, married Meleager's daughter Arsinoe, who was pregnant by King Philip of a child, afterwards known as King Ptolemæus I. (q.v.) of Egypt.

LAIUS, *lä'-is*. 1. A celebrated courtesan of Corinth, *temp.* Peloponnesian war. 2. A celebrated courtesan, daughter of Alcibiades' mistress Timandra, was born at Hyccara, in Sicily, and in childhood removed to Corinth. She was prominent in the dissipations of that city, and at length was murdered in Venus's temple, out of jealousy, by the matrons, about 340 B.C.

LAIUS, *lä'-i-us*, son of Labdæus, king of Thebes, was expelled by Amphion and Zethus, for the indignities their mother Antiöpe (q.v.) had suffered, but restored. He married Menocæus' daughter Jocasta, who bore him a son, Cædipus (*Läi'ädēs*). Warned by an oracle that his son should kill him, he caused him to be exposed; but the child was saved, and when grown up, unwittingly killed Laius, whom he met on the road between Delphi and Daulis. (*See* CÆDIPUS.)

LALAGE, *lä'l-ä-gē* (*prattler*). 1. One of Horace's mistresses. 2. A woman censured for cruelty.

LAMIA, *läm'-i-a*. 1. A town of Phthiötis, on the Achelöus. The *Lamian war* was that waged after Alexander's death, 323 B.C., by the confederate Greeks against Antipater, who, after his defeat by Leosthènes, was besieged in Lamia, and after some months evacuated it and gained the decisive victory of Cranon. 2. And AUXESIA, *aux-ē-si-a*, two Cretan deities, whose worship was the same as that at Eleusis. 3. L. ÆLIUS, *ä'-li-us*, consul A.D. 3, was

Laomedon

intimate with Horace. 4. The son of (3), aided Cicero against the Catilinarians. 5. Or *Empusa*, a female phantom (*see* LEMURES).

LAMPETIA, *läm-pët'-i-a*. 1. Daughter of Apollo and Neæra; with her sister Phaetusa guarded her father's fourteen flocks (seven herds of oxen and seven flocks of sheep, each containing fifty head) in Sicily when Ulysses arrived. Ulysses' companions, impelled by hunger, sacrilegiously carried some of them away; for this sacrilege they were destroyed by a storm, and Ulysses alone escaped on a mast. 2. One of the Heliädes.

LAMPUSCUS, *läm'-psä-cus*, a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont, at the north of Abydos, was originally *Pityusa*, and named Lampuscus by its Phocæan colonists, from Lampuscæ (daughter of King Mandron of Phrygia), who informed them of a conspiracy formed by the aborigines. It was the seat of Priapus's worship (whence *Lampuscus* is used for *lewd*), and famous for its wines, a tribute of which was assigned by Xerxes to maintain the table of Themistocles.

LAMUS, *läm'-us*. 1. Son of Neptune, and king of the Læstrjgones (q.v.), founded Formiæ. From him the family Lamæ were sprung. 2. King of Lydia, son of Hercules and Omphale.

LANGOBARDI, *läng-o-bar'-di*, a German tribe, migrated from the Albis, A.D. 568, to the north of Italy, *Lombardy*.

LANUVIUM, *lä-nüv'-i-um*, a town of Latium, on part of the Alban mountain, had a famous temple of Juno Sospita.

LAOCOON, *lä-öc'-ö-ö-n*, a Trojan, priest of Apollo Thymbraeus, opposed the admission of the wooden horse into Troy. While offering a bull to Neptune, Laocoon and his sons were attacked by two serpents, which issued from the sea, and, coiling round them, crushed them to death. This is represented in the famous group in the Vatican, one of the few perfect remains of ancient art.

LAODAMIA, *lä-ö-dä-mi'-a*. 1. Daughter of Acastus and Astrydamia, married King Iphiclus's son Protesilaus, who, after being killed at Troy, was brought back to her, at her prayer, by Mercury, from the lower world for three hours, and when he had again to descend, she expired. 2. A daughter of Bellerophon and King Jobates's daughter Achemone, bore Sarpedon to Jupiter. She hunted with Diana, who killed her for her pride.

LAODICEA, *lä-ö-dä-cē'-a*. 1. A city of Phrygia, near the Lycus. 2. A city of Lycæonia. 3. A coast city of Syria, fifty miles south of Antioch. 4. A city of Cæle-Syria, between Libanus and Antilibanus.

LAOMEDON, *lä-öm'-ö-ö-n*, king of Troy, son of King Ilus, married the Scamander's daughter Strymo, who bore him Priam, Hesiöne, &c. In building Troy's walls he was aided, at Jupiter's order, by Apollo and Neptune (then in banishment from heaven), whom he refused

Lapithæ

their promised reward; whereon Neptune sent a sea-monster to ravage Troas, and the Trojans had to deliver it annually a maiden, chosen by lot: when the lot fell on Hesione, Hercules delivered her by slaying the monster, Laomedon having promised him the horses given to Tros by Jupiter for Ganymedes. Laomedon again broke his word, was besieged by Hercules, and killed with all his family except Priam and Hesione, the former of whom was ransomed by the Trojans and made king, and the latter was married by the hero to his attendant Telämon. The visit of Paris to Greece (when he stole Helen) was due to his wishing to communicate with Hesione.

LAPITHÆ, *läp'-i-thæ*, the mythical descendants of *Läp'ithus*, the son of Apollo by Stilbe; they were sprung from his sons, Phorbos and Periphas, by Eurynömus's daughter Orsinöme, and dwelt in the mountains of Thessaly, under King Pirithöus, who, as Ixion's son, was half-brother of the Centaurs. At Pirithöus's nuptials with Hippodamia, the intoxicated Centaurs who were present offered her and her maids violence, instigated by Mars, who was offended at not being invited. Shortly before this, peace had been concluded between them and Pirithöus, after a war caused by their claiming a share of their father's kingdom; the late hostile feelings were now re-awakened and aggravated; a general fight took place, and the Centaurs were defeated. The Lapithæ invented bits and bridles.

LAR, *lar*, or LARS, *lars* (-tis), an Etruscan title, *king*, *lord*, or *hero*, applied to chiefs, as Persenna, and Tolumnius: occasionally it was used as a Roman prænomen, e. g., by Lar Herminius, consul 448 B.C.

LARA, *lä-r'-a* (see LARUNDA).

LARES, *lä-r'-es* (-um or -ium), inferior gods of the Romans. They were either *L. domestici*, family gods, who were the *Män'es*, or shades of ancestors, deified, and presided over the house, and were worshipped at its centre, the hearth, the chief being *Lär fämiliäris*, the founder of the family and its perpetual guardian; or *Lares publici*, the Lares of the Romans considered as one family, who were composed of *Lares præstit'es*, protectors of the whole city, and *Lares compitales*, who presided over districts, determined by the *compita*, or street crossings. Every great house contained a *Lärä'r'tum*, or compartment for the Lares. Food was offered them at meals, and on festivals; and always in May they were adorned with wreaths, and incense was burnt to them, and a sow offered. They were spoken of as the offspring of *Lär'a*, as were the *Män'es* of *Män'ia*. (See PENATES.)

LARISSA, *lä-ris'-sa*. 1. A town on the Peneus, in Pelasgiötis. 2. A city of the Troad. 3. A city of Assyria, on the Tigris. 4. A city of Lydia. 5. *Phric'önis* or *Ægypt'ia*, a coast city of Mysia, near Cumæ. 6. *Crèmes'tö*, a town of Phthiotis, near the Maliac gulf, had a famous temple of Jupiter (*Larissæus*). There Perseus killed Acrisius, and Achilles was its king,

Latona

LARIUS, *lä-r'-us*, a lake of Transpadane Gaul, through which the Addüa flows to the Po.

LARUNDA, *lä-run'-da*, or LARA, *lä-r'-a*, a Naiad, daughter of the Almon, in Latium, revealed Jupiter's intrigue with Juturna to Juno, for which the god cut off her tongue and ordered Mercury to conduct her to the lower world; but he fell in love with her on the way, and she bore him the Læres (q. v.).

LARVÆ, *lä-r'-væ* (see LEMURES).

LATERANUS PLAUTUS, *lä-t-ë-rä'-nus plau'-tus*, consul elect A.D. 65, conspired with Piso against Nero, and was beheaded. The present *Lateran* palace at Rome is still called after its ancient possessors.

LATIARIS, *lä-ti-ä'-ris*, Jupiter, as the protecting god of the Latin states, was annually worshipped on the Alban mountain at the *Fër'ia Latïna* (q. v.); but see LATINUS.

LATINUS, *lä-ti'-nus*, king of Latium, was son of Faunus and the nymph Marica, and father, by Amäta, of Lavinia (the betrothed of Turnus), whose marriage with Æneas caused the Rutulian war. According to some, Latinus was deified after death as *Jupiter Latïäris*, and became the god of the Latins, as Romulus (*Quir'ünus*) among the Romans.

LATIUM, *lä-ti'-um*, originally the district in Italy between the Tiber and the Nemicus, but afterwards denoted the large volcanic plain bounded N. by the Tiber from Etruria, W. by the Tyrrhene sea, S. by the Liris from Campania, E. by the Sabines and Samnites. The region was generally fertile, but the part between Circei and Terracina was flooded by the Nymphæus, Ufens, and Amasenus, and formed the miasmatic Pomptine marsh, drained by Augustus's canal. The *Latï'ni* early formed a league of thirty cities, at the head of which was Alba, which was colonized by the Trojans, and destroyed by its own colony Rome, under King Tullus Hostilius, and after the Latin war, 340 B.C., the whole district became subject to Rome. For the citizenship known as the *Nömen Latïnum*, see SOCII.

LATMUS, *lä-t'-mus*, a mountain of Caria, near Miletus, south-east of the *Lat'micus Sin'us*. It was the scene of Diana's (Luna's) visits to Endymion (*Lat'mius hërös* or *vênätor*).

LATONA, *lä-tö'-na*, called *Lë'tö* by the Greeks, the beautiful daughter of the Titan Cœus and Phœbë, or of Saturn, became pregnant by Jupiter of Diana and Apollo. Juno in jealousy sent a serpent (Python) to torment her, and, driven from place to place by the goddess, who refused her a place on earth for her delivery, she was at last received on the floating isle Delos, then made immovable for her by Neptune, or bound by Jupiter with adamantine chains to the bottom of the sea, and she brought forth the twins there. Latona, still persecuted by Juno, afterwards visited Caria, where the peasants were made frogs by Jupiter for refusing her water. Niobe (q. v.) suffered severely for boasting herself more beau-

Laurentum

tiful than Latona, and the giant Tityus was killed for offering her violence. Latona was afterwards deified, and the seat of her worship was in the sacred Delos, and she had an oracle in Egypt. Apollo was called, from her, *Lētō'ius* or *Lātō'ius*, and Diāna *Lētō'ia*, *Lētō'is*, *Lātō'is*, *Lātō'ē*.

LAURENTUM, *lau-ven'-tum*, the town of King Latinius, in Latium, between Ostia and Ardēa.

LAURIUM, *lau'-ri-um*, a mountain north of Sunium, in Attica, famous for its rich silver-mines.

LAUSUS, *lau'-sus*. 1. Son of King Numitor, was murdered by the usurper Amulius. 2. Son of King Mezentius, of the Etruscan Caere, was killed by Ænēas.

LAVERNA, *lä-ver'-na*, the Roman goddess of thieves and knaves.

LAVINIA, *lä-vi'-nä-a* (see ÆNEAS).

LEANDER, *lä-an'-der* (see HERO).

LEARCHUS, *lä-ar'-chus* (see ATHAMAS).

LEBÆDA, *läb-ä-dē'-a*, a town of Bœotia, near Helicon, seat of Trophonius's oracle.

LEBÆDUS, *läb-ē-dus*, an Ionian city, on the coast of Lydia, between Colophon and Teos.

LEDA, *lä'-da*, or *Thestias*, daughter of King Thestius and Eurythemis, married King Tyndarus. Jupiter became enamoured of her while one day bathing in the Eurōtas, and assumed the form of a swan, which, pursued by Venus in the form of an eagle, took refuge in the arms of Leda, who subsequently brought forth two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helēna, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra: Helena and Clytemnestra were reckoned Tyndarus's children, and the Dioscuri Jupiter's.

LEGIO, *lä'-gē-o*, a corps of soldiers in the Roman army, the numbers of which varied at various times. Under Romulus it consisted of 300 horse and 3,000 foot, afterwards augmented to 4,000 when the Sabines were incorporated; in the wars with Hannibal it varied from 4,000 to 6,000. During the Republic two legions were usually, in peace, assigned each consul; Augustus maintained from 23 to 25, Tiberius 27, and the peace establishment of Hadrian was 30. Under the Empire there were special military centres where the legions were stationed: in Hadrian's reign 3 garrisoned Britain, 16 were on the Rhine and Danube (viz., 2 in Lower and 3 in Upper Germany, 1 in Noricum, 1 in Rhætia, 3 in Mœsia, 4 in Pannonia, 2 in Dacia), 8 on the Euphrates (2 in Cappadocia and 6 in Syria), 1 in Egypt, 1 in Africa, and 1 in Spain; and 20,000 troops, called city cohorts and prætorian guards (see PRÆTORIAN) garrisoned Rome, or were in its immediate vicinity. The legions were distinguished by numbers, according to the order in which they had been raised, *Prima*, *Secunda*, &c., and, under the Empire, bore as a second title the name of the emperor by whom they were embodied (as *Augusta*, *Claudiana*, &c.), and also a designation from their stations (as *Britannica*, *Gallica*, &c.), or the scenes of their

Leonidas

achievements (as *Parthica*, *Arabica*, *Scythica*, &c.), or from their patron god (*Minervia*, *Apollinariis*, &c.), or from some real or assumed characteristic (as *Martia*, *Rapax*, *Fulminatrix*, *Adjutrix*, &c.). Each legion was divided into 10 *cohortes*, each cohort into 3 *manipuli*, each manipulus into 2 *centurie* or *ordines* (see CENTURIA, 2); and the chief officer of each legion was called the *Legatus*, or lieutenant, of the general. The standards originally bore a wolf, in honour of Romulus, afterwards sometimes a hog (from its being sacrificed at the conclusion of a peace), and also a horse, till the time of Marius, when the *Aquila* (an image, in silver, of an eagle, sometimes holding a thunderbolt in its claws) became and continued the universal standard of the legions; but Trajan also used a dragon.

LELEGES, *lä-ē-ges*, an ancient piratical race (sprung from a king *Lēlex* of Megaris or Sparta), were the earliest immigrants to the Greek coasts and isles, and were regarded as the ancestors of the piratical Teleboans and Taphians. Miletus was called *Lēlēgēis* as once peopled by them, and Megara *Lēlēgēia manēia*.

LEMANNUS, *lä-man'-nus*, a lake, now *Geneva*, formed by the Rhodanus, in the country of the Allobroges.

LEMNOS, *len'-nōs*, an Ægean volcanic isle between Athos and the Hellespont, sacred to Vulcan (*Lemnius pater*), who fell there when kicked out of heaven.

LEMURES, *lēm'-i-res* (-um), the ghosts of the dead, were also called *Larvæ*; but, according to some, there were two classes of the Lemures, viz., the *Lares* (or souls of the good, the deified *Mānes*) and the *Larvæ* (the souls of the wicked). The *Empiæ* or *Lamiae* were monstrous female spectres, which were believed to eat human beings. The Lemures wandered about at night to terrify the good and haunt and torment the wicked; and to appease them a festival, *Lēmūria* or *Lēmūriālia*, was celebrated in May (said to have been first instituted (*Rēmūria*) to appease Remus's manes by Romulus), when, during three nights, black beans were thrown on the graves or burned to emit an offensive smell, while magical words were uttered, and kettles and drums beaten, to drive away the ghosts.

LENÆUS, *lä-nē'-us*, Bacchus, from his *wine-press*: at his *Lēnæa*, a part of the *Diōnysiā*, besides the usual ceremonies, there were poetical contentions, &c.

LENTULUS, *len'-tū-lus*. 1. P. CORNELIUS SURA, *cor-nē'-li-us sū'-ra*, was consul 71 B.C., and expelled for his infamous character from the Senate 63. He joined the Catilinarians, and was strangled by the Senate's orders. 2. P. CORNELIUS SPINTHER, *cor-nē'-li-us spin'-ther*, when consul, 57 B.C., proposed Cicero's recall from exile. 3. L. CORNELIUS CRUS, *cor-nē'-li-us, crus*, consul 49 B.C., supported Pompey, and was put to death in Egypt.

LEONIDAS, *lä-ō-nī-dās*. 1. Son of King Anaxandrides, and of the Eurysthēnidæ family,

Leontium

succeeded his half-brother Cleomènes I. as king of Sparta, 491 B.C.. On Xerxes' invasion, 480, Leonidas led 300 Spartans and 4,700 other Greeks to defend the pass of Thermopylæ, which he so successfully held that he thought he might with safety send back the 4,700, except the Thebans and Thespians; but the Persians were led by a traitor, the Malian Ephialtes, through the Anopæa pass. When Leonidas learned of their approach, he advanced to attack them on the mountain, and was killed. Of the 300 Spartans, all perished save one, who was treated with insults and reproaches on his return to Sparta. Temples were raised to the fallen hero, and an annual festival instituted. 2. A king of Sparta, succeeded 256 B.C.

LEONTIUM, *lē-ont' -tī-um*. 1. A celebrated courtizan of Athens, frequented the school of Epicūrus, which gave rise to much scandal, and wrote a work on Epicureanism against Theophrastus, praised by Cicero for its pure and elegant Attic style. She bore a daughter, Danaë, wife of Sophron. 2. Or LEONINI, *lē-on-tī' -ni*, a town north-west of Syracuse, five miles from the coast, colonized by Chalcidians from Naxos, 730 B.C. (See LÆSTRYGNONES.)

LEOTYCHIDES, *lē-ō-tī' -chī-dēs*, son of Menares, of the Proclidæ family, was king of Sparta 491—469 B.C.; he commanded the Greek fleet at the defeat of the Persians off Mycale, 479.

LEPIDUS, *lēp' -i-dus*. 1. M. ÆMILIUS, *æ-mīl' -i-us*, was consul, 46 B.C., with Cæsar, who set him over Narbonense Gaul and Hither Spain, 44. After Cæsar's death he was made Pontifex Maximus in his room, and then set out for his provinces, Gaul and Spain, and when Antony took refuge with him, 43, he re-crossed the Alps with his troops, and was met by Octavianus (Augustus), when the three formed the famous *Second Triumvirate*. After Philippi, 42, Lepidus received Africa, from which he returned, 36, to aid Augustus in Sicily, against Sextus Pompey. Lepidus then attempted to appropriate Sicily to himself, but was subdued, deposed, and placed in exile at Circeii; he retained the office of Pontifex Maximus till his death, 13, when Augustus succeeded him. 2. M., the father of (1), was consul 73 B.C.; attempted by force to annul Sulla's legislation, but was subdued by Pompey and Catulus.

LEPTIS, *lēp' -tis*. 1. *Mājor*, a Phœnician city of North Africa, between the Syrtes. 2. Or *Minor*, a Phœnician city on the coast of Byzantium.

LERNA, *lēr' -na*, a district of Argolis, with a grove, and a lake into which the Danaides threw the heads of their husbands. Here Hercules killed the famous Hydra (q. v.).

LESBOS, *lēs' -bos*, a large isle off Mysia. It was colonized by Æolians, who constituted it a Hexapōlis—*Mytilēnē*, *Methymna*, *Erēsus*, *Pyrrhus*, *Antissa*, and *Arisbē* (the destruction of the latter by Methymna reduced the isle to a Pentapōlis). The influence of the isle was

Lex

chiefly centred in Methymna and Mytilēnē. Lesbos was the original home of Æolian lyric poetry (*Lesbōum carmen*), for it produced Terpander, Alcaeus, Sappho, and Arion, and was also noted as the birthplace of Pittacus, Hellanicus, and Theophrastus. It produced excellent wines, and its people were celebrated for skill in music, and the women for their beauty; but from the debaucheries and dissipations of the place, *Lesbian* came to have an unenviable meaning.

LETHE, *lē' -thē* (*oblivion*). 1. A river of hell, whose waters were drunk by the disembodied spirits after they had been confined a certain period in Tartarus, to make them forget the past. 2. A river of Africa, near the Syrtes. 3. A river of Bœotia, whose waters were drunk by those who consulted Trophonius's oracle.

LETO (-us), *lē' -tō* (see LATONA).

LEUCADIA, *lē-ū-cād' -i-a*, an isle off West Acarnania, named from its white rocky hills; was in Homer's time a peninsula, and peopled by the Telebōæ and Lelēges, till the Corinthians, under Cypselus, 650 B.C., colonized it, and pierced the isthmus with a canal, which, having been choked up, was re-opened by the Romans, and still exists; at its south end was the famous promontory *Leucas*, or *Leucātis* whence disconsolate lovers used to fling themselves down, and on which was the temple of Apollo (*Leucātius*).

LEUCE, *lē-ū-cē*, a triangular isle in the Euxine, between the mouths of the Danube and the Borysthenes. (See ELYSIUM.)

LEUCI, *lē-ū-cī*, a people of Gallia Belgica.

LEUCIPPIDES, *lē-ū-cīp' -pī-des*, the daughters of Leucippus (1).

LEUCIPPUS, *lē-ū-cīp' -pus*. 1. Son of Pericrēs, and brother of King Tyndarus, was father of Phœbe and Hilaira (the *Leucīp' -pī-des*), who were carried off by the Dioscūri when about to be married to their cousins Idas and Lynceus. 2. A Greek philosopher of Abdēra, flourished a little before Democritus, by whom his Atomic Theory was developed.

LEUCOPETRA, *lē-ū-cōp' -ē-tra*. 1. A town in the south-west of Bruttium. 2. A place on the isthmus of Corinth, where the consul Mummius defeated the confederate Greeks.

LEUCOPHRYS, *lē-ū-cō-phrys*, a city of Caria, where was a hot-water lake and a famous temple of Diāna (*Leucōphryna*).

LEUCOTHOE, *lē-ū-cōthō' -ē-ē*, or LEUCOTHEA, *lē-ū-cōth' -ē-a*. 1. A sea goddess, transformed from Athamas's wife Inō (q. v.); she was called *Māter Mātūta* by the Romans, and invoked by the women to protect their brothers' children, and all female slaves were excluded from her temple. 2. An islet near Caprea, in the Tyrrhene sea.

LEUCTRA (-orum), *lē-ūc' -tra*, a village of Bœotia, between Plataea and Thespiæ, scene of Epaminondas's defeat of the Spartans, 371 B.C.

LEX (see ROGATIO).

Libanus

LIBANUS, *lib'-ān-us*, a mountain-range separating Phœnicia from Cœle-Syria, and formerly noted for cedars. The east range is called *Antilib'ānus*.

LIBER, *li'-ber*, an old Italian god, identified with Bacchus, presided over vine-culture and the fertility of the fields, with *Libēra*, identified with Proserpine. For *Libērālīa*, see **DIONYSIA**.

LIBERTUS, *li-ber'-tus* (see **SERVI**).

LIBETHRIDES, *li-bē'-thri-des*, the Muses, from *Libē'thrūs*, a part of Helicon, or *Libē'thrum*, a town of Pieria, sacred to them.

LIBITINA, *lib-i-ti'-na*, the old Italian goddess of funerals, and, later, of death; was by the poets identified with Proserpine.

LIBURNIA, *li-bur'-ni-a*, a coast district of Illyricum, divided from Dalmatia by the Titis, and from Istria by the Arsia. The inhabitants were skilful seamen.

LIBYA, *lib'-y-a*. 1. Daughter of Epāphus and Cassiopēa, bore Agēnor and Bēlus to Neptune. 2. Africa generally, but strictly the part bounded east by Egypt and west by the region of the modern *Tripoli*.

LICHAS, *li'-chās*, a servant of Hercules, brought him the poisoned tunic from Deianira, and was hurled by him into the sea, when the gods changed him into a rock; and the three islets, *Lich'ādes*, off Cænēum in Eubœa, were named from him.

LICINIUS, *li-cin'-i-us*. 1. C. CALVUS **STOLO**, *cal'-vus stōl'-o*, tribune of the plebs, 376—367 B.C., maintained, with his colleague L. Sextius, the plebeian struggle for equality, and succeeded in practically concluding it by passing, after ten years' agitation, the Licinian laws, which (1) abolished consular tribunes, and enacted that one of the consuls should be a plebeian; (2) restricted each citizen to not more than 500 jugēra (about 260 English acres) of public land, and to feeding on the commons not more than 100 head of large and 500 of small cattle; (3) regulated the relations of debtor and creditor, and (4) entrusted the Sibylline books to Decemviri, of whom half were to be plebeians. He was said to have been urged to insist on the consulship being thrown open to the plebeians by his wife, from her envy of the superior dignity of her sister, who had married a patrician who attained to the consulship. Licinius was consul 364 and 361, and was later fined for having broken the second of his own laws. 2. C. MACER **MĀCER**, an orator and annalist, killed himself when condemned for extortion on the impeachment of the prætor Cicero, 66 B.C. 3. C. MACER **CALVUS**, *mā'-cer cal'-vus*, son of (2), a celebrated orator and poet, commended by Catullus, Propertius, Ovid, and Quintilian; was born about 82 B.C., and died in his 35th year. 4. C. FLAVIUS **VALERIANUS**, *flāv'-i-us vā-è'-i-i-ā-nus*, son of a Dalmatian peasant, distinguished himself in the army, and was raised by his former comrade Galerius to a share on the Roman throne, A.D. 307, and assigned the dominion of the East; he defeated

Livia

Maximinus II., 314, but was himself defeated by his own father-in-law, Constantine, 315, by whom he was deposed, 323, and strangled at Thessalonica, 324.

LIGEA, *li-gē'-a*, one of the Nereides.

LIGER, *li'-ger*, or **LIGERIS**, *lig'-ēr-is*, now *Loire*, a river of Gaul, flowing from Mount Cevenna into the Atlantic.

LIGURIA, *li-gū'-i-a*, a district of W. Italy, bounded S. by the *Ligusticum mære* (now *Gulf of Genoa*), S.E. the Macra from Etruria, N. the Po, W. the Varus and *Ligusticæ* or *Māritimæ* Alpes from Gallia Ulterior, was inhabited by the various tribes of the *Ligures* (Greek *Lig'yes* and *Ligysti'ni*), *Oxybii*, *Deciates*. The Ligurians were short, thick-set men, and proved valuable mercenaries of the Carthaginians, and they maintained a fierce struggle with Rome for their independence. Their capital was the commercial town of *Genua*.

LILYÆUM, *li-l'y-æ'-um*, a seaport town and promontory on W. of Sicily, near the Ægætes.

LIMYRA, *lim'-y-ra*, a town in the S.E. of Lycia, at the mouth of the *Lim'yru*.

LINDUS, *lin'-dus*, a Dorian city on S.E. of Rhodes, had a temple of Minerva.

LINGONES, *lin'-gō-nes*, a people of Gallia Belgica, sent a branch to settle with the Boii near Ravenna.

LINTERNUM, *lin-ter'-num*, a town of Campania at the mouth of the Clanis, which flows through the fen, *Linternia Pālus*, on its N.

LINUS, *lin'-us*, son of Apollo and Psammāthē (or Calliōpē), born at Argos, was exposed and torn to pieces by dogs, and his mother Psammathe, having betrayed to her father, King Crotopus, her misfortune, was put to death by him. Apollo thereupon visited Argos with a plague, which was stayed by dirges (called *lini*) and sacrifices. This Linus is also confounded with another born at Thebes, and son of Ismēnus, or of Mercury and Urania, who taught Hercules music, and was killed by him in a passion, or was killed by Apollo, whom he challenged to a musical contest.

LIPARA, *lip'-ā-ra* (see **ÆOLIAE**).

LIRIOPE, *li-ri'-ō-pē*, the mother of Narcissus.

LIRIS, *li'-ris*, anciently *Clan'is*, a sluggish river, separating Campania from Latium, flows from the Apennines, W. of Lake Fucinus, into the Caietan Gulf near Minturnæ.

LITERNUM, *li-ter'-num* (see **LINTERNUM**).

LIVIA, *li'-vi-a*. 1. Sister of tribune M. Livius Drusus, married Porcius Cato, and bore him Cato (Uticensis); to her second husband, Q. Servilius Cæpio, she bore Servilia, mother of Cæsar's murderer, M. Brutus. 2. **DRUSILLA**, *drū-sil'-la*, daughter of Livius Drusus Claudianus, married Tiberius Claudius Néro. Augustus made him divorce her, 38 B.C. She was at the time pregnant by Nero, and bore him, after her marriage to Augustus, Tiberius (afterwards emperor), and Drusus Germanicus. These were adopted by Augustus, over whom she had great influence; she endeavoured to retain her

Livius

influence over his successor, her son Tiberius, but his gloomy, jealous temper proved a bar; she died A.D. 29, aged 84, and Tiberius neglected her funeral, and restrained public and private honours. 3. **OR LIVILLA**, daughter of Drusus and Antonia, married Drusus (Tiberius's son), whom she poisoned at Sejanus's instigation, A.D. 23.

LIVIVS, ANDRONICUS, *lī-vī-us an-drō-nī-cus*, the earliest Roman poet, 240 B.C., was a Greek, and the freedman of M. Livius Salinator, whose children he educated; he first turned the *Fescennine verses* into a regular dialogue and dramatic play; he wrote Latin comedies and tragedies, but his poetry was obsolete in Cicero's time: he took part in the acting of his plays. 2. **M., SALINATOR**, *sā-lī-nā-tor*, Consul 219 B.C., conducted, with Æmilius Paulus, the Illyrian war, and with him was condemned for unfair division of the booty. He was again Consul 207, with C. Claudius Nero, when he defeated Hasdrubal at the Metaurus. From imposing, when censor, an obnoxious tax on salt, he was nicknamed *Sālinātor*, which was adopted as a cognomen by his descendants. 3. **TITUS**, *tī-tus*, the famous historian, born at Padua, 59 B.C., passed the most of his life at Augustus's court in Rome or at Naples, and in old age returned to Padua, where he died, A.D. 17, on the same day as Ovid. He was liberally patronized by Augustus, and his fame was so spread in his lifetime that an inhabitant of Gades traversed Spain, Gaul, and Italy to gratify his curiosity with beholding him. Livius wrote the *History of Rome* from its foundation to Drusus's death, 9 B.C., in 142 books, of all of which, excepting two, *Epitomes* are extant; but of the original books only thirty-five, viz., I.—X. (Foundation to 294 B.C.) and XXI.—XLV. (219—167 B.C.), and some small fragments of the remaining 107 are extant. His style is clear, laboured without affectation, diffuse without tediousness, and argumentative without pedantry; but he wanted one essential of a great historian, impartiality, capability of throwing himself into the period he is describing, and divesting himself of the ideas peculiar to another. His facts are frequently, from carelessness in research, or design, coloured to gratify his countrymen's vanity, and he took little pains to consult even such original documents, on the remoter period, as lay within his reach. 4. *See* DRUSUS.

LOCRI, *lōc-ri*. 1. The inhabitants of *Locris*, the name of two districts in Greece; viz., *Eastern Locris*, the fertile region on the east of Doris and Phocis, and running along the coast from Thessaly and Thermopylæ to Bœotia, inhabited in its N. by the **LOCRI EPICNEMIDIŪ**, *ēp-i-cnē-mīd-i-i* (named from Mount Cnemis, and long subject to the Phocians), with the bay of Malia on the E., and Ceta on the N., who alone of the Locri sent deputies to the Amphictyonic Council; and in its S. by the **LOCRI OPUNTII**, *ō-pun-tī-i*, named from their capital, *Opūs*, and separated from the

Lucanus

EPICNEMIDIŪ by Daphnus, a small territory once held by the Phocians; and *Western Locris*, the mountainous region inhabited by the predatory **LOCRI OZOLÆ**, *ōz-ōl-æ*, bounded S. by the Corinthian Gulf, W. Ætolia, N. Doris, E. Phocis. Its capital was Amphissa. 2. **EPIZEPHYRIŪ**, *ēp-i-zē-phīy-rī-i* (*i.e.* on the west of Greece, or from its being close to and S. of the promontory Zephyrium), a Greek colony S.E. of Bruttium, in Italy, founded 683 B.C., by the Locri Opuntii. It was also called *Nārycia*, from its inhabitants regarding themselves as descendants of Ajax Oileus, who was born in Naryx. It was famous for a neighbouring temple of Proserpine, and for Zaleucus's legislation, 660 B.C.

LOCUSTA, *lō-cus-ta*, an infamous woman at Rome, in favour with Nero, poisoned Claudius and Britannicus, and was put to death by Galba.

LOLLIVS, M., *lōl-lī-us*, consul 21 B.C., governed Gaul 16, and, as tutor, accompanied Augustus's grandson, C. Cæsar, to the East, 2. He and his eldest son were intimate with Horace.

LONDINIUM, *lon-dī-nī-um*, now *London*, the capital of the Cantii, in Britain, on the south bank of the Tamesa (*Thames*).

LONGINVS, *lon-gī-nus*. 1. **DIONYSIVS CASSIVS**, *dī-ō-nī-sī-us cas-sī-us*, a celebrated Greek philosopher and learned grammarian, was put to death, A.D. 273, by the emperor Aurelian, on the capture of Queen Zenobia of Palmýra, whose revolt he had, as her minister, counselled. Longinus had taught rhetoric at Athens, to Porphyry among others, and afterwards visited Palmýra, where he exhibited much fortitude and philosophical calmness when the Romans entered. Much of his treatise *On the Sublime* is still extant. 2. *See* CASSIVS.

LOTIS, *lō-tīs*, a beautiful nymph, daughter of Neptune, fled from Priāpius's violence, and was, on her entreaty, changed into the *lotos* by the gods.

LOTOPHAGI, *lō-tōph-ā-gī* (*lotos-eaters*), a mythical people (later identified with a people between the two Syrtes, in Africa, where there was a large inland caravan trade, and a food-plant, also called the *lotos*, was found). They were visited by Ulysses, who found they lived on a fruit (*lotos*), the delicious taste of which took away from any one who ate of it all desire to return home.

LUCA, *lū-ca*, now *Lucca*, a city of Liguria, N.E. of Pisa, on the Ausus.

LUCANIA, *lū-cā-nī-a*, a district in Lower Italy, bounded S. by the Laus from Bruttium, W. Tyrrhene Sea, N. Samnium and the Silārus from Campania, E. Apulia and Tarrentine Gulf, was celebrated for its grapes, pastures, and large oxen (whence the elephant was called *Lūcas bos*). Its coast was studded with flourishing Greek colonies.

LUCANVS, *lū-cā-nus*. 1. **M. ANNÆVS, ANNÆVS**, a Roman poet, son of Seneca's brother, Lucanus Annæus Mella, was born at Corduba, in Spain, A.D. 39, and early removed to Rome,

Luceres

where his talents and lavished panegyrics commended him to Nero's favour; but Nero grew jealous of his fame, and exposed Lucan to such insults that he joined Piso's conspiracy; on the discovery of which he was compelled to commit suicide, 65. According to some, Lucan, to free himself, accused his own mother of the crime of which he was guilty. His only extant work is *Pharsalia*, an epic in ten books (of which the tenth is imperfect), detailing the contest of Cæsar and Pompey. 2. OCELLUS, *ō-cel'-lus*, an ancient Pythagorean philosopher, whose exact date is unknown; wrote an extant work, in Attic Greek, on the eternity of the universe, from which Plato, Aristotle, and Philo Judæus drew, and which was first translated into Latin by Nogarola.

LUCERES, *lū-cēr-es* (see EQUITES).

LUCERIA, *lū-cēr'-i-a*, a town of Apulia, noted for wool.

LUCIANUS, *lū-cī-ā-nus*, a Greek writer, born about 90 B.C., at Samosāta, in Comma-gēnā, was the son of a poor man. He was brought up as a sculptor, under his uncle, but became a lawyer at Antioch. He travelled as a rhetorician in Greece, Italy, and Gaul, and was later set over a part of Egypt as procurator, by the emperor Aurelian; he died 180. His writings—distinguished by strong common sense, a good Attic style, but disfigured by obscenities—chiefly consist of *Dialogues*, comprising attacks on pagan philosophy and religion, and pictures of social life.

LUCIFER, *lū-cī-fer* (see HESPERUS, 2).

LUCILIUS, C., *lū-cī-lī-us*, a Roman satirist, born of noble parents, at Suessa of the Aurunci, 148 B.C., was the intimate friend of the younger Scipio Africanus, whom he accompanied against Numantia, and died at Naples, 103. He was regarded as the founder of Roman satire as developed by Horace and Juvenal.

LUCINA, *lū-cī-na* (*light-bringer*), the Roman goddess of childbirth, Greek *Ilithyia*, was identified with Juno and Diana. Lucina had a famous temple at Rome, built 358 B.C.

LUCRETIA, *lū-crē-tī-a*, daughter of Lucretius and wife of L. Tarquinius Collatinus, was violated by Sextus Tarquinius (q. v.) when her husband was at the siege of Ardea. She killed herself, and was avenged by Brutus, who expelled the royal Tarquinii family.

LUCRETILIS, *lū-crē-tī-lis*, a mountain in the country of the Sabines, overhanging a pleasant valley.

LUCRETIUS CARUS, T., *lū-crē-tī-us cār-us*, a celebrated Roman poet and Epicurean philosopher, born about 95 B.C., studied at Athens, and is said to have killed himself, 51, having been rendered delirious by a philtre administered from jealousy by his mistress Lucilia; but the story is more than doubtful. Lucretius has expounded Epicureanism in the greatest of didactic poems, *De Rerum Naturā*, in six books of hexameters, dedicated to C. Memmius Gemellus (præt. 58 B.C.). It displays masterly genius and unaffected elegance, and the abstract doctrines of Greek philosophy, so diffi-

Lupercus

cult to express in Latin, especially poetry, are conveyed in majestic verses, and relieved by pleasing and vigorous digressions.

LUCRINUS, *lū-crī-nus*, a small salt lake of Campaniā, between Puteoli and Misēnum, separated from the bay of Cumæ by an artificial dyke, said to have been constructed by Hercules when he passed through Italy with Geryon's bulls. Under Augustus it was united by Agrippa with the Avernus lake, farther inland, and with the sea, the mouth of the new channel forming the *Julius portus*. On 30th September, 1538, the Lucrine was sunk in an earthquake, when a mountain, *Monte Nuovo*, four miles in circumference, 1,000 feet high, and with a crater, rose in its place.

LUCULLUS, L. LICINIUS, *lū-cū-lus, li-cī-nī-us*, distinguished himself in the Social War. He supported Sulla against Marius, and when quæstor in Asia, and prætor, 77 B.C., in Africa, he displayed justice, moderation, and humanity. He was consul 74 B.C., and in that and the seven following years conducted the war with great success by land and sea against Mithridates (q. v.), whom he forced to raise the siege of Cyzicus, 73, and flee to his son-in-law, King Tigranes, of Armenia; and he defeated them both in two great battles, 69 and 68, and seized the capital, Tigranocerta, with its great treasures; but from a mutiny of his soldiers, due to his severity and their longing for booty, he could not follow up his conquests, and Pontus again fell under Mithridates. Acilius Glabrio was, therefore, ordered to supersede Lucullus, now in bad odour at Rome, 67; but Lucullus retained the command till superseded, 66, by Pompey. Lucullus returned to Rome, and with difficulty obtained his well-won triumph. He now devoted himself to a life of indolence, luxury, and extraordinary splendour, but also of literary conversation and amusements. He died, 56, and was privately buried by his brother on his estate at Tusculum, the offer of a public funeral in the Campus Martius having been declined.

LUCUMO, *lūc'-ū-mō*, the Etruscan name for a ruler (also Lars), one of the family of oligarchs in whom the government of each of the twelve cities of the Etruscan confederacy was vested.

LUGDUNUM, *lug-dū-num*. 1. Now Lyons, the capital of Gallia Lugdunensis, at the confluence of the Arar and Rhodanus. 2. *Bütävō-rum*, now Leyden, the capital of the Batavi.

LUNA, *lū'-na* (see DIANA).

LUPERCUS, *lū-per-cus*, an old Italian god, worshipped by shepherds as guardian of their flocks against wolves, was later identified with the Arcadian god Pan (*Lycæus*, from *λύκος*, a wolf). An annual festival, of great antiquity, in his honour, *Lūpercālia*, celebrated by his priests, *Lūperci*, was held on 15th February on the *Lūpercal*, at the base of Mount Aventine, where the she-wolf (*Lūpa*) suckled Romulus and Remus; two goats and a dog were sacrificed, and the foreheads of two noble

Lusitania

youths, who had to smile during the ceremony, were touched with the blood-stained sacrificial knife, the blood being then wiped off with soft wool dipped in milk; and the skins of the victims were cut up into thongs for whips, with which the youths ran naked, except round the waist, through the streets, whipping all whom they met, especially childless women, who considered the lashes a charm for fecundity. When the story of Romulus's preservation by a wolf was accepted, the commemoration of this event seems to have been early incorporated in the worship and priestly establishment of the god Lupercus, who guarded against wolves; so that the *Lupercalia* had a double object.

LUSITANIA, *lū-sī-tā-nī-a* (see HISPANIA).

LUTATIUS, *lū-tā-tī-us* (see CATULUS).

LUTETIA, *lū-tē-tī-a*, now *Paris*, the capital of the Parisii, in Gallia Lugdunensis, on an island in the Sequana.

LYÆUS, *lŷ-æ-us* (see BACCHUS).

LYCABETTUS, *lŷ-c-æ-bet-tus*, a mountain of Attica.

LYCÆUS, *lŷ-cæ-us*, a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter (who had there a temple built by Pelasgus's son Lycæon), and also to Pan (*Lŷcæus*, or from *λύκος*), who had festivals (*Lŷcæa*) celebrated there by the shepherds, and similar to the Roman *Lupercalia* (q. v.).

LYCAMBES, *lŷ-cam-bēs* (see ARCHILOCHUS).

LYCAON, *lŷ-cæ-on*, king of Arcadia, son of Pelasgus and Melibœa, built *Lŷcœsira* at the base of Mount Lycæus, and was changed into a wolf by Jupiter for offering human victims on Pan's altars, or for once serving up human flesh to Jupiter to test his divinity, when once he visited the earth in man's form to witness the wickedness and impiety of men. Lycaon had fifty sons, who (except the eldest, Nyctimus, who succeeded him), were, with himself, destroyed by Jupiter's bolts or made wolves. (See CALLISTO and ARCTOS, 2.)

LYCAONIA, *lŷ-cæ-on-ī-a*, the south-east part of Phrygia, inhabited by the *Lŷcæones*.

LYCEUM, *lŷ-cæ-um*, a celebrated gymnasium near the temple of Apollo *Lŷcæus* (either as *wolf-slayer*, from *λύκος*, wolf, or *light-giver*, from *λύκη*, light, or *Lŷcius*, from his oracle at Patara, in *Lŷcia*), near the Ilissus, south-east of Athens, was the seat of the Peripatetic school.

LYCIA, *lŷ-cī-a*, a district of Asia Minor, bounded S. by the Mediterranean, W. by Caria, E. by Pamphylia, N. by Phrygia, was anciently called *Milyas* and *Termilē* from its Cretan settlers, the *Milyæ* (or *Sōlymi*) and *Termilæ*, and Lycia from its Athenian immigrant chief, Pandion's son *Lŷcius*, who was banished by his brother *Ægeus*. The Lycians maintained their independence against the powerful King *Crœsus*, of *Lydia*, but they fell under *Cyrus*, and were allowed by the Persians to retain their own kings on paying an annual tribute. They passed with Persia to the Macedonian empire, and afterwards were ceded to the *Selcucidae*, and Lycia was made a

Lycurgus

Roman province under *Claudius*. Apollo had a celebrated oracle at *Patara*; and Lycia is famous in mythology in connection with the legends of *Bellerophon* and the *Chimæra*, the *Harpies* and the daughters of *Pandareos*.

LYCIUS, *lŷ-cī-us* (see LYCEUM).

LYCOMEDES, *lŷ-c-ō-nē-dēs*, king of the *Dolopians*, in the isle of *Scyros*, was son of *Apollo* and *Parthenopē*. He perfidiously threw *King Theseus* down a precipice when he solicited his aid against the usurper *Mnes-theus*. (See *ACHILLES*.)

LYCON, *lŷ-c-on*, a *Peripatetic* of *Troas*; succeeded *Straton* at the *Lycæum*, 272 B.C.

LYCOPHRON, *lŷ-c-ō-phr-on*. 1. Son of *Periander* of *Corinth*; was banished to *Corcyra*, after the tyrant's murder of his wife *Melissa*; he was murdered by the *Corcyreans* when *Periander* had resolved to abdicate in his favour, and to reside in *Corcyra*. 2. A grammarian and poet, born at *Chalcis*, in *Eubœa*; lived (285—247 B.C.) at *Alexandria*, under the patronage of *King Ptolemy Philadelphus*.

LYCORIS, *lŷ-cō-ris*, a freedwoman of the senator *Volumnius*; was the *Aspasia* of *Rome*, and celebrated for her beauty and intrigues, about 40 B.C.

LYCTUS, *lŷ-c-tus*, a town in the east of *Crete*, the residence of *Idomeneus* (*Lŷctius*).

LYCURGUS, *lŷ-cur-gus*. 1. A king of *Nemæa*, raised from the dead by *Æsculapius*. 2. A king of the *Edones* in *Thrace*, son of *Dryas*, notorious for his cruelty and impiety; tried to abolish *Bacchus's* worship, for which he was punished by the gods with madness; killed his own son *Dryas*, and cut off his own legs, which he mistook for vine boughs, and he was tortured to death by his subjects, who were told by an oracle that they should not taste wine till *Lycurgus* was dead. 3. The famous legislator of *Sparta*, 825 B.C., was son of *King Eunomus*, and brother of *Polydectes*. On the death of *Polydectes*, his queen, then pregnant by him, proposed to *Lycurgus*, the regent, to destroy the babe if he would share the throne with her; he feigned consent till the son, *Charilaus*, was born, when he immediately proclaimed him king of *Sparta*, and, as his next of kin, assumed the regency; but, from the resentment of the queen and his enemies, or to avoid all suspicion of designs on the crown of his infant nephew, he set out to visit *Egypt*, *Crete*, and *Asia*, proceeding even to *India*. On his return to *Sparta* he found everything in disorder, and was requested by all parties to reform the government. He submitted to the *Delphic* oracle the draught of a remodelled constitution, civil and military, and having received its approval, presented this to the people, and bound them by an oath to observe it till he returned to *Sparta*. He again set out, and remained till death in voluntary exile, that they might not change the constitution; and his time of death and tomb were unknown. The constitution of *Sparta* (q. v.), as it existed in the historical age, was attributed to *Lycurgus*, but doubtless much

Lycus

of it was anterior or subsequent to his time. 4. **IBIS**, *ī-bīs*, an Athenian orator and statesman, born about 395 B.C.; studied under Plato and Isocrates, and supported Demosthenes. He died 323. One oration is extant.

LYCUS, *līc'us*. 1. See ANATIOPE. 2. See **LYCIA**. 3. A river of Phrygia, flows past Colossæ and Laodicæ into the Mæander, part of its course being under ground. 4. A river of Bithynia, near Heraclæa in Pontus. 5. A river of Armenia; flows into the Iris near Eupatoria.

LYDIA, *lī-dī-a*, a district of Asia Minor, bounded W. by the Ægean; S. by Caria; N. by Mysia; E. by Phrygia (but sometimes the coast part, *Ionia*, was not included); anciently *Mædī'a* (q. v.), and named Lydia from a king Lydus (q. v.); was at an early period civilized, and in communication with the Greek colonies. Its two early dynasties, the *Atyædæ* and *Hæraclidæ*, were succeeded by the *Mermuīdæ* kings—Gyges, 716—678 B.C.; Ardys, 678—629; Sadyattes, 629—617; Alyattes, 617—560; and, lastly, Croesus, 560 to his subjugation by the Persians, under Cyrus, 546, when Lydia and Mysia were conjoined in one satrapy. It was afterwards under Macedonia, the Seleucidæ, and, after 188, the kings of Pergamus, with which it was bequeathed by Attalus III. to the Romans. Its capital was *Sardis*, its chief mountain *Tmolus*, its chief river the *Cayster*, and great plain the *Hermus*. *Lydus* is applied by Virgil to the Tiber, because flowing past Etruria (q. v.), which was believed to have been colonized by Lydians.

LYDUS, *lī-dus*, son of Atys and Callithæa, was king of Mæonia, which he named *Lydia*. His brother Tyrrhæus colonized Etruria.

LYNCEUS, *līn-cē-us*. 1. Son of Aphæreus; was an Argonaut, and present at the Calydonian Hunt. (See **IDAS**, 1.) 2. See **DANAUS**.

LYNCUS, *līn-cus*, or **LYNX**, a cruel king of Scythia (or Sicily), was made a lynx (the emblem of perfidy and ingratitude) when treacherously trying to murder his guest Triptolæmus, whom Ceres had sent forth to teach mankind husbandry.

LYRNESsus, *līr-nēs-sus*, a city of Troas, taken by Achilles. (See **BRISEIS**.)

LYSANDER, *lī-san-der*, a famous Spartan general and statesman, commanded the Spartan fleet off Asia Minor, receiving from Cyrus the pay of his men; he won over Ephæsus, destroyed the Athenian fleet off Ægospōtæmos, 405 B.C., and compelled the surrender of Athens, 404, thus ending the Peloponnesian war. He obtained the Spartan throne for his brother Agesilæus (in preference to Leotychedes, supposed illegitimate), but afterwards intrigued against him. He was killed before Haliartus, 395, in an unexpected sortie.

LYSIAS, *līs-i-ās*, an Athenian orator, born 458 B.C., son of a Syracusan, Cephalus; lived in the Athenian colony Thurii, in Italy, 443—411, when he returned to Athens. He was imprisoned by the *Thirty Tyrants*, 404,

Machaon

but escaped, and aided Thrasybûlus's party of exiles. He died 378. Several of his orations, distinguished for eloquence, simplicity, correctness, and purity, are extant.

LYSIMACHIA, *lī-sī-māch'i-a*, a city of Thrace, built by Lysimachus, 309 B.C.

LYSIMACHUS, *lī-sīm'ā-chus*, son of Agathocles, born 360 B.C., was a distinguished general of Alexander, after whose death, 323, he received Thrace, of which he styled himself king, in 306. He joined the coalition against Antigonus, whom he defeated, at Ipsus, 301. After aiding Pyrrhus in expelling Demetrius from Macedonia, 287, he himself took the throne of Macedonia from Pyrrhus, 285. His murder of his son Agathocles made him unpopular. His kingdom was invaded by King Seleucus I. of Syria, and Lysimachus was defeated and killed in the plain of Corus, 281.

M

MACAR, *māc'ār*, a Greek, son of Criasius, colonized Lesbos, and his four sons the isles Chios, Cos, Rhodes, Samos, the five being called the isles of the Māc'arēs (*μακαραί, Blessed*).

MACAREUS, *māc'ā-reus* (see **CANACE**).

MACEDONIA, *mā-cē-dōn'i-a*, originally *Emāth'i-a*, and named from *Mācēdō* (the son or general of Osiris, or grandson of Deucalion), a celebrated country, bounded (before King Philip's conquests) on N. and W. by Illyricum and Pæonia, S. by Thessaly and Epirus, E. by the Strymon; but under Philip it included Pæonia, part of Thrace (*Macedonia adjecta*) as far east as the Nestus, Illyricum as far inland as Lake Lychnitis, and Chalcidice. It was peopled by a great many tribes, chiefly Thracians and Illyrians, and (in the south) Greeks (led from Argos by Caranus, or Temenus's three sons), who mixed with the native population. Its monarchy, founded by Caranus 814 B.C., grew powerful under Amyntas I. (540—500), and King Philip II. (359—336) by his conquests prepared the way for the great extension of Macedonian power under his son Alexander the Great (336—323), who aimed at making his empire co-extensive with the world; but the division of the provinces at his death reduced Macedonia to its limits under Philip, and the monarchy was finally overthrown by the conquest of King Perseus by the Romans, 168, when Macedonia was divided into four districts, which were again united as one Roman province on the destruction of the Achaean league, 146.

MACER, *māc'ēr*. 1. See **ÆMILIUS** (4). 2. **L. CLAUDIUS**, *clāv'dī-us*, a prætor of Africa, temp. Nero, assumed the purple, and was put to death by Galba.

MACHAON, *mā-chā'ōn*, a celebrated physician, son of Æsculapius and brother of Podal-

Macra

lirus; went to the Trojan war with the inhabitants of Trica, Ithomē, and Œchallā. He was surgeon of the Greek army, and entered Troy in the wooden horse, but, according to others, he was killed before its fall by Telēphus's son Euryppylus; he was deified in Messenia, of which, according to some, he was king.

MACRA, *mac'-ra*, a small river from the Apennines, separating Liguria and Etruria.

MACRIANUS, T. FULVIUS, *mac-rī-ā-nus*, *ful-vī-us*, an Egyptian of obscure birth, rose to be a Roman general, and proclaimed himself emperor when Valerian was prisoner in Persia, 260, and associated with him his sons Macriānus and Quiētus; he was defeated in Illyricum by Galliēnus's forces, and put to death with his son, 262.

MACRINUS, M. OPILIUS SEVERUS, *ma-crī-nus*, *ō-pīl'-i-us sē-vē-rus*, a native of Africa, rose from the ranks to be prefect of the prætorian guards; caused the murder of Caracalla, A.D. 217, and proclaimed himself emperor; he affected the virtues of Aurelius, but betrayed pusillanimity; he was defeated and killed by the generals of Heliogabālus, 218. 2. A friend of the poet Persius.

MACRO, *mac'-ro*, a favourite of the emperor Tiberius, notorious for his intrigues, perfidy, and cruelty; he destroyed Sejanus, was accessory to Tiberius's murder, and by prostituting his wife Ennia gained the favour of the emperor Caligūla, who, however, compelled him to kill himself with his wife, A.D. 38.

MACROBIUS, *mac-rōb'-i-us*, a Latin grammarian, A.D. 415, supposed by some to have been chamberlain to the emperor Theodosius; wrote *Saturnalia Convētia* in seven books, a miscellaneous collection of antiquities and criticism, being imaginary conversations with learned Romans during the Saturnalia, a commentary on Cicero's *Somnium Scipionis*, &c.

MADAURA, *mā-dau'-ra*, a town on the borders of Numidia and Gætulia, birthplace of L. Appuleius.

MÆANDER, *mæ-an'-der*, a famous winding river of Asia Minor, flowing from near Celænæ through Caria and Ionia into the Icarian Sea between Myus and Priēnē; its windings, which were more than 600, inspired Dædalus with the idea of the labyrinth. Its god, Mæander, was son of Oceanus and Tethys, and father of the nymph Cyānē, who bore Caunus (*Mæan'drius jūv'ēnis*).

MÆCENAS, C. CILNIUS, *mæ-cē-nas*, *cil'-nē-us*, a famous Roman statesman and patron of literature, was an eques, descended maternally from the ruling family, *Lucumōnes*, of ancient Etruria, and paternally from the Cilni, an influential family of Arretium. He was long the chief minister and confidential adviser of the emperor Augustus, from whom he obtained the restitution of Virgil's lands; but a few years before his death (8 B.C.) the emperor became estranged, and Mæcenas withdrew from court. He was noted for his great patronage of literary men, and especially Virgil (who dedicated his *Georgics* to him) and Horace. He gave Horace,

Magnesia

who has copiously expressed his gratitude, his Sabine farm.

MÆDI, *mæ'-di*, the warlike inhabitants of *Mæ'dica*, in western Thrace, on the Strymon.

MÆLIUS, SP., *mæ'-li-us*, a rich plebeian, gained popular favour by buying up the corn in Etruria, and distributing it for a nominal price among the plebeians, during a famine at Rome, 440 B.C. The patricians accused him of aiming at tyranny, and appointed Cincinnātus dictator, whose master of the horse, C. Servilius Ahāla, summoned Mælius to appear before the dictator's tribunal, and, on his refusal, struck him dead: his house was levelled, and its site thence known as the *Æquimælium*.

MÆNADES, *mæ-nā-des* (*frenzied*), the Bacchantes.

MENALUS, *mæ-nā-lus*, a mountain of Arcadia, the haunt of Pan, named from a son of Lycaon. The echo and shade of its numerous pines are celebrated by the poets, who use *Mænūlis* or *Mænūlius* for *Arcadian*.

MENIUS, C., *mæ-nī-us*, Consul 338 B.C., with L. Furius Camillus, subjugated Latium, for which a triumph, equestrian statues, and the *Columna Mænīa*, on the Capitol, were awarded. When Censor, 318, he erected balconies, *Mænīana adificia*, on the buildings round the Forum, for viewing the games.

MÆONIA, *mæ-ōn'-i-a*. 1. The ancient name of Lydia (q. v.). Homer is called *Mæōn'idēs* or *Mæōn'ius scū'x*, and his poems, *Mæōn'icē char'te* or *Mæōn'ium car'men*, and *Mæōn'is* is applied to Arachnē and Omphālē. 2. Etruria (q. v.), as colonized from Lydia.

MÆOTIS PALUS, *mæ-ō-tis pāl'-us*, or *Mār'ē Cinnēr'ium* (or *Bospō'ricum*), the inland Sea of Azov, north of the Euxine (*Black Sea*), with which it communicates by the Cimmerian Bospōrus (*Straits of Kaffa*). The Scythian tribes on its shores were called *Mæōtæ* or *Mæōtici*, and the Amazons *Mæōt'idēs*.

MÆRA, *mæ'-ra* (see ICARIUS).

MÆVIUS, *mæ'-vī-us* (see BAVIUS).

MAGI, *mā'-gi*, an influential order of priests and teachers among the Persians and Medes, who were founded by Zoroaster (q. v.). One of their number, Smerdis, usurped the Persian throne after Cambyse's death, 522, and after his murder by the seven noble conspirators, a special day was appointed in commemoration, on which none of the Magi could appear in public, or they might be murdered by any of the populace.

MAGNA GRÆCIA, *mag'-na græ'-cī-a* (see GRÆCIA, 2).

MAGNA MATER, *mag'-na mā'-tēr*, Cybēlē (q. v.).

MAGNENTIUS, *mag-nen'-tī-us*, a Roman emperor 350—353, notorious for cruelty and perfidy; murdered Constans, and afterwards his own mother and relations, and killed himself when defeated by Constantius.

MAGNESIA, *mag-nē'-sī-a*. 1. A city of north-west Lydia, near the Hermus, at base of Mount Sipylus, where L. Scipio (Asiaticus) overthrew Antiōchus III. (the Great), 190 B.C. 2. A city

Mago

of south-west Lÿdia, on the Lethæus, a tributary of the Mæander; was recolonized from Miletus after being destroyed by the Cimmerians, 700 B.C. 3. A town and small coast district of eastern Thessaly, south of Ossa, also called *Hæmônia* or *Magnês Campus*, was inhabited by the *Magnêtes*, who colonized (1) and (2).

MAGO, *mā'-gō*. 1. Son of Hamilcar Barca, and younger brother of Hannibal, whose success at Cannæ he communicated to the Carthaginian Senate. He afterwards conducted the war in Spain against the Scipios, but was compelled to retire, 205 B.C., to the Baleares, and afterwards to Liguria, where he was killed in battle with Quintilius Varus, 203. 2. A Carthaginian writer on husbandry.

MAIA, *mā'-i-a* or *ma'-a*, daughter of Atlas and Pleiōnē, was the most luminous of the *Pleiādes*. She bore Mercury to Jupiter, and reared Callisto's son Arcas.

MAJORIANUS, J. VALERIUS, *mā-jō'-rī-ā'-nus*, *vā-lē'-i-us*, created Roman emperor of the West, A.D. 457, was, after an active, virtuous, and humane reign of 37 years, assassinated by one of his generals.

MALEA, *māl'-ē-a* or *mā-lē'-a*, a dangerous promontory of south-east Laconia, which gave rise to the proverb *Cum ad Maleam deflecteris, oblitiscere que sunt domi*.

MALEVENTUM, *māl-ē-ven'-tum* (see BENEVENTUM).

MALIA, *mā'-li-a*, the capital of the district *Mālīs*, in south Thessaly. The sea between it and the north-west of Eubœa was called the *Mālī'acus* (or *Lami'acus*) *Sin'us*. Malia had hot mineral springs.

MAMERS, *mā'-mers*, Oscan name for Mars.

MAMERTINI, *mā-mer-tī'-ni* (see MESSANA).

MAMILIUS, OCTAVIUS, *mā-mī'-li-us*, *oc-tā'-vī-us*, of Tuscūlum, son-in-law of King Tarquinius Superbus, for whose restoration he incited a coalition of the Latin states, and fell at the Lake Regillus battle. The Mamilii afterwards migrated to Rome, and became a distinguished Plebeian family.

MAMURRA, *mā-mur'-ra*, a Roman knight of Formiæ, enriched himself as Cæsar's chief engineer (*præfectus fabrum*) in Gaul, and built a magnificent palace on the Cælian mountain. Catullus has attacked him, and Horace calls Formiæ in ridicule *Manurrarum urbs*.

MANDANE, *man-dā'-nē* (see ASTYAGES).

MANES, *mā'-nes* (-ium) (see LARES).

MANIA, *mā'-ni-a* (see LARES).

MANILIA LEX, *mā-nī'-li-a lex*, by the tribune C. Manilius, 66 B.C., granted Pompey the direction of the war against Mithridates, in place of Lucullus, and complete command over the East.

MANLIUS, M., *man'-li-us*. 1. Was consul 392 B.C. In 390, awakened by the cackling of the sacred geese, he detected the attempt of the Gauls (who were in possession of Rome, 390) to scale the Capitol, and aroused in time the garrison (whence his surname CAPITOLINUS, *cap-i-tō-li'-nus*). He was accused by the

Marcellus

patricians, 384, of treason, having strenuously supported the plebeian cause, and put to death. 2. See TORQUATUS.

MANTINEA, *man-tī-nē'-a*, a city of Arcadia, on the Ophis, scene of Epaminondas's victory, 362 B.C.

MANTO, *man'-tō*, or *Daph'nē*, a prophetess, daughter of the seer Tiresias, was given, at the fall of Thebes, by the victorious Epigōni as a present to the Delphic temple. After some time she went to Claros, in Ionia, where she founded Apollo's oracle, and married King Rhadius, to whom she bore the seer Mopsus. She afterwards visited Italy, and married King Tiberinus of Alba (or the river-god Tiber), and bore Ocnus, who built Mantua (named in her honour). She is said by some to have been changed into a fountain. The visit to Italy, &c., some ascribe to another Manto, daughter of Hercules.

MANTUA, *man'-tū-a*, a small town of Transpadane Gaul, on an islet in the Mincius, near which (at the hamlet *Andes*) Virgil (*Mantua'nus*) was born.

MARATHON, *mār'-ā-thōn*, a village twenty-two miles from Athens, in a plain near a bay on the eastern coast of Attica, where the Athenians, descending from the surrounding rocky hills, utterly defeated the Persian hosts, drawn up in the plain, 490 B.C. The mound raised over the Athenian dead still exists. At Marathon Theseus slew the celebrated bull which had ravaged the country. Erigōnē (*Mārāthō'nīa vir'gō*) was born there.

MARCELLINUS, AMMIANUS, *mar-cel-lī'-nus*, *am-nī-ā'-nus*, a historian, born at Antioch in Syria, served in the Roman imperial guards, and accompanied the emperor Julian against Persia, A.D. 363. Eighteen of his thirty-one books on the history of the Roman empire are extant.

MARCELLUS, *mar-cel-lī-us*. 1. M. CLAUDIUS, *clau-dī-us*, celebrated as the conqueror of Syracuse, and for five consulships; when consul 222 B.C., won the third *spolia opima* by his slaying King Britomartus (or Viridomarus), of the Insubrian Gauls. In the second Punic war he was sent, 214, to the siege of Syracuse, which was defended by the science of Archimedes, and captured it, 212, when he enriched Rome with its spoils, and introduced among his countrymen a taste for Greek arts and refinement. He afterwards repulsed Hannibal from Nola, but fell in an ambuscade of Hannibal's troops, 208. 2. M. CLAUDIUS, consul 51 B.C., supported Pompey. 3. C. CLAUDIUS, cousin of (2), supported Pompey. 4. M. CLAUDIUS, son of (3) and Octavia (daughter of C. Octavius and Augustus's sister), born 43 B.C., was adopted by Augustus, and married his daughter Julia, 25, and was generally regarded as his successor. He died when Curule Ædile, 23. His early and sudden death caused great lamentation, and Virgil procured great favours from the imperial family by celebrating his virtues in *Æneid VI.*, 860-886. 5. See NONIUS.

Marcianus

MARCIANUS, *mar-ci-ā-nus*, a Thracian, of obscure birth, rose from a private soldier to be successor of Theodosius II., A.D. 450. He died 456.

MARCOMANNI, *mar-cō-man'-ni*, a powerful German people, migrated under their chief Maroboduus from between the Rhine and Danube to the territory of the Boii, in *Bohemia* and *Bavaria*.

MARDONIUS, *mar-dōn'-i-us*, son-in-law of Darius I., was sent by him, 492 B.C., against the Eretrians and Athenians for their part in the Ionic revolt; but he lost his fleet in a storm off Athos, and the Brygi in the north of Macedonia destroyed most of his land forces. He accompanied Xerxes into Greece, and was left in command after the defeat at Salamis, 480, but was defeated and slain at Plataea, 479.

MAREOTIS, *mār-ē-ō'-tis*, a district and lake of Lower Egypt, with a town, *Mār'ea* or *Mā'ia*, on the Canopic branch of the Nile. Its wines were famous.

MARGIANA, *mar-gi-ā-na*, a province of Persia.

MARGITES, *mar-gī'-tēs*, a lost poem of Homer, which ridiculed the man who knew many things, but all badly. Demosthenes applied it to Alexander.

MARICA, *mā-rī'-ca* (see FAUNA).

MARIUS, *mār'-i-us*. 1. C., born near Arpinum, of obscure parents, 157 B.C.; distinguished himself at the siege of Numantia, 134, under Scipio, who predicted his future greatness. He was elected tribune of the plebs 119; and by his marriage with Julia, aunt of Julius Cæsar, obtained some political influence. He was legate to Q. Metellus against Jugurtha, 109, and by his intrigues there and at home succeeded in being elected consul, 107, and was appointed to conduct the war. Jugurtha was defeated, and surrendered to Sulla, the quæstor of Marius, who now became jealous of his quæstor, his future great rival and conqueror. Marius was elected consul, 104, to meet the German invaders in N. Italy, and again in 103 and 102; and in the latter year, the Germans having devoted nearly two years to ravaging Spain, destroyed the Teutones near Aquæ Sextiæ; and in 101, again consul, with the proconsul Catulus overthrew the Cimbri at Campi Raudii, near Vercellæ. By the aid of the demagogues Glaucia and Saturninus, he was elected consul for the sixth time, 100, when he procured the exile of his old commander Metellus. He had afterwards to put down the insurrection of his two demagogic friends. In 88 he procured a vote of the people transferring to himself from Sulla the conduct of the war against Mithridates. Sulla advanced with his troops on Rome, and Marius fled to Latium. He was seized and condemned to death at Minturnæ, but released and put on a ship. He landed at Carthage, but was immediately ordered by the Roman governor to leave. In 87 he sailed back to support Cinna, landed in Italy, and entered Rome like a conqueror. His return was followed by a terrible

Mars

butchery of all opposed to him or Cinna. Marius and Cinna nominated themselves consuls for 86, but Marius died of pleurisy eighteen days afterwards. 2. C., the adopted son of (1), when consul, 82 B.C., was defeated by Sulla, and fled to Prænestê, where, after supporting a siege for some time, he killed himself.

MARMARIDÆ, *mar-mār'-i-dæ*, the people of *Marmarica*, a part of North Africa.

MARO, *mār'-ō* (see VIRGILIUS).

MAROBODUUS, *mār-ō-bō'-dū-us*, a Suevian, reared at Augustus's court; became king of the Marcomanni, who banished him.

MARON, *mār'-ōn*, son of Evanthes, and priest of Apollo, *temp.* Ulysses, at *Marōnæa*, a coast town (famous for its wines) of the Cicones, in southern Thrace, on Lake Ismaris.

MARPESSA, *mar-pest'-sa*. 1. See IDAS. 2. A mountain in Paros, famous for its marble.

MARRUCINI, *mar-rū-cī'-ni*, a Sabellian tribe, on the right bank of the Aternus.

MARS, *mars*, also *Mā'mers*, *Mā'vers* or *Mā'vors*, called *Arēs* (*Enjāl'ius*) by the Greeks, god of war, was son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone. He was reared by Priæpus. His trial for the murder of Halirrhōthius led to the establishment of the *Arō-pāgus* at Athens. He was surprised with Venus by Vulcan, who caught them in a net and exposed them to the ridicule of all the gods; and, for his neglect, Mars changed Alectryon into a cock. In Jupiter's wars with the Titans, Mars was imprisoned by Otus and Ephialtes for fifteen months, till released by Mercury. During the Trojan war he sided with the Trojans, and was wounded by Diomedes. The worship of Mars was not general in Greece, but at Rome he was worshipped next to Jupiter, and esteemed as the patron of the city and the father of its founder, Romulus. Like Jupiter and Quirinus, he had a *flamen* appointed by Numa, and his priests were the *Sālīi* (q. v.). When the consul set out on an expedition, he usually visited the temple of Mars, where, after praying and solemnly shaking the spear in the statue's hands, he exclaimed "*Mars vigila!*" Mars was also identified with the rustic god *Silvānus*, and worshipped as the guardian of cattle and the civil god of Rome, *Quir'nius*; and as god of war he was also called *Grādivus pā'ter* and *rex Grād'ivus*. He also presided over gladiators, and was the god of hunting and of manly or warlike exercises and amusements (practised in the *Campus Martius*). Mars was usually represented as an old man, naked, with a helmet, pike, and shield; sometimes in a military dress, and occasionally wearing a flowing beard; and he usually rode in a chariot drawn by two furious horses, Flight and Terror. His victims were the warlike horse, the fierce wolf, the voracious magpies and vultures; among the Scythians, asses, and among the Carians, dogs; and the dog-grass, believed to flourish only on fields of battle, was sacred to him. Mars was father of Cupid, Anteros, and Harmonia, by Venus; Ascalā-

Marsi

plus and Ialmenus, by Astyöchē; Alcippē, by Agraulos; Molus, Pylus, Evēnus, and Thes-tius, by Agēnor's daughter Demöüdcē (or Demöñice); and was the reputed father of Romulus, Cēnomāus, Bythis, Thrax, Diomē-dēs of Thrace, &c.

MARSI, *mar'-si*, a Sabellian tribe in the same plateau as Lake Fucinus (capital *Marrü-vium*), distinguished for their struggles for independence; were conquered by Rome 304 B.C., but headed the revolt of the allies (the *Social* or *Marsic* war) 91 B.C., and were among the last to lay down their arms. The Marsi were much given to magic, and hence were called the offspring of Circe.

MARSYAS, *mar'-sý-as*. 1. A satyr of Celzēnā, in Phrygia; invented the flute, or, having found the one which Minerva had thrown away on account of the distortion of her face when she played upon it, he discovered that it emitted musical strains of its own accord. He challenged Apollo to a musical contest, of which the Muses were to be the judges, and the victor was to do what he pleased with the vanquished. Apollo won, bound Marsyas to a tree and flayed him alive, and from his blood (2) sprang (or from the tears of the Fauns, Satyrs, and Dryads at his fate). A statue of Marsyas, as a warning against arrogant presumption, was generally placed in the fora of ancient independent cities. 2. A swift rivulet of Phrygia, flows into the Mæander. 3. A river of Caria, flows into the Mæander opposite Tralles.

MARTIALIS, M. VALERIUS, *mar-ti-ā-lis*, *vā-lēr'-i-us*, a famous epigrammatic Latin poet, born at Bilbilis, in Spain, A.D. 43, removed to Rome, 66. He returned to Bilbilis, 100, and died about 105; his poverty in his later days having been alleviated by Pliny the younger, whom he had panegyricized. His fourteen books of epigrams sparkle with witticisms, and display great power of imagination and elegance of expression, but they abound in indelicacies.

MASINISSA, *mās-i-nis'-sa*, born 238 B.C., son and successor of King Gala, of the Mas-sýli, deserted to the Romans in second Punic war, 212, and was of great service to Scipio in reducing, 204, Cirta (the capital of Syphax, whose wife, Sophonisba (q.v.), he married), and at Zama, 202. He was afterwards re-warded with the kingdom of Syphax and some Carthaginian territories. He for the rest of his life lived in peace and affluence. He died 148.

MASSAGETÆ, *mas-sā-gēt-æ*, nomad tribes east of the Caspian, but, strictly, a warlike Scythian tribe north of the Jaxartes.

MASSICUS, *mas'-síc-us*, a mountain of north-west Campania, near Minturnæ, famous for its wines. The epithet *Massic* was applied to the wines grown on its south side, and *Faler-nian* to those on its east side.

MASSILIA, *mas-sil'-i-a*, (now *Marseilles*), a Phocæan city and excellent harbour, in the district of the Salýes, in Gallia Narbonensis,

Maximus

founded 600 B.C.; became a great commercial emporium, and, under the Roman emperors, a great seat of learning, to which Roman youths resorted.

MATINUS, *mā-ti'-nus*, a branch of Mount Gargānus, in Apulia, abounding in yew-trees and bees.

MATRONA, *mat'-rō-na*, a river of Gaul, south of Paris, now the *Marne*.

MATUTA, *mā-tū'-ta* (see LEUCOTHEA).

MAURI, *maur'-ri*, or MAURUSII, *maur-rū'-sī-i*, one of the three tribes of *Maurētānia*—a country of North Africa, bounded E. by Numid-ia, N. by the Mediterranean, W. by the Atlan-tic, S. by Gætulia, and inhabited in the west by the Mauri, the Massēsýli, between the Malva and the Ampsaga, and the Massýli in the east. (See NUMIDIA.) The war with Jugurtha (104 B.C.) brought it under Rome, but it was not made a province till the time of Claudius.

MAUSOLUS, *mau-sō'-lus* (see ARTEMISIA).

MAVORS, *mā'-vors* (see MARS).

MAXENTIUS, M. AURELIUS VALERIUS, *max-en-ti-us*, *aur-rē'-li-us vā-lēr'-i-us*, son of the emperor Maximianus Herculius, was proclaimed Roman emperor A.D. 306; was defeated, after an oppressive reign, by Constantine, near Rome, 312, and accidentally drowned.

MAXIMIANUS, *max-im-i-ā-nus*. 1. HER-CULIUS M. AURELIUS VALERIUS, *her-cul'-i-us*, *aur-rē'-li-us vā-lēr'-i-us*, native of Pannonia, rose from being a common soldier to high military offices, and was associated with Dio-cletian, A.D. 286, as Roman emperor, but compelled by him to abdicate, along with himself, 305. Desiring to re-assume the purple, he was expelled, 306, from Rome by his son, the emperor Maxentius, and fled to his son-in-law Constantine, in Gaul, whom he treacherously tried to murder, for which he was obliged to strangle himself, 310. His body was found entire in a leaden coffin about the middle of the 11th century. 2. GALERIUS VALERIUS, *gā-lēr'-i-us vā-lēr'-i-us*, in early life a shepherd of Dacia, rose from being a private in the army to be son-in-law of the emperor Diocletian, by whom he was made *Cæsar*, and, on his abdication, emperor, A.D. 305; but from his cruelty he had to retire before Maxentius, 306; he died of the morbus pediculösus, 311, which the Christian writers believed to be a punishment for his persecutions.

MAXIMINUS, *max-im-i-nus*. 1. C. J. VERUS, *vēr'-rus*, formerly a barbarian shepherd of Thrace, of great stature and strength; rose in the Roman army, and was proclaimed emperor A.D. 235. For his cruelties he was killed by his troops before Aquileia, 238. 2. GALERIUS VALERIUS, *gā-lēr'-i-us vā-lēr'-i-us*, nephew of the emperor Galerius Maximianus (formerly a Dacian shepherd), was associated with him in the empire, 308, and, on his death, 311, divided the Eastern empire with Licinius, by whom he was defeated and de-posed, 313, and soon after died.

MAXIMUS, *max-im-us*. 1. MAGNUS CLE-

Mecænas

MENS, *mag'-nus clē-mens*, native of Spain, proclaimed himself Roman emperor, A.D. 383; defeated and killed the emperor Gratian (who had marched against him), but was defeated by Theodosius, and put to death, 388. 2. PETRONIUS, *pē-trō'-nē-us*, of a noble Roman family, assassinated Valentinian III., whose empress (whom Maximus married) called in the barbarians for revenge, and he was killed by his own troops, after seventy-seven days' reign, A.D. 455. 3. A celebrated Cynic philosopher and sorcerer of Ephesus, in great favour with the emperor Julian. He was beheaded for magical practices, at Ephesus, under the emperor Valens, A.D. 366. 4. TYRIUS, *tīr'-i-us*, a native of Tyre, a Platonist, *temp.* the Antonines, author of forty-one extant Greek dissertations on moral and philosophical subjects.

MECENAS, *mē-cæ'-nas* (see MÆCENAS).

MEDEA, *mē-dē'-a*, the celebrated magician, daughter of King Ætēs, of Colchis, and niece of the enchantress Circe; aided Jason to perform the labours to recover the golden fleece, and fled with him (see ARGONAUTÆ and JASON). After her destruction of Glauco (q. v.), whom Jason was going to marry, she killed two of her children, Mermerus and Pheres, in his presence, and fled from him through the air in a chariot drawn by winged dragons to Athens, where she was purified by King Ægeus, and lived adulterously with him; she ineffectually tried to poison his son Theseus (q. v.) when he came to make himself known at his father's court. She died at Athens; but, according to others, she returned to Colchis, and there died, after being reconciled to Jason, who had gone in search of her. (See MEDUS).

MEDIA, *mē-dē'-a*, a fertile country in Asia, bounded N. by the Caspian, W. by Armenia, S. by Persia, E. by Parthia and Hyrcania; was originally *Arīa*, and re-named from Medea's son Mēdus (by King Ægeus). It formed a province of the Assyrian monarchy, from which it revolted, and was made a kingdom under Dēiūcēs, 710 B.C., whose successors were, Phraortes, 657; Cyaxāres, 635; and Astyāges, 595, who was deposed by his grandson Cyrus, and Media united with Persia, 560.

MEDIOLANUM, *mēd'-i-ō-lē'-num*, now Milan, capital of the Insubres, in Transpadane Gaul.

MEDIOMATRICE, *mēd'-i-ō-mat'-rī-cī*, a people in the south-east of Gallia Belgica, south of the Treviri. Their capital, Divōdūrum, is now Metz.

MEDITERRANEUM MARE, *mēd'-i-ter-rā'-nē-um mā'-e*, called by classical authors *Interrinum*, or *Intestīnum* (interior), or *Nostrum* (our). ἡ ἕσω (or ἐντός [Ἑρακλείων σηλωῶν]) θάλαττα, or ἦδε ἡ θάλαττα, or ἡ ἡμετέρα (or ἡ καθ' ἡμᾶς) θάλαττα, the great internal sea washing the Pillars of Hercules on W.; Asia Minor on E.; Spain, Gaul, Italy, Illyricum, Greece, Macedonia, and Thrace on N.; and Africa on S. It was divided into the Tyrrhene, Adriatic, Ionian, Icarian, Ægean, African, &c., seas.

Melampus

MEDON, *mēd'-ōn*, son of the last king, Codrus, of Athens; was the first (life) Archon, being preferred by the Delphic oracle to his brother Nelcus.

MEDUS, *mē'-dus*. 1. Son of King Ægeus, of Athens, and Medea (q. v.), went at ten years in search of his mother, who had departed from Athens on Theseus's return. He took the name of Creon's son Hippotes, and was seized by his uncle, the usurper Perses, at Colchis. Medea, who believed him to be really the detested Creon's son, came at that time disguised as Diāna's priestess, to Colchis, and, to procure the death of Medus, told Perses (who was informed by an oracle that he should perish by a grandson of Ætēs) that Medus was really the son of Medea; whereon the king sent her to kill him. When going to stab him, she discovered he was really her own son, and gave him the dagger to kill the usurper, and take the throne of his grandfather. Medus gave his name to *Medea*. 2. A river of Media, tributary of the Araxes.

MEDUSA, *mē-dīl'-sa* (see GORGONES).

MEGERA, *mē-gē'-ra* (see EUMENIDES).

MEGACLES, *mēg-ā-clēs* (see CYLON).

MEGALESIA, *mēg-ā-lē'-sī-a*, Phrygian games in honour of Cybēle (Μεγάλη μήτηρ, or *Magna Mater*), introduced at Rome in the second Punic war, when her statue was brought from Pessinus.

MEGALOPOLIS, *mēg-ā-lōp'-ō-lis*, a city of Mænalía, in Arcadia, on the Helisson.

MEGARA, *mēg'-ā-ra*. 1. The capital of *Mēgāris*, the district between the Corinthian and Saronic gulfs, which was anciently one of the four divisions of Attica; was next subjected to Corinth, and then became independent, and early rose to power. Its acropolis was called *Alcāth'ōō*, from the founder, Pelops' son Alcāthōus, and two long walls connected it with its port, *Nisæa*, off which was a fortified islet, *Mīnōa*. Its chief colonies were Selymbria, Chalcedon, Byzantium, and (2); and it was famous as the seat of the philosophical school of Euclidēs (1). 2. HYBLÆA, *hyb-lē'-a*, a Dorian coast town of East Sicily, founded from (1), on the site of Hybla, 728 B.C.; it was subjugated by Gelon of Syracuse. 3. The daughter of King Creon, married Hercules after he had delivered the Thebans from King Ergīnus's tribute, and was killed by him in a fit of delirium.

MEGAREUS, *mēg'-ā-reus*, son of Onchestus, was father of Hippomēnes and Evæchmē.

MEGARIS, *mēg'-ā-ris* (see MEGARA 1).

MELAMPUS (-ōdis), *mē-lam'-pūs*, a celebrated soothsayer and physician of Argos, son of Anythāon. He lived at Pylos, and first introduced Bacchus's worship into Greece. His serpents having killed two serpents that had deposited their young at the foot of a large oak, he honoured the bodies of the reptiles with a funeral pile, and reared the young, which, as he slept one day, played round his head and licked his ears. He awoke to find

Melanippides

himself possessed of the power of interpreting the voices of birds, and predicting the future. He learned medicine from Apollo. He cured of madness the *Pratides*, with other Argive women, by hellebore (*mēlanipōd'ium*), and married the eldest, and received a part of his kingdom from Proetus to settle in, his uncle, King Neleus of Pylos, having expelled him. (See *BIAS*.)

MELANIPPIDES, *mēl-ā-nīp'-pī-dēs*. 1. A celebrated dithyrambic poet of Melos, 440 B.C. Some fragments exist. 2. Grandson of (1), a lyric poet at the court of Perdiccas II. of Macedonia.

MELEAGER, *mēl-ē-ā'-ger*. 1. A famous son of King Œneus of Calydon, was an Argonaut, and at the hunt of the Calydonian boar, the hide of which he gave to Atalanta (q. v.): he killed his maternal uncles for taking it from her. For his consequent fate see *ALTHEA*. His disconsolate sisters, *Mēlēā'grides*, were made, by Diāna, guinea-hens on the isle Leros, excepting the two youngest, Gorgē and Deianira. 2. A Greek poet, native of Tyre, temp. Seleucus VI., compiled the *Antholog'ia*, or collection of Greek epigrams.

MELIBŒA, *mēl-ī-bē'-a*, a coast town of Magnesia in Thessaly, between Ossa and Pelion, was famous for dyeing wool. It was the residence of Philoctētēs (*dux MēlibŒus*).

MELICERTA, *mēl-ī-er'-ta*, son of Athāmas and Ino (q. v.), was made by Neptune the sea-god Palæmon, called by the Latins *Portunus*. According to some, the Isthmian games were instituted in his honour, his body having been washed ashore and buried at Corinth.

MELISSUS, *mē-lis'-sus*, a philosopher of Samos, 440 B.C., maintained that the world was infinite, immovable, and without a vacuum, and that, from the defectiveness of human knowledge, no arguments could be advanced on the attributes of Providence.

MELITA, *mēl-ī-ta*. 1. Now *Malta*, a fertile island of the Mediterranean between Sicily and Africa. 2. An islet in the Adriatic, off Illyria. 3. One of the Nereides.

MELLA, *mēl'-la*, a river of Transpadane Gaul, flows into the Ollius, and with it into the Po.

MELOS, *mēl'-lōs*, the westernmost of the Cyclades, colonized by Phœnicians, and afterwards by Spartans, was taken in the Peloponnesian war by the Athenians, who slew all the adult males, and sold the women and children, 416 B.C.

MELPOMENE, *mēl-pōm'-ē-nē* (*singing*), the Muse of Lyric and Tragic poetry, was usually represented as a young woman with a serious countenance, splendidly robed, wearing the tragic buskin (*cōthurnus*), in one hand a dagger, and in the other a sceptre and crowns.

MEMMIUS, *mēm'-mī-us*. 1. C., a Roman knight, descended from Œneas's companion Mnestheus, was tribune of plebs 111 B.C. He was killed by Saturninus's mob, 100. 2.

Menelaus

C., **GEMELLUS**, *gē-mēl'-lus*, a Roman knight, son-in-law of Sulla, illustrious for his rhetorical and poetical talents, to whom Lucretius has dedicated his poem; tribune of plebs 66 B.C., curule ædile 60, and prætor 58, was banished for bribery.

MEMNON, *mēm'-nōn*. 1. King of Æthiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurōra, assisted his uncle, King Priam, with 10,000 men, and killed Antilōchus, whose father Nestor then challenged him; but, from Nestor's great age, he preferred the challenge of Achilles, who killed him. His mother entreated Jupiter to give his corpse special honours, and the god caused a number of birds (*Mēmnonides*) to issue from the funeral pile, and, dividing into two parties, fight over it till many fell dead into it to appease his manes, and the birds annually visited his tomb in Troas to repeat a similar combat in his honour. Of his monuments (*Mēmnonium* or *Mēmnonia*) the most celebrated was a temple at Thebes, in Upper Egypt, behind which was a gigantic statue, represented as that of Memnon, but really that of King Amenōphis, the ruins of which still exist. From this statue at sunrise a sound was emitted as of the snapping of the string of a harp from over-tension, and at sunset and midnight a wailing sound. 2. Of Rhodes, was the Persian governor of the western coast of Asia Minor at the invasion of King Alexander, and a faithful general of Darius III.

MEMPHIS, *mēm'-phis*, a celebrated city of Egypt, on the western bank of the Nile, above the Delta, and ten miles from the Pyramids. It was the capital after the fall of Thebes, and was the seat of the worship of the god *Apis* (*bos Memphites*).

MENALIPPE, *mēn-ā-līp'-pē*, sister of Queen Antiōpē of the Amazons, was taken prisoner by Hercules, and ransomed for the queen's arms and girdle.

MENANDER, *mē-nan'-der*, a famous comic poet of Athens, born 342 B.C., educated under Theophrastus, and was intimate with Epicurus. He was drowned in the Piræus, 291. He was the great poet of the New Comedy; yet, of his 108 comedies, only a few fragments exist. Terence's plays are merely translations or adaptations of those of Menander.

MENAPI, *mē-nāp'-ī-ī*, a people in the north of Belgic Gaul.

MENDES, *mēn'-dēs*, a city of the Delta, near Lycopolis, at the Mendesian mouth of the Nile.

MENEDEMUS, *mēn-ē-dē'-mus*. 1. A Greek, of Eretria, founded the Eretrian school of philosophy; he starved himself when with Antigonus in Asia, 278 B.C. 2. A Cynic philosopher of Lampsacus.

MENELAUS, *mēn-ē-lā'-us*, king of Sparta, was son of Plisthēnes (or Atreus) and brother of Agamemnon (q. v.); he married Helen, whose numerous suitors were bound by her father, King Tyndarus of Sparta, to defend her against all who might offer her violence. After the marriage, Tyndarus abdicated the throne for Menelaus,

Menenius

who enjoyed three years of peaceful life, at the end of which, while he was absent in Crete, Paris, whom he had hospitably entertained, carried off Helen. Menelaus proceeded with all Helen's suitors against Troy, under the command of Agamemnon. At Troy, Menelaus displayed great valour, and Paris escaped from him only by the interposition of Venus. At the fall of Troy he was introduced by Helen into the chamber of Priam's son Deiphobus, whom Helen had married after Paris's death, and murdered him. Like the other chiefs, he was driven about on his voyage home, and was for eight years, accompanied by Helen and Nestor, tossed about the shores of the Mediterranean. He died soon after his return to Sparta, and left Hermonē and Nicostatus by Helen, and Megapenthes by a concubine.

MENENIUS AGRIPPA, *mē-nē'-nī-usa-grīp'-pa*, was consul 503 B.C., and in 493, by his happily relating the apologue of the belly and its members, induced the plebeians, who had seceded to the Sacer Mons, to return.

MENESTHEUS, *mē-nēs'-theus*. 1. Son of Peteus, by his popularity usurped the throne of Athens during Theseus's long absence, and repelled Theseus on his return. He led, as one of Helen's suitors, the Athenians against Troy, and on his voyage home died in Melos, being succeeded by Theseus's son Demophoon. 2. A charioteer of Diomedēs.

MENŒCEUS, *mē-nā'-ceus*. 1. Of Thebes, grandson of Pentheus, and father of Hipponome, Jocasta, and Creon. 2. The grandson of (1) and son of Creon, killed himself, when the sacrifice of one of those sprung from the dragon's teeth (*see* CADMUS) was ordered by Tiresias to procure victory for Thebes against the Argives.

MENŒTIUS, *mē-nā'-tī-us*, son of Actor and Ægina, and father of Patroclus.

MENTOR, *mēn'-tor*. 1. Son of Alcimus, was a faithful friend of Ulysses. 2. A famous Greek silver-embosser, 356 B.C.

MERCURIUS, *mer-cū'-rī-us*. 1. Called *Hermēs* by the Greeks, was the messenger of the gods (especially of Jupiter), the conductor of the dead to the nether world, and the patron-god of travellers, shepherds, orators, merchants, and thieves. He was son of Jupiter and Maia, and born on Mount Cyllenē in Arcadia, and reared by the Seasons. On the day of his birth he stole the oxen of Admētus, which Apollo tended, and afterwards stole Apollo's quiver and arrows, Neptune's trident, Venus's girdle, Mars' sword, Jupiter's sceptre, and Vulcan's instruments. He received from Jupiter a winged cap (*pētāsus*), wings for his feet (*tālāria*), and a short sword (*harpē*), which he lent Perseus. He was the confidant of Jupiter, and often watched over Juno's jealous intrigues; he invented the lyre and its seven strings, which he gave Apollo for the shepherd's staff with which the god had tended Admētus's flocks, and which became his famous magical *cādūcūs*. In the wars of the giants against the gods, Mercury behaved with courage, and delivered Mars from his im-

Messala

prisonment. He purified the Danaïdes of their murders, tied Ixion to his wheel, killed the hundred-eyed Argus, sold Hercules to Queen Omphale of Lydia, conducted Priam to Achilles' tent to ransom Hector's body, and bore the infant Bacchus to the nymphs of Nysa. Mercury was father of Autolykus, Myrtilus, Libys, Echion, Eurýtus, Cephālus, Prylis, Priāpus, Hermaphroditus, Eudōrus, Pan. His worship was pretty general; offerings of milk and honey and tongues were made to him as the god of eloquence; and at his Roman festival, 25th May, in the Circus Maximus (where his temple had been built 495 B.C.), a pregnant sow or a calf was sacrificed, and the Roman merchants, after sprinkling themselves with water from laurel-leaves, entreated him to be favourable, and forgive whatever false measures they might have occasion to use in their business. Mercury was usually represented with his *cādūcūs*, *pētāsus*, and *tālāria*; sometimes he sits on a crayfish with his claws in one hand and his *cādūcūs* in the other; at times a large cloak is tied round his arm or under his chin; at others he is a beardless youth, with a purse in one hand, a cock (symbol of watchfulness) on his wrist, and at his feet a goat, scorpion, and fly, and occasionally his foot rests on a tortoise (as the shell of the lyre). At Tanagra, in Bœotia, he was called *Criōphōrus* (*ram-bearing*), and represented with a ram on his shoulders, from having delivered the inhabitants from a pestilence by telling them to carry a ram thus round the walls. The attributes of Mercury as the Roman god of merchandise had no reference to the Greek Hermes. 2. **TRISMEGISTUS**, *tris-mē-gis'-tus*, an early priest and philosopher of Egypt.

MERIONES, *mē-rī'-ō-nēs*, son of a Cretan prince, Mollus, acted as charioteer to his friend King Idomeneus of Crete against Troy, and wounded Deiphobus. He was deified by the Cretans.

MERMNADĒ, *mer'-mnā'-dē* (*see* LYDIA).

MEROE, *mē'-ō-ē*, a district and island of Æthiopia, on the Nile.

MEROPE, *mē'-ō-pē*. 1. One of the Atlantides, married the mortal Sisyphus, son of Æolus, and therefore her star in the Pleiades appeared more dim than her sisters. 2. A daughter of Cypselus, wife of Cresphontes, and mother of Æpýtus.

MEROPS, *mē'-ōps*, king of Æthiopia, married the Oceanid Clymēnē, who bore Phac̄thon to Heliōs. Merops was made an eagle, and placed among the stars.

MESOPOTAMIA, *mēs'-ō-pō-tānī'-ā*, a district of Asia, named from being *between the rivers* Tigris (separating it from Syria and Arabia) and Euphrates (from Assyria).

MESSALA, *mes-sā'-la*. 1. **M. VALERIUS MAXIMUS CORVINUS**, *vā-lēr'-i-us max'-i-mus, cor-vī'-nus*, was consul 263 B.C., and first gave the name Messala to a branch of the Valeria gens from his having relieved *Messāna* from the Carthaginian besiegers. 2. **M. VALERIUS CORVINUS**, supported Brutus at Philippi, 42

Messalina

B.C., was pardoned, and devoted himself to cultivating history, poetry, grammar, and oratory.

MESSALINA, VALERIA, *mes-sā-lī'-na*, *vā-lēr'-ī-a*, the cruel and abandoned wife of the emperor Claudius and mother of Britannicus, was, after disgracing the throne with extraordinary debaucheries, put to death by her husband.

MESSANA, *mes-sā'-na*, a city of Sicily, on the straits separating it from Italy, anciently *Zaucō* (*sickle*, from the shape of its harbour), was colonized by the Chalcidians, and afterwards (494 B.C.) Samians, who were expelled by Anaxilas with some Messenians from Rhegium, and the town called Messana or *Mēs-sēnē*. After being destroyed by the Carthaginians, 396, it was rebuilt by Dionysius, and subsequently was conquered by Agathocles, who (to rid Syracuse of such turbulent defenders) placed in Messana some of his Oscan mercenaries called *Māmertīni* (devoted to Māmers, *i.e.* Mārs); and on his death, 282, these seized the town, butchered the males, and appropriated all the women, children, and valuables. They called the town *Māmertī'na*. Their depredations led to Hieron of Syracuse declaring war against them, when, being worsted, they invoked the Carthaginians, 264, who proceeded to garrison their citadel. A similar entreaty had been made to Rome; and the Romans, finding Carthage involved, sent a body to aid the Mamertines. The Carthaginians held the citadel on their own account, but were expelled by the Mamertines, who admitted the Romans. Messana was never again freed from Rome.

MESSAPIA, *mes-sāp'-ī-a*, Calabria (q. v.), from Neptune's son Messapus, who immigrated from Bœotia.

MESSENA, *mes-sē'-nī-a*, the fertile district of Peloponnesus, bounded S. and W. by the Ægean, E. by Laconia, N. by Elis and Arcadia. It anciently formed two independent districts, the south under Sparta, the north under the kings of Pylos, which were united into one kingdom under Cresphontes on the return of the Heraclidæ. The efforts of Sparta to reduce it formed the three Messenian wars (743—723, 685—668, and 464—455 B.C.). After the battle of Leuctra the Thebans, under Epaminondas, restored the Messenians' independence, 369; and they built a town, MESSENE, *mes-sē'-nē*, at the base of Mount Ithomē, and maintained their independence till the Roman conquest of Greece, 146 B.C.

METABUS, *mēt'-ā-bus*, the father of Camilla.

METANIRA, *mēt'-ā-nī'-ra* (see DEIPHON).

METAPONTUM, *mēt'-ā-pon'-tum*, a Greek city of Lucania, on the Tarentine gulf.

METAURUS, *mē-taur'-rus*. 1. A river of Umbria, near which Hasdrubal was defeated and killed, 207 B.C. 2. A river of East Bruttium, with a town, *Mētaurum*, at its estuary.

METELLUS, *mē-tel'-lus*. 1. L. CÆCILIUS, *cæ-cil'-i-us*, consul 251 B.C., defeated with great loss the Carthaginians in Sicily. 2.

Midas

Q. CÆCILIUS, grandson of (1), prætor 148 B.C.; overthrew the usurper Andronicus, of Macedonia, for which he received the surname *Mācēdon'icus*. 3. Q. CÆCILIUS, surnamed *Nūmīdīcus* from his successes in the war with Jugurtha, 109 B.C.; was superseded by his intriguing legate, C. Marius, 107, and tried for maladministration, but acquitted. After holding the censorship, 102, he was exiled, on Saturninus's proposal, to gratify Marius, 100, but returned in the following year. 4. Q. CÆCILIUS, surnamed *Pīus* from his filial affection, son of (3), was prætor 89 B.C., supported Sulla (with whom he was consul, 80), warred with Sertorius, 79—72, was Pontifex Maximus, and died 63. 5. Q. CÆCILIUS, CELER, *cēl'-er*, consul 60 B.C., opposed the popular party, and supported Cicero against Catiline. His wife Clodia, the sister of Clodius, was suspected of poisoning him, 59. 6. Q. CÆCILIUS, NEPOS, *nēp'-ōs*, consul 57 B.C., supported Pompey. 7. Q. CÆCILIUS, PIUS SCIPIO, *pī'-us scī'-pī-o*, adopted son of (4), was son of P. Scipio Nasica, and was father-in-law of Pompey, with whom he was consul, 52 B.C. He went to Africa after Pharsalia, 48, and headed the Pompeians, and killed himself shortly after Thapsus, 46. 8. Q. CÆCILIUS, consul 69 B.C., surnamed *Crē-tīcus*, from his conquest, in three years, of Crete.

METHONE, *mē-thō'-nē*. 1. A city of southwestern Messēnia. 2. A city of Argolis.

METHYMNA, *mē-thym'-na*, a city in the north of Lesbos, next to Mytilene in population, wealth, and the fertility of its territory.

METIS, *mē'-tis*, the goddess of prudence, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, married Jupiter, who, afraid that she should bring forth a child greater than himself, devoured her in the first month of her pregnancy; a month after, Minerva (q. v.) sprang from his head. (See SATURNUS.)

METECI, *mē-tā'-ci* (see PEREGRINI, 2).

METON, *mēt'-ōn*, an astronomer and mathematician of Athens, 432 B.C., along with Euctemon, introduced the *Metonic cycle* of nineteen years, by which he tried to adjust the course of the sun and moon.

METRA, *mē'-tra* (see ERYCITHON).

METRODORUS, *mē-trō-dō'-rus*, an Epicurean philosopher of Athens, native of Lampsacus died 277 B.C.

MEVANIA, *mē-vā'-nī-a*, an inland city of Umbria, on the Tinea, reputed birthplace of Propertius.

MEZENTIUS, *mē-zen'-tī-us*, king of the Etruscan Cære (Agylla), was expelled by his subjects for his cruelties. He fled to Turnus, and was employed by him against Ænēas, who killed him and his son Lausus.

MICIPSA, *mī-cīp'-sa*, king of Numidia, 148—118 B.C., left his kingdom to his two sons, Adherbal, Hiempsal, and to Jugurtha.

MIDAS, *mīd'-as*, king of Phrygia, son of Gordius. He was allowed by Bacchus, for his hospitality to the god's teacher Silenus, to choose whatever gift he pleased, and asked for the power of converting everything he touched

Milanion

into gold (see ANCHURUS); when even the food he tasted was changed into gold, he prayed the god to revoke the gift, and Bacchus ordered him to wash in the Pactólus, whose sands were ever after gold-laden. When afterwards umpire at a musical contest, he decided for Pan against Apollo, whereon Apollo punished him by giving him the ears of an ass. Midas concealed the metamorphosis with his Phrygian cap; but one of his servants discovered it, and, unable to keep the secret, and yet afraid to reveal it, dug a hole, whispered in it, "*King Midas has ass's ears,*" and covered up the hole; but out of it reeds grew, which in their waving and rustling betrayed the secret.

MILANION, *mī-lān'-ī-ōn* (see ATALANTA).

MILETUS, *mī-lē'-tus*. 1. Son of Apollo and Aria of Crete, fled from Minos to Asia. 2. One of the twelve confederate cities of Ionia, founded by (1), in Caria, on the Latmīcus Sinus, opposite the Mæander's estuary; early rose to great naval power, and founded a large number of colonies. It was subjected to Lydia and Persia, and headed the Ionic revolt against the latter, being destroyed at its close, 494 B.C. It was again destroyed after a siege by Alexander, but attained some position under the Roman emperors. Its territory was very rich for grazing flocks, and it had a large trade in woollen goods (*Mīlēsia vellēra*), in high repute for their softness and beauty.

MILÓ, *mīl'-o*. 1. A celebrated athlete of Crotona, in Italy, 511 B.C. 2. T. ANNIUS PAPINIANUS, *an'-ni-us pā-pīn'-ī-ā-nus*, son-in-law of Sulla, was chief magistrate of his native town, Lanuvium, 53 B.C., and tribune of plebs at Rome, 57; he opposed Clodius's faction with an armed band. Milo and Clodius met on the Appian Way, and a fight ensued between their bands, when Clodius and eleven of his gladiators were killed. Milo was tried, defended by Cicero (who could not deliver his oration from the threats of Clodius's sympathizers), but banished to Massilia; he was killed near Thurii, 48, when supporting the insurgent prætor M. Cælius.

MILTIADES, *mīl-tī'-ā-dēs*. 1. Son of Cimon, succeeded (by Pisistrátus's orders) on death of his brother Stesagóras to the tyranny of the Thracian Chersonese; he supported Darius I. against Scythia, but advised the Ionians left in charge of the bridge over the Danube to burn it, and leave Darius shut up in Scythia, 513 B.C. After the suppression of the Ionic revolt, 496, he fled to Athens, where, having been tried and acquitted for having offended the laws of Athens by holding a tyranny, he was elected one of the ten generals, 490, to meet the Persian invaders, and he was in command at the victory of Marathon. He was next intrusted with seventy men-of-war to punish the isles that had supported the Persians; he, from private enmity, proceeded against Paros, in the siege of which he failed. On his return to Athens he was tried, and fined fifty talents, the sum spent in fitting

Minos

out the armament. He was unable to pay the fine, and thrown into prison, where he died of gangrene. On his death his son Cimon (q.v.) was imprisoned. 2. The son of an Athenian, Cypsēlus, led a colony to the Thracian Chersonese, of which he became tyrant, *temp.* Pisistrátus. He was succeeded by Stesagóras, son of his half-brother Cimon, and he again by (1).

MILYÆ, *mīl'-y-æ* (see LYCIA).

MIMALLONES, *mī-māl'-lō-nes*, the Macedonian name for the Bacchantes.

MIMNERMIUS, *mīm-ner'-mus*, an early Greek elegiac poet of Colóphon, *temp.* Solon.

MINCIUS, *mīn'-ci-us*, a river of Transpadane Gaul, flows through Lake Benácus into the Po, near Mantúa.

MINERVA, *mī-ner'-va*, called *Athēna* by the Greeks, the goddess of wisdom, war, and the liberal arts, and the art of weaving (see ARACHNE), sprang, full-grown and fully armed, from Jupiter's brain after he had devoured Mētis (q.v.). The god's skull was opened for her birth by Vulcan, and she was at once acknowledged by all the gods, and received the power of hurling Jupiter's bolts, prolonging life, bestowing prophecy, &c. Her contest with Neptune to have the right of naming Athens is narrated under ATHENÆ. From Vulcan's unsuccessful attempt on her virtue, Erichthonius sprang. She was the first to build a ship, and patronized the Argonautæ, and was considered the inventress of wind instruments (see MARSYAS). She was known by various epithets—*Pallas*, *Parthēnos* (virgin), *Tritonia*, *Glaucoḗpis*, *Coryphagēnēs* (head-born). She had a great temple, the *Parthēnon* (q.v.), with her sacred olive at Athens, and a great festival, *Panathenæä* (q.v.), temples at Rome on the Capitol, Aventine, and Cælian mountains, and in Gaul, Egypt, Sicily, &c. At her Roman festivals, *Mīnervália*, school-boys had a holiday and made presents to their masters. Minerva was represented with a masculine, composed face, wearing a helmet, holding a spear and the *Ægis* (shield with Medusa's head), and with an owl beside her. On some of her statues her helmet bore a cock (emblem of war), and on others a sphinx, supported on either side by griffins. At times she is sitting, with a distaff instead of a spear. When she appeared as goddess of the liberal arts, she was arrayed in the *peplum* or variegated veil. The olive (see ATHENÆ), owl, cock, and dragon were sacred to her.

MINOA, *mī-nō'-a* (see MEGARA, 1).

MINOS, *mī-nōs*. 1. King of Crete, son of Jupiter and Európa, was a wise legislator, and rewarded for his equity by being made, with his brothers Rhadamanthus and Æacus, judge in Hades. 2. The son of Lycastus and grandson of (1), was king and legislator of Crete. He extended his dominions, took Megára by the treachery of Scylla (1), and imposed on the Athenians the tribute for the Minotaurus (q.v.). Minos pursued Dædalus (q.v.), for the aid he had given Pasiphæë, to Sicily, where he was killed by Cocælus.

Minotaurus

MINOTAURUS, *mī-nō-tau'-rus*, a monster, half man and half-bull, offspring of Pasiphæ and a bull, was kept in the famous labyrinth made by Dædalus (q.v.). The Athenians, for the murder of Andrōgēōs (2, q.v.), had to send King Minos annually a tribute of seven youths and seven maidens, to be devoured by the monster. This continued till Theseus (q.v.) went as one of the number, and, by the aid of Minos's daughter Ariadnē, who supplied him with a clue of thread to find his way out of the labyrinth, slew the monster.

MINTURNÆ, *min-tur'-næ*, a city of the Aurunci in Latium, near the mouth of the Liris.

MINYÆ, *min'-y-æ*, the inhabitants of Orchomēnos, in Bœotia, descendants of King Minyas (son of Neptune and Tritogenia, and father of the *Minyides*, who were made bats for eating Hippasus), who migrated from Thessaly into North Bœotia. Most of the Argonauts were Minyæ. They sent a colony to Lemnos, and thence to Elis and Thera.

MISENUS, *mī-sē'-nus*, son of Æolus, was trumpeter to Hector, and afterwards to Ænēas, and was drowned off the promontory named after him, **MISENUM**, *mī-sē'-num*, in Campania, south of Cumæ, on which a town, Misēnum, was afterwards built.

MITHRAS, *mī-thrās*, the Persian sun-god.

MITHRIDATES I., *mīth-rī-dā'-tēs*, second king of Pontus, son and successor of Ariobarzanes I. 2. **MITHRIDATES II.**, king of Pontus, 337—302 B.C., grandson of (1), was slain by Antigonus I. 3. **MITHRIDATES III.**, son and successor of (2), conquered Cappadocia and Paphlagonia, and died 266. 4. **MITHRIDATES IV.**, son and successor of Ariobarzanes, the son of (3), reigned 240—190. 5. **MITHRIDATES V.**, *Euergetēs*, son and successor of Pharnaces, reigned 156—120. He allied with the Romans, whom he supplied with a fleet in the third Punic war, and aided against Aristonicus, claimant to the throne of Pergāmos. He was rewarded with the province of Phrygia Major. He was murdered 120 B.C. 6. **MITHRIDATES VI.**, or the *Great*, or *Eupator*, born about 131 B.C., succeeded, on the murder of his father (5), 120; was noted for his cruelties and intrigues in extending his dominion over the neighbouring nations; and a quarrel with King Nicomedēs of Bithynia regarding the throne of Cappadocia, led to his declaring war against Rome. The *First Mithridatic War* with Rome, 88—84, was ended by Sulla; the *Second*, 83, was caused by the unprovoked invasion by Murena, who was defeated, when peace was made by Sulla's order; the *Third*, 74—63, was carried on by Lucullus, who defeated and expelled Mithridates, and afterwards by Pompey. Mithridates had to flee to Bosporus, and perished, at his own request, by the sword of a Gaul, when his troops, headed by his son Pharnaces, had risen in mutiny against him. He was in the midst of great preparations to march round the north and west coasts of the Euxine, and penetrate into Italy. 7. This name was borne by several kings of *Parthia*.

Moschus

MITYLENE, *mī-t-y-lē'-nē* (see **MYTILENE**).

MÆRIS, *mæ'-ris*, king of Egypt, 1350 B.C., is said to have dug the lake Mæris (or the canal connecting it with the river) on the west of the Nile, in Middle Egypt, as a reservoir.

MÆSIA, *mæ'-sī-a*, a country of Europe (now *Servia* and *Bulgaria*), bounded E. by the Euxine, S. by Thrace and Macedonia, W. by Illyricum and Pannonia, N. by the Danube, was subdued by Augustus and made a province under Tiberius, afterwards divided into two—the west, *Upper Mæsia* (*Süperior*), the east, *Lower Mæsia* (*Inférieur*).

MOIRÆ, *moī'-ræ* (see **PARCÆ**).

MOLORCHUS, *mō-lor'-chus*, an old shepherd near Cleōnæ, entertained Hercūles when he came to destroy the Nemeian lion.

MOLOSSI, *mō-lo's'-sī*, the people of **MOLOSSIA**, *mō-lo's'-sī-a*, a district of Epirus, on the west bank of the Arachthus, having the Bay of Ambracia on the south, and the Perrhæbi on the east, and named from a king *Molossus*, son of Pyrrhus and Andromachē, and successor of Helēnus. Their kings conquered gradually all Epirus. *Molossia* was noted for its breed of hounds; the capital was *Ambracia*.

MOMUS, *mō'-mus*, the god of mockery and satire, the son of Nox, was banished from heaven for his ridicule of the gods. He was represented unmasking his face and holding a small figure in his hand.

MONA, *mōn'-a*, the *Isle of Man*, a seat of the Druids, between the north-west of England and Ireland.

MOPSIA, *mop'-sī-a*, or **MOPSOPIA**, *mop-sōp'-ī-a*, an ancient name of Attica, from a king Mopsus.

MOPSUS, *mop'-sus*. 1. A celebrated prophet in the Trojan war, son of Manto (daughter of Tiresias) and Apollo. When consulted by King Amphimachus of Colophon, he predicted the greatest calamities to the Greek expedition, but the king preferred to follow Calchas's predictions of success. On another occasion he showed himself superior to Calchas (q.v.), who killed himself. Mopsus is said to have fallen in combat with the prophet Amphilocheus, with whom he quarrelled about the possession of Mallos, in Cilicia, which they had jointly founded. 2. The scer of the Argonauts, son of Ampyx and Chloris.

MORINI, *mōr'-ī-nī*, a coast people of Belgic Gaul, in the northernmost point, whence called by Virgil *extrēmi hōmīnum*.

MORPHEUS, *mor'-pheus* (*moulder* or *former* of dreams), the son and minister of Somnus, and god of dreams, usually represented as a fat child, winged, and asleep, with a vase in one hand and some poppies in the other.

MORTUUM MAKE, *mor'-tū-um mǎ'-ē* (see **ASPHALTITES**).

MOSA, *mōs'-a*, now *Meuse*, a river of Gallia Belgica, flowing from the *Vosges* into the *Waal*.

MOSCHUS, *mos'-chus*, a pastoral poet of Syracuse, 250 B.C. Four of his Idylls are extant, and are distinguished by sweetness and elegance.

Mosella

MOSELLA, *mō-sel'-la*, now *Moselle*, a river of Gallia Belgica flowing into the Rhine at *Coblentz*.

MOSES, *mō'-sēs*, the Jewish legislator, 1500 B.C.

MOSYNÆCI, *mos-ÿ-næ'-ci*, a coast tribe of Pontus.

MUCIUS, *mū'-cĭ-us* (see SCÆVOLA).

MULCIBER, *mul'-cĭ-ber*, a name of Vulcan.

MUMMIUS, *L.*, *mum'-mĭ-us*, surnamed *Achæicus*, from his overthrow of the Achæan league, destruction of Corinth, and subjugation of Greece, when consul, 146 B.C.

MUNDA, *mum'-da*, a town of Hispania Bætica, where Cæsar defeated Pompey's sons, 45 B.C.

MUNICIPIUM, *mū-nĭ-cĭp'-i-un* (see SOCII).

MUNYCHIA, *mū-nÿch'-i-a*, the eastern port of Athens.

MURENA, *mū-rē'-na*. 1. L. LICINIUS, *lĭ-cĭn'-i-us*, was left by Sulla in command in Asia, 84 B.C., and attacked Mithridates, but was repulsed. 2. L. LICINIUS, son of (1), was consul 63 B.C., and defended by Cicero when accused of bribery.

MUS, *mus* (see DECIUS).

MUSA, ANTONIUS, *mū'-sa, an-tō-nĭ-us*, originally a slave, was the physician of Augustus, and in great repute at Rome. Two extant treatises are attributed to him.

MUSÆ, *mū'-sæ*, the nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnēmōsÿnē—*Clĭ'ō* (history), *Euter'pē* (lyric poetry), *Thālĭ'a* (comedy and idyllic verse), *Melpōm'ēnē* (tragedy), *Terpsich'ōrē* (choric verse), *Er'atō* (erotic poetry), *Pōlym'nia* (hymns), *Urānĭ'a* (astronomy), *Callĭ'ōpē* (epic poetry). They were the inspiring goddesses of song, under their leader (*Mūsagētēs*) Apollo, and presided severally over the different kinds of poetry and the arts and sciences. They were born at Pieria, at the base of Mount Olympus, and thence named *Piērĭ'ides*, and *Castālĭ'ides*, *Agānĭp'ides*, *Libē'thrĭdes*, *Adn'ides*, *Hēlicōnĭ'ades*, &c., from the places where they were worshipped, or over which they presided. They chiefly frequented Mount Helicon, where were the sacred founts *Agānĭppē* and *Hippocrēnē*, and the palm-tree and the laurel were sacred to them. They punished all who contended with them (e.g., the Sirens, the nine daughters of Pierus, &c.). They had festivals in every part of Greece, but no sacrifices were offered to them except libations of milk or water and honey. The ancient poets always invoked them for inspiration. See further under each Muse.

MUSÆUS, *mū-sæ'-us*, a very ancient Greek poet, contemporary with Orpheus.

MUTINA, *mūt'-i-na*, a town of Cispadane Gaul, where Decimus Brutus was besieged by Antony, 44 B.C.

MVCALE, *mÿc'-ā-lē*, a mountain and promontory of southern Ionĭa, opposite Samos, off which the Greeks defeated the Persian fleet on the same day as the battle of Plataea, 479 B.C.

MVCENÆ, *mÿ-cē'-næ*, an ancient city of

Myus

Argōlis, on a hill by the rivulet Inachus, six miles north-east of Argos, founded by Danaë's son Perseus; was the chief city of Greece under Agamemnon, but of little importance in the historical period. It was reduced and destroyed by the Argives, 468 B.C.

MYCONUS, *mÿc'-ō-nus*, an isle east of Delos, one of the Cyclādes, where Hercules defeated the Giants.

MYGDONIA, *mÿg-dōn'-i-a*. 1. The district of the MYGDONES, *mÿg'-dō-nes*, in eastern Macedonia, between the Axius and Strymon. 2. A small country forming East Mysia and West Bithynia, named from settlers from (1). 3. A small province in the north-east of Mesopotamia.

MYLÆ, *mÿ'-læ*, a coast town of northern Sicily.

MYNDUS, *mÿn'-dus*, a Dorian coast town of Caria.

MYRINA, *mÿ-rĭ'-na*. 1. An Æolian coast city of West Mysia. 2. A town of Lemnos.

MYRMIDONES, *mÿr-mĭd'-ō-nes*, ancient Achæan inhabitants of Ægina (see ÆACUS), early migrated into Phthiotis, in Thessaly; but some suppose that the migration was from Thessaly to Ægina. They went under their king, Achilles, to Troy.

MYRON, *mÿr'-ōn*, a Greek statuaty and engraver of Athens, 430 B.C.

MYRSILUS, *mÿr'-sĭ-lus* (see CANDAULES).

MYRTILUS, *mÿr'-tĭ-lus*, son of Mercury, so skilled in managing horses that he was appointed charioteer of King Œnomāus (q.v.), of Pisa, whom he betrayed, bribed by Pelops. He was thrown into the sea, and became the star *Auriga*.

MYRTUOUS MARE, *mÿr-tō'-um mār'-e*, the part of the Ægean off southern Eubœa, Attica, and Argōlis.

MYSIA, *mÿ'-sĭ-a*, a district in extreme N. W. of Asia Minor, bounded, in the Roman period, on W. by the Ægean, S. by Lydia, E. by Bithynia and Phrygia, N. by Propontis. In this extensive sense Mysia contained five districts,—*Mysia Minor*, on the N. coast; *Troas*, the N. W. corner; *Æolia*, the S. W. coast; *Teuthrania*, the S. W. corner, between Temnus and Lydia; and *Mysia Major*, the S. E. inland part. At an earlier period its boundaries varied much. Mysia fell under Cyrus I., and then Pergāmus, with which it was bequeathed by Attalus III. to Rome. The *Mÿsi* proper were early Thracian immigrants.

MYTILENE, *mÿ-tĭ-lē'-nē*, or *Mitÿlē'nē*, an Æolian city, the capital of Lesbos, on its east side; named from Mytilene, daughter of King Macærus; early rose to maritime power. It possessed beautiful buildings and a fertile territory; it was the birthplace of Pittacus, Alcæus, Sappho, Terpander, Theophrānes, Hellenicus, &c. It became a seat of learning under the Romans.

MYVUS (-untis), *mÿ'-ŭs*, one of the twelve Ionian cities in Caria.

Nabatæi

N

NABATÆI, *nāb-ā-tā'-i*, the people of *Nābūtāa*, or Arabia Petræa. The capital was *Petra*.

NÆVIUS, *CN.*, *næ-vī-us*, a Latin poet, 235 B.C., wrote a poem on the first Punic war, and comedies and tragedies; he was imprisoned for satirizing Scipio and the Metelli, and for another similar offence had to retire to Utica, where he resided till his death, 202. Some fragments exist.

NAIADES, *nā-ī-ā-dēs*, the nymphs of fresh water — lakes, rivers, springs, fountains, — usually represented as young and beautiful virgins, leaning on an urn, from which a stream of water issues.

NAPÆÆ, *nā-pæ'-æ*, the nymphs of the glens.

NAR, *nār*, a river flowing from Mount Fiscellus, between Umbria and the Sabini, through the lake Velinus into the Tiber, near Oriculum.

NARBO MARCIUS, *nar'-bo mar'-cī-us*, the capital of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Atax, founded by Q. Marcius with a Roman colony, 118 B.C.

NARCISSUS, *nar-cis'-sus*, a beautiful youth, son of Cephisus and Liriopæ, born at Thespis, in Bœotia. Echo (q. v.) died for love of him. He was punished by Nemæsis, who made him believe his image reflected in a fountain was a nymph, of whom he became enamoured, and, from the fruitlessness of his efforts to win the phantasm, he pined away. His blood was made the flower narcissus.

NARNIA, *nar'-ni-a*, originally *Nequinum*, a town of Umbria, on the Nar.

NARYX, *nā'-ryx*, or **NARYCION**, *nā-ry'-cī-ōn*, a town of the Locri Opuntii, birthplace of Oilean Ajax. The colony, Locri Epizephyrii, in southern Italy, was called *Narycia*.

NASIDIENUS, *nā-sīd-i-ē'-nus*, an ostentatious Roman knight, ridiculed by Horace.

NASO, *nā'-so* (see **OVIDUS**).

NAUCRATIS, *nau'-crāt-is*, a Greek city of the Delta, on the east of the Canopic branch of the Nile. It was the only port for Greek merchantmen. It was founded from Milētus, 550 B.C.

NAUPACTUS, *nau-pac'-tus*, a town of the Locri Ozolæ, near Antirrhium, named as being the place where the Heraclidæ built their fleet.

NAUPLIUS, *nau-pli-us*, son of Neptune and Amyone, king of Eubœa. To avenge his son, Palamedês (*Naupliadês*), who had been killed at Troy by the artifice of Ulysses, he shipwrecked the returning Greeks by lighting signal-fires on the dangerous promontory Caphæreus, in Eubœa; but when Jason and Diomedês escaped, he threw himself into the sea.

NAUSICAA, *nau-sīc'-ā-ā*, daughter of King Alcinoüs, of Phœacia, met Ulysses when shipwrecked, and brought him to her father.

Nemæa

NAVIUS, *nā-vī-us*, **ATTUS**, *at'-tus* (or **ATTIUS**, *at'-tī-us*), a celebrated Roman augur, opposed the proposal of Tarquinius Priscus to double the centuries of the equites. The king, to test his power, asked him if what he was thinking of could be accomplished. Navius replied that it could; whereon the king said he meditated cutting a whetstone with a razor, a feat which Navius at once performed.

NAXOS, *nax'-ōs*. 1. The largest of the Cyclâdes, famous for its wines and Bacchus's amour with Ariadne; was colonized by Ionians from Athens. 2. A coast city of eastern Sicily, founded by the Chalcidians of Eubœa, 735 B.C.

NÆERA, *næ'-æ'-ra*, a name common to several nymphs and mistresses in the poets.

NEAPOLIS, *næ-äp'-öl-is*. 1. Now *Naples*, a city of Campania, a colony of the Chalcidians of Cumæ, on the site of the ancient *Parthē-nōpē*; consisted, for a time, of two walled parts, *Nēäpōlis* (*new city*), and *Pälæopōlis* (*old city*). It was conquered by the Samnites, 327 B.C., and by the Romans, 290. It became a favourite residence of the Romans, and had warm baths in its neighbourhood. 2. A part of Syracuse.

NECESSITAS, *næ-ces'-sīt-as*, the Greek *Ἀνάγκη*, an irresistible goddess, mother of the Parcæ. She bore brazen nails to fix the decrees of fate.

NELEUS, *nē'-leus*, son of Neptune and Salmoneüs's daughter Tyro, was exposed with his twin brother Pelias by his mother, but saved by some shepherds. Tyro married King Cretheus, of Iolchos, and after his death the twins usurped the throne of Iolchos from Æson. Pelias soon after expelled Neleus, who fled to King Aphæreus, of Messenia, and was allowed to build Pylos. His twelve sons, except Nestor, were killed by Hercules, and his daughter Pero (by Amphion's daughter Chloris) was married to Bias (q. v.). Each of his descendants was called a *Nēlīdēs* or *Nēlō'idēs*.

NEMÆA, *nē-mæ'-a*, the games celebrated every alternate year in the sacred grove surrounding the great temple of *Jupiter Nēmēus* in the valley **NEMEA**, *nēm'-æ-a*, between Cleonæ and Phlius, in Argolis. Nemæa was the scene of Hercules' destruction of the *Nemæan lion*: this monstrous lion, offspring of Typhon and Echidna, was so pachydermatous that the hero found his arrows and club useless, and was obliged to take it in his arms and squeeze it to death. On this occasion Hercules re-instituted the Nemæan games, which had originally been established by the Argives in honour of Archémorus (q. v.). They formed one of the four *national* Greek festivals (*Nemæan, Pythian, Isthmian, Olympic*). The Argives, Corinthians, and people of Cleonæ presided by turns at the celebration; foot, horse, and chariot races, boxing, wrestling, and all kinds of gymnastic exercises were exhibited; the prize was a crown of olives in earlier, and of green parsley in later, times.

Nemesis

NEMESIS, *nēm'ē-sis*, one of the infernal goddesses, daughter of Nox, apportioned gifts to mortals and their rewards: later she was regarded as a Fury who punished crimes.

NEOBULE, *nē-ō-bū-lē* (see LYCAMBES).

NEON, *nē'-ōn*, a city of Phocis.

NEOPTOLEMUS, *nē-ōp-tōl'-ēm-us*, son of Achilles and Deidamia, called PYRRHUS, *pyr-rhus*, from his reddish hair, and Neoptolemus because he joined the Trojan war late. He was brought to Troy after Achilles' death, on Calchas declaring that his presence was necessary to its fall. Neoptolemus, having visited his father's tomb, went with Ulysses to Lemnos, to bring Philoctētēs, whose presence was also necessary. He behaved with great bravery in the siege of Troy, and distinguished himself by his eloquence and wisdom. He entered in the wooden horse, and slew Priam, Astyanax, and Polyxēna; Andromāche and Hēlénus fell to his share in the spoils. By giving credit to the predictions of the latter, he escaped the storm which proved so fatal to the other returning chiefs, and marched through Thrace (see HARPALYCE). Neoptolemus had a son, Molossus, by Andromāchē; he afterwards married Menelāus's daughter Hermiōnē, and Cleodāus's daughter Lanassa. He migrated from his Myrmidonian kingdom in Phthiōtis to Epirus, of which he became king, and progenitor of the Molossian line. He is said to have been murdered by Orestes, to whom his wife Hermiōnē had been betrothed before. Neoptolemus, like his father, was also called *Pēl'ēās* and *Āē'ē'idēs*.

NEPETE, *nēp'-ē-tē*, a city of Etruria.

NEPHELE, *nēph'-ē-lē* (see ATHAMAS).

NEPOS, CORNELIUS, *nēp'-os*, *cor-nē-ll-us*, a historian *temp.* Cicero, wrote various historical works, of which only the *Vitæ Excellentium Imperatorum* (*Lives of Illustrious Generals*) is extant.

NEPTUNUS, *nep-tū-nus*, called *Pōseīdōn* by the Greeks, was son of Saturn and Ops, and brother of Jupiter, Pluto, and Juno. He was devoured by his father the day of his birth, but vomited up by the potion administered by Mētis. On Jupiter's deposition of Saturn, Neptune received the dominion of the sea. He conspired to dethrone Jupiter, for which he was banished from Olympus for a year, and compelled, with Apollo, to build Troy's walls for Laomedon (q. v.), whom he punished when defrauded of his promised reward. He disputed, ineffectually, with Minerva the privilege of naming Athens, when, with a stroke of his trident, he produced the horse (whence his epithet *Equestrīs*, ἵπποτις) from the earth, and he contended for the Isthmus of Corinth with Apollo, when the umpire, Briāreus the Cyclops, awarded him the isthmus and Apollo the promontory. Neptune had power over the ocean, rivers, and fountains, and could raise, depress, or shake the land at pleasure. His worship was very general, and the Greek *Isthmian* games and the Roman *Consuālia*, in his honour, were celebrated with great

Nero

solemnity; his victims were bulls and horses. He was usually represented sitting in a chariot made of a shell, drawn by sea-horses or dolphins, or holding a trident and erect in his chariot, drawn with great speed by winged horses, and attended by the Nereides or Oceanides. Homer represents him as issuing from the sea and in three steps crossing to the horizon, while the monsters of the deep gambolled before him. Neptune married Amphitritē, but he was enamoured of many others—Cērēs, Astypalæa, Antiōpe, Themisto, Halcyōne, Arethūsa, Harpalūce, &c.

NEREIDES, *nē-rē'-ē-des*, the fifty daughters of Nereus and Doris, were the nymphs of the *Mediterranean* (see OCEANIDES), of whom the chief was Achilles' mother, Thetis. They were represented as beautiful maidens who resided in shell-adorned vine-shaded grottos and caves on the sea-shore, or at the bottom of the sea with their father. They had to wait on the more powerful sea-gods, especially Neptune. They were worshipped, particularly by sailors, and offerings made of milk, oil, honey, and goat's-flesh. They were usually represented sitting on dolphins, and holding Neptune's trident or garlands of flowers.

NEREUS, *nē-rē-us*, son of Oceanus and Terra, was father of the fifty *Nērēides* by Doris. He was usually represented as an old man with a long flowing beard and azure hair. He had the gift of prophecy, and, like Proteus, could take different shapes. He informed Paris of the consequences of his elopement with Helen, and directed Hērclēs how to obtain the apples of the Hespērides. His chief residence was in the Ægean, where he was surrounded by his daughters.

NERITUM, *nē-rīt-um*, a mountain of Ithāca.

NERO, *nēr'-o*. 1. CLAUDIUS DOMITIUS CÆSAR, *clau-dī-us dōm-īt'-i-us cæ-sar*, the infamous Roman emperor, A.D. 54—68, son of Cn. D. Ahēnobarbus and Germanicus's daughter Agrippīna, born 34, was adopted by the emperor Claudius and styled *Cæsar*, 50. His mother gained the throne for him on Claudius's death, and he put to death the rightful heir, Britannicus. He next murdered his wife Octavia to marry Otho's wife, Poppæa Sabīna. He was usually charged with kindling the great fire of Rome, 64, and was said to have viewed it from a tower, while he sang on his lyre the fall of Troy; but he rebuilt the city with great splendour. He was notorious for cruelties, debaucheries, and the absence of all sense not merely of dignity, but of decency. He married one of his meanest catamites, and went about with a troupe of actors. A great conspiracy, headed by C. Calpurnius Piso, was formed against him, 65, but discovered; and among those who perished were Piso, Lucan, Senēca, &c.; but in 68 the governor of Hispania Tarraconensis, Galba, raised the standard of revolt, and Nero fled from Rome. The Senate condemned him to be whipped to death, but Nero avoided this by a voluntary death. 2. See CLAUDIUS (3).

Nerva

NERVA, M. COCCEIUS, *ner'-va, coc-cei'-us*, born A.D. 32, in Umbria, of Cretan descent, was proclaimed Roman emperor on Domitian's murder, 96. After a mild and virtuous reign of two years he was succeeded by his adopted son Trajan, 98.

NERVII, *ner'-vi-i*, a warlike people of Gallia Belgica, between the Sabis and the ocean.

NESSUS, *nes'-sus*, a celebrated centaur, killed by Hercules for his violence to Deianira (q.v.).

NESTOR, *nes'-tor*, king of Pylos, son of Neleus and Chloris. His eleven brothers were slain by Hercules, who placed him on the throne. He distinguished himself in the contest of the Lapithæ and Centaurs, and was at the Calydonian Hunt and with the Argonauts. At Troy, in his old age, he was eminent for eloquence, wisdom, justice, and military skill. He returned safely to Pylos, but the manner of his death is unknown. He ruled over three generations of men.

NEURI, *neur'-ri*, a people of European Sarmatia.

NICÆA, *ni-cæ'-a*. 1. A royal residence and city of Bithynia, on Lake Ascania, was built by King Antigonus I. of Syria, and called originally *Antigonia*. 2. A coast city of Liguria, colonized from Massilia.

NICIAS, *ni'-ci-ās*, a celebrated Athenian general (though disapproving of the war), sent with Alcibiades and Lamachus to Sicily, 415 B.C. (See DEMOSTHENES 2.)

NICOMACHUS, *ni-cōm'-ā-chus*. 1. The father of Aristotle. 2. The son of Aristotle, grandson of (1).

NICOMEDES, *ni-cō-mē'-dēs*. 1. King of Bithynia, 273—250 B.C. 2. **NICOMEDES II.**, *Epiphānēs*, deposed and killed his father, King Prusias II. of Bithynia, 142 B.C.; allied with the Romans, and died 91. 3. **NICOMEDES III.**, *Philōp'ator*, succeeded (2), 91 B.C., and bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans, 74. He had been twice expelled by Mithridates, but restored by the Romans.

NICOMEDIA, *ni'-cō-nē'-dī'-a*, the capital of Bithynia, on the Bay of Astacus, built by Nicomedes I.

NICOPOLIS, *ni-cōp'-ō-lis*, a city built in the south-west of Epirus by Augustus to commemorate the battle of Actium.

NIGER, C. PESCENNIUS JUSTUS, *ni'-ger, pes-cent'-ni-us jus'-tus*, governor of Syria, proclaimed Roman emperor by his soldiers, A.D. 193, was defeated and beheaded by Severus, 194.

NILUS, *ni'-lus*, a great river flowing north through Ethiopia and Egypt into the Mediterranean. On its annual inundations the fertility of Egypt depended. Below Memphis it divided into seven streams (now two), which formed the rich *Delta* (q.v.), and discharged itself by the mouths called the Pelusian (the easternmost), Sebennytic, Sais, Mendesian, Bolbinitic, Bucolic, and Canopic (westernmost). Homer calls the Nile itself Egypt (*Αἴγυπτος*).

NINUS, *nin'-us* or *ni'-nus*. 1. Son of Belus, built (2) and founded the Assyrian monarchy,

Nox

which he left, in the regency of his wife Semiramis, to his son. 2. Or *Ninēveh*, a celebrated city, capital of Assyria, built by (1) on the Tigris, destroyed 606 B.C.

NIÖBE, *ni'-ō-bē* (see AMPHION, 2).

NIPHATES, *ni'-phā'-tēs*, a mountain-range of Armenia.

NIREUS, *ni'-reus*, king of Naxos, son of Charops and Aglaia, was celebrated for his beauty.

NISÆA, *ni-sæ'-a* (see MEGARA).

NISUS, *ni'-sus*. 1. King of Megara and father of Scylla (1, q.v.). 2. Son of Hyrtacus, born on Mount Ida, near Troy; came to Italy with Æneās. He was distinguished for his friendship with Eurýalus, a young Trojan. The two entered by night Turnus's camp, and when returning victorious were discovered by the Rutulians and attacked. Nisus was killed with his friend, whom he tried to save, and their heads were cut off and carried in triumph to Turnus's camp. Their friendship has become proverbial, like that of Pylades and Orestes, or Theseus and Pirithous, or Pythias and Damon.

NOLA, *nō'-la*, a city south-east of Capua.

NOMADES, *nōm'-ā-des*, the tribes of Scythia, India, Arabia, and Africa, who had no fixed habitation, but wandered in search of pasture, &c. The Romans gave it, as a permanent name, to the people of *Nūmidia*.

NOMENTUM, *nō-men'-tum*, an Alban colony in Latium, fourteen miles from Rome, passed to the Sabines.

NOMIUS, *nōm'-i-us* (*pasturer*), an epithet applied to Mercury, Pan, Apollo, Aristæus.

NONACRIA, *nō-nā'-cri-a*, a town of northern Arcadia. Evander is called *Nōnā'crius*, Atalanta *Nōnā'cria*, and Callisto *Nōnā'cri'na vir'gō*.

NONIUS MARCELLUS, *nō-ni-us mar-cel'-lus*, a grammarian, author of an extant treatise.

NORBA, *nor'-ba*, a Volscian town of Latium, colonized from Rome 492 B.C.

NORICUM, *nō-rī-cum*, a Roman province in ancient Illyricum, bounded on S. by Italy and Pannonia, E. by Pannonia, N. by the Danube, W. by Rhaetia and Vindelicia. It was traversed by the *Alpes Nōrica*, and was famous for its iron-mines and manufacture of swords; its fierce inhabitants—various tribes of Celtæ, of which the Taurisci were the chief (capital, *Nōrē'ta*)—once under kings, were subjugated by Augustus, and the country made a province by Tiberius.

NORTIA, *nor'-ti-a*, the Etruscan goddess of *Fortune*.

NOX, *nox*, daughter of Chaos, bore Æther and Dies to her brother Erēbus. She was also mother of the Parcæ, Hespērides, Dreams (Somnia), Discordia, Mors, Momus, &c. Her victims were a black sheep or a cock. She was represented in a chariot, wearing a star-spangled veil, and preceded by the constellations, or carrying under one arm a black child (death or night), and under the other a white one (sleep or day).

Numa

NUMA POMPILIUS, *nūm'-a pom-pīl'-i-us*, second king of Rome, a Sabine of Cures, was elected Romulus's successor by the Senate. He was instructed by Pythagoras and the nymph Egeria, and in his long peaceful reign founded or extended the Roman religious establishment — pontiffs, augurs, flamens, Vestal virgins, and Salii.

NUMANTIA, *nū-man'-tī-a*, the capital of the Arevācæ, in Hispania Tarraconensis, destroyed, after an obstinate siege, by Scipio Africanus the younger, 133 B.C.

NUMERIANUS, M. AURELIUS, *nū-mēr'-i-ā-nus*, *au-rē-ū-us*, succeeded his father Carus as Roman emperor, with his brother Carinus, A.D. 283, and was, eight months after, murdered by (as was supposed) the prætorian prefect Arrius Aper, who was stabbed by Diocletian.

NUMICUS, *nū-mī'-cus*, or NUMICIUS, *nū-mī'-cī-us*, a river of Latium, flowing into the Tyrrhene Sea near Ardĕa.

NUMIDIA, *nū-nūd'-i-a*, a country east of Mauretania, named from its *Nomad* (Νόμαδες) inhabitants, the Massyli and Massæsyli, who were formed into a kingdom by Masinissa, 201 B.C. It became dependent on Rome by Jugurtha's overthrow, 106, and was made a Roman province on Juba's defeat, 46.

NUMITOR, *nūm'-i-tor* (see AMULIUS).

NURSIA, *nūr'-sī-a*, a town of the Sabines.

NYCTELIUS, *nyc-tēl'-i-us*, Bacchus, from *nocturnal* orgies.

NYCTEUS, *nyc'-teus* (see ANTIOPÉ).

NYMPHÆ, *nymph'-æ*, inferior goddesses, presided over the sea, springs, rivers, grottos, mountains, and woods. They were divided into *Ocĕānides*, *Nāīades*, *Orĕādes*, *Nāpææ*, *Drjādes*, and *Hāmādrjādes*. Offerings of goats, lambs, oil, and milk were made to them.

NYSA, *ny'-sa*, the name of several cities or places, each of which claim the honour of having reared Bacchus; the chief being on Mount Messogis, in Caria; near the Halys, in Cappadocia; and in India, at the confluence of the Copen and Choaspes. Bacchus was styled *Nysæus* or *Nysi'gēna*, and the six nymphs who reared him *Nysi'ādes* or *Nysē'-īdes*.

O

OAXUS, *ō-ax'-us*, or AXUS, *ax'-us*, an inland town of Crete, on the *Oaxes*.

OCEANIDES, *ō-cĕ-ān'-ī-des*, the nymphs, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys, who presided over the *Ocean*. Prayers were made to them, and offerings of flour, honey, oil, a goat, lamb, young pig, or black bull. (See NEREIDES.)

OCEANUS, *ō-cĕ-ān-us*, son of Cœlus and Terra, married Tethys, who bore him the

Œdipus

principal river-gods, — Alpheus, Peneus, Strymon, Tiber, &c., — and the Oceanides. Oceanus was represented as an old man with a flowing beard, and sitting on the waves, or holding a pike in his hand, while ships in full sail appear in the distance, or a sea-monster stands near him. Oceanus presided over *the ocean*, i.e. over the vast outer waters which the ancients supposed to flow as a river into the plain of the then known world, into which the sun, moon, and stars sank, and on whose banks were the abodes of the dead; he also presided over rivers.

OCELLUS, *ō-cel'-lus* (see LUCANUS, 2).

OCNUS, *oc'-nus* (see MANTO).

OCRICULUM, *o-crīc'-ū-lum*, a town of Umbria.

OCTAVIA, *oc-tā'-vī-a*, the beautiful and chaste sister of the emperor Augustus; married Claudius Marcellus (consul 50 B.C.), and on his death she married the triumvir M. Antony, 40, who divorced her for Cleopatra; whence the rupture between Augustus and Antony. After Antony's death, Augustus took her and her children into his house; she died of grief at the early death of her son Marcellus (q.v.) 11 B.C. Augustus pronounced her funeral oration, and the people wished to deify her.

OCTAVIANUS, *oc-tā'-vī-ā-nus*, and OCTAVIUS, *oc-tā'-vī-us* (see AUGUSTUS).

OCYPETE, *ō-cy'p'-ĕ-tĕ* (see HARPYLÆ).

ODENATHUS, *o-de-nā'-thus*, prince of Palmyra, styled *Augustus* by Gallienus; was murdered by an offended relation, A.D. 266, and succeeded by his widow Zenobia.

ODOACER, *ōd-ō-ā'-cer*, king of the Heruli, destroyed the Western Roman empire, A.D. 476; styled himself king of Italy, and was overthrown by Theodoric, king of the Goths, 493.

ODRYÆ, *od-rj'-æ*, a powerful people of Thrace, between Abdĕra and the Danube. *Odrj'sius* is often used for *Thracian*.

ODYSSEUS, *ō-dys'-seus* (see ULYSSES).

OÆGER, *ō-æ-ger*, king of Thrace, was father of Orpheus and Linus. *Œæg'rīus* is used for *Thracian*.

ŒBALUS, *ō-bā'-lus*, king of Sparta and father of Tyndareus. *Œbālis*, *Œbāl'ius*, or *Œbāl'ī-dēs*, is equivalent to *Spartan*, and is applied also to the Spartan colony Tarentum, and to the Sabines, who were said to be of Spartan blood. 2. A son of Telon and the nymph Sebēthis, reigned near Neapolis, in Campania.

ŒCHALIA, *ō-chāl'-i-a*, the residence of Eurjtus, whom Hercules slew. Three towns claimed to be the original, — in Eubœa, in Messenia, and on the Peneus in Thessaly.

ŒDIPUS (-i or -ōdis), *ō-dī-fus* (*svollen-footed*), the son of King Lajus of Thebes and Creon's sister Jocasta, was exposed at birth on Mount Cithæron, his feet being pierced and bound together (whence his name, from their swelling), Lajus having been informed by an oracle that his son would kill him. The child was found by a shepherd, and carried to his master, King Polybus, of Corinth, who reared

CENEUS

him as his own. When grown up, Cædipus went to consult the Delphic oracle (having been taunted by some of his companions with illegitimacy), and was told never to return home, or he would kill his father. Supposing the reference to be to Polybus, he resolved never to visit Corinth; he set out to Phocis, and at a narrow part of the way met Læus journeying in a chariot to Delphi; as each declined to make way for the other, a scuffle ensued, and Laius was killed. Cædipus was soon after attracted to Thebes by the proclamation of Creon, Laius's successor, offering the throne and Jocasta to whoever could solve the riddle of the terrible Sphinx (q. v.). Cædipus solved the riddle, and became king and husband of his mother Jocasta, by whom he had Polynices, Eteocles, Ismène, and Antigone. Thebes was afterwards visited with a plague, and the oracle declared it would cease only when Laius's murderer was banished: the discovery that Cædipus was the murderer was made by means of the shepherd, and confirmed by the seer Tiresias; Jocasta hanged herself, and Cædipus put out his eyes and exiled himself. Antigone accompanied him to the grove of the Furies at Colonos, near Athens, where amid thunder-peals he was removed from earth. The wars of the *Seven against Thebes* (see ETEOCLES) and the *Epigoni* (q. v.) arose from the deadly quarrels of his sons.

CENEUS, *æ-neus*, king of Calydon, in Ætolia, was father, by Thestius's daughter Althæa, of Clymènes, Meleager, Gorgæ, Deianira, &c., and of Tydeus by Peribæa. After the hunt of the famous boar (see CALYDON), Ceneus was expelled by the sons of his brother Agrius, but he was restored by his grandson Diomèdes; he gave the throne to his son-in-law Andramon, and went with Diomèdes to Argolis, where he was killed by two of the sons of Agrius.

CENOMAUS, *æ-nóm-æ-us* (see HIPPODAMIA, 1).

CENONE, *æ-nó-nê*, a nymph of Mount Ida, in Mysia, was daughter of the Cebren, and married by Paris; he deserted her for Helen, but, when he received his fatal wound at Troy, he was carried to Cenone to be cured by her; she refused to heal him, but was so disconsolate at his death that she killed herself.

CENOPHYTA, *æ-nóph-ÿ-ta*, a town of Bœotia, on the Asopus, where the Athenians defeated the Bœotians 456 B.C.

CENOPIA, *æ-nóph-ÿ-a*, an old name of Ægina.

CENOPION, *æ-nóph-ÿ-ôn* (see ORION).

CENOTRIA, *æ-nó-trÿ-a*, old name of the southern part of Italy, *Lucania*.

CETA, *æ-ta*, a mountain-range in the south of Thessaly, running from the Sperchius to its famous passes *Thermopylæ* (q. v.); on it Hercules burnt himself.

OGYGES, *ô-gÿ-gês*, son of Bœtus, or of Neptune and Terra, married Jupiter's daughter Thébê. He reigned in Bœotia (*Ogygia*), and also extended his power over Attica. The Thebans are called *Ogygidae*, and *Ogygius* is

OLYMPIA

used for *Theban*; *Ogygia* also denotes Calypso's isle (which later was believed to be off the promontory Lacinium, in southern Italy). In the reign of Ogyges there was a deluge (*the Ogygian*) in Attica, before that of Deucalion, and also an uncommon appearance in the heavens, when the planet Venus changed her colour, figure, and course.

OLEUS, *ô-ÿ-leus*, king of the Locri, son of Hüdædöcus and Agrianömê, had Ajax *Oilei* (or *Oileides*, or *Oileides*) by Eriöpis, and Medon by Rhênê. He was an Argonaut.

OLBIA, *ô-l-bÿ-a* (see BORYSTHENES, 2).

OLEARUS, *ô-lê-âr-us*, one of the Cyclades, seven miles west of Paros, now *Antiparos*.

OLENUS, *ô-lên-us*. 1. Son of Vulcan, changed into stone with his wife Lethæa, who preferred herself to the goddesses. 2. An Etruscan soothsayer. 3. A town of Achaia, between Patræ and Dymæ. The goat Amalthæa (q. v.) was called *Olenia capella*, either from being born here, or from this being the residence of its owner, the nymph. 4. A town of Ætolia, near New Pleuron.

OLYMPIA, *ô-lym-ÿ-a*, a small plain in Elis, north of the Alpheus and east of the Cladeus, containing the sacred grove (*Altis*) and temple (*Olympieum*), with the famous colossal statue (fifty cubits high), by Phidias, of Jupiter (*Olympius*). The statue, one of the most perfect specimens of Greek art, was made of ivory and gold, and was seated on a throne of cedar-wood, which was ornamented with ivory, ebony, gold, and precious stones. Other temples and public edifices had gradually grown up, and formed the cluster of buildings also termed Olympia. Olympia was famous for the greatest Greek national festival, the *Olympic games*, celebrated here after every four years. The games, instituted at a remote period, were re-established by King Iphitus of Elis, assisted by the Spartan lawgiver Lycurgus and Cleosthènes of Pisa, 884 (or 828) B.C., and were celebrated at the end of every four years (see OLYMPIAS, 1), on the first full moon after the summer solstice. Their celebration was long contested between Elis and the original celebrant, Pisa, successfully by the Pisatans, 748 and 644; but their subjugation, 572, by the Eleans left the latter the honour undisputed. During the month of the games (*ισοπανία*) a truce (*ἐκεχειρία*) was proclaimed, and all warfare was suspended throughout Greece, and the territory of Elis was for the time sacred. The festival, under the patronage of Jupiter Olympius, and attended by an immense throng from all parts of Greece, was celebrated with sacrifices, processions, games, and banquets to the victors; the games consisted of foot-races for men and boys, leaping, throwing the discus and spear, wrestling, boxing, horse and chariot races, and contests of heralds and trumpeters; the prize was a garland of wild olive (*κότινος*), cut from a tree in the Altis, and placed on the head of the victor while he was standing on a bronze-covered tripod, or, later, on a table of ivory and

Olympias

gold, while palm-branches were put in his hands, and his name and that of his father and his country were proclaimed by a herald, a triumphal ode being sung to him on his return home. The prize was awarded by judges, *Helland'ice*, who were chosen by lot from among the Eleans, and who, with their subordinate officers, preserved order. It was very common for authors to recite their literary compositions at this gathering, and artists exhibited their productions. No women or slaves were allowed to be present, and the competitors were all of pure Greek blood till the admission of the Romans, on their conquest of Greece. The Olympia were discontinued after Alaric's invasion, A. D. 396.

OLYMPIAS, *ō-lym'pī-as*. 1. The interval of four years between each celebration of the Olympic games. The Greeks reckoned time by it, from 776 B. C. 2. The daughter of King Neoptolēmus I. of Epirus, wife of King Philip II. of Macedonia, and mother of Alexander the Great. She was put to death by Cassander, 316 B. C.

OLYMPUS, *ō-lym'pus*. 1. The mountain-range separating Macedonia from Thessaly, but especially its east end, at Tempē. Its lofty (9,700 feet) snow-clad top was believed by the ancients to touch the heavens, and to be the residence of the gods (*see* DIU) and the seat of Jupiter's court, concealed from mortals' gaze by a wall of clouds, the gates of which are guarded by the Hours: on its summit there was eternal spring and delightful weather. When the giants attacked Jupiter and the gods, they piled Pelion on Ossa to scale Olympus. 2. *The Mysian*, a mountain-range in the north-west of Asia Minor.

OLYNTHUS, *ō-lym'thus*, a city of Chalcidicē, destroyed by Philip 347 B. C.

OMPHALE, *om'phā-lē*, daughter of Jardanus, was left queen of Lydiā on the death of her husband Imolus. - Hercules (q. v.) was for three years her slave.

ONCHESTUS, *on-ches'tus*. 1. A town of Bœotia, south of Copais, founded by Onchestus, son of Neptune. 2. A river of Thessaly.

ONESICRITUS, *ō-nē-sic'rī-tus*, a Cynic of Aëgina, wrote a life of his patron Alexander.

OPHION, *ōph'ī-ōn*. 1. A Titan. 2. The father of the centaur Amycus (*Ophionidēs*). 3. A companion of Cadmus.

OPHIUSA, *ōph'ī-ū-sa* (*snake-abounding*), epithet of Rhodes, Cyprus, one of the Baleares, &c.

OPICI, *ōp'ī-ci* (*see* OSCI).

OPIMIUS, L., *ō-pī-nī-us*, consul 121 B. C., opposed the Gracchi. He was banished for receiving a bribe from Jugurtha, and died of want at Dyrrhachium.

OPPIUS, *ōp'pī-us*. 1. C., a friend of Julius Cæsar, wrote unfair biographies of Scipio Africanus and Pompey the Great. 2. C., tribune 213 B. C., author of a sumptuary law.

OPS (gen. Opis), *ōps*, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, was wife of Sāturnus. She was the

Orestæ

Roman goddess of *plenty*, and patroness of agriculture, and usually represented as a matron with her right hand open (as if to offer help), and her left holding a loaf. Her festivals, *Op'ilia*, were celebrated XIV. Kal. Jan.

OPTIMUS MAXIMUS, *ōp'tī-mus max'ī-mus*, (*best greatest*), epithet of Jupiter as the omnipotent and good god.

OPUS (-untis), *ō-pūs*, a town of Locris.

ORACULUM, *ō-rā'cū-lum*, the declaration of the will of the gods, but more particularly their answer to a direct enquiry at one of their temples. The ancients consulted the gods for the most minute affairs of daily life as well as the most important; and all national acts were submitted for the divine approval, e.g., the foundation of colonies, and no doubt was entertained of the genuineness of the response. Many of the answers were couched in ambiguous language; but, after all deductions have been made, there still remain a large number of oracles which, in unmistakable language, announced the course of events; but what the agency may have been at the bottom of them has puzzled the moderns as well as the ancients. The early Christians, who regarded the heathen gods as real demons, believed the oracles to be genuine responses, but proceeding from the evil spirits. Probably the true explanation will eventually be found, whatever it may be, to be the same as that applicable to the small amount of truth in clairvoyance, &c., the mental laws relating to which are at present scarcely known at all. The most famous oracles were those at Delphi, the great arbiter and adviser in the ancient world (*see* PYTHIA), Dodōna, Ammon, Claros. It is noticeable that oracles were chiefly peculiar to the Greek world. Before the Christian era many of the oracles had decayed or sunk into disrepute, from their being open to bribes, but several of them existed till the 4th century A. D.

ORBILIUS PUPILLUS, *or-bil'ī-us pū-pil'lus*, the flogging (*plāgōsus*) teacher of Horace, a native of Beneventum, was a magistrate's *apparitor* (beadle), then a soldier, and finally settled as a grammarian and schoolmaster at Rome, 63 B. C. He died about 15 B. C., aged nearly 100 years.

ORCADES, *or-cā-des*, the *Orkney* and *Shetland Isles*, off the north-east of Britain, first made known to the Romans by Agricola, who sailed round Britain.

ORCHOMENUS, *or-chōm'ē-nus*. 1. Anciently *Minjē'ia*, as the capital of the Minjæ, north-west of Copais, on the Cephissus, in Bœotia, enjoyed its independence till destroyed by the Thebans, 367 B. C. With the Ionians it colonized Teos. Orchomenus had a famous temple of the Graces. 2. A town of Arcadia, north-west of Mantinæa.

ORCUS, *or'cus*, the same as Pluto.

OREADES, *ō-rē-ā-des*, the nymphs of mountains and grottos.

ORESTÆ, *ō-res'tæ*, a people of northern Epirus, in *Orestis*, named from a settlement of some of the Orestidæ.

Orestes

ORESTES, *ō-res'-tes*, son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, with his intimate friend Pylades, son of King Strophius of Phocis (by whom he had been reared), avenged his father's murder by killing Clytemnestra (q. v.) and her paramour Ægisthus. For this matricide he was persecuted and rendered mad by the avenging Furies, till at last purified by Apollo at Delphi, and acquitted on trial before the Areopagites (then instituted by Minerva, in whose temple he had taken refuge). But, according to Euripides, the condition of his purification was that he should bring to Greece the statue of Diana from the Tauric Chersonese, of whose temple, with its human victims, his sister, Iphigenia (q. v.), was sacrificial priestess, and by her aid, their relationship having been discovered, and Pylades' help, he succeeded, and the pursuit by Thoas was stopped by Minerva declaring that it was all done by the approbation of the gods. Orestes then ascended his paternal throne of Mycænæ, and, after killing Neoptolémus (Pyrrhus), took his wife Hermionê, who had been betrothed to him before her marriage with Achilles' son. The friendship of Orestes and Pylades became proverbial, like that of Theseus and Pirithous, Euryaleus and Nisus, or Pythias and Damon.

ORESTEUM, *ō-res-tē'-um*, a town of Arcadia.

ORESTIDÆ, *ō-res-tī-dæ*, the descendants or subjects of Orestes. (See ORESTIS.)

ORICUM, *ō-rī-cum*, a coast city of Illyria.

ORIGENES, *ō-rī-jē-nes*, a Greek father, *Origen*, celebrated for his humility, learning, and genius; suffered martyrdom A.D. 254. He wrote commentaries, homilies, the *Hexapla* (six parallel versions of the Bible), &c.

ORION, *ō-rī-ōn*, or *ō-rī'-ōn*, a famous giant and hunter, reputed son of Hyrieus, a Bœotian peasant, but really the son of Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury, who, having been hospitably entertained, when travelling in disguise, by the widower Hyrieus, granted him a son, by ordering him to bury, full of water, the skin of the ox sacrificed to them, and in it, at the end of nine months, a boy was found, who afterwards became famous as Orion (originally *U-rī-ōn*). Orion demanded in marriage the daughter, Hero or Meropê, of King Enopion, of Chios; the king promised her to him if he would clear the isle of wild beasts; this Orion accomplished, but Enopion blinded him, with Bacchus's aid. He recovered his sight by being led to gaze on the rising sun in the east, by Cedalion, a servant of Vulcan, for which god he had fabricated a subterranean palace. Orion afterwards became an attendant of Diana, but, having been carried off by Aurora to Ortygia (*Delos*), he was killed by Diana, from jealousy; or, according to others, Apollo, indignant at her love for the mortal, asked her to shoot at a mark which turned out to be the head of Orion, or the goddess killed him for offering her violence, or he was stung by a serpent, and Æsculapius was killed by Jupiter's bolt for trying to restore him. Orion was placed in heaven as the constellation Orion—seven-

Orpheus

teen stars forming the figure of a giant, with a girdle, sword, lion's skin, and club,—whose rising, about 9th March, and setting, in November, were attended with heavy rains; whence it is called *agūsdus*, *imbrifer*, or *nimbōsdus*. The daughters of Orion, *Ménippê* and *Méliochê*, who had been reared by Diāna, and received rich presents from Venus and Minerva, immolated themselves to save Bœotia from a pestilence, and from their ashes arose two forms, afterwards placed as stars in heaven.

ORITHYIA, *ō-rī-thyī'-a*, daughter of King Erechtheus, of Athens, and Praxithêa, was, when crossing the Ilissus, carried off to Thrace by Boræas, and bore him Cleopatra, Chiōnê, Zethes, and Calais.

ORODES, *ō-rō'-dēs*. 1. King of Parthia, overthrew, by his general Sūrēas, the Roman army under Crassus, 53 B.C.; his son Pacōrus was four times sent to invade Syria, 51, 50, 39, 38, but was each time defeated, and in the last invasion fell. Orodes afterwards abdicated for his son Phraatēs IV. 2. ORODES II., was elected by the nobles of Parthia to succeed the expelled Phraatāces, about A.D. 2, but was soon expelled for his cruelties, and his throne given by the Romans to Vonones, on the petition of the Parthians.

ORONTES, *ō-ron'-tēs*, a river of Syria, flowing from Antilibanus past Antioch into the sea, near Mount Pieria.

OROPUS, *ō-rō'-pus*, an eastern border town of Bœotia and Attica, long contested between the two states.

ORPHEUS, *or'-pheus*, a mythical musician and poet before Homer's age, son of Eāger and the muse Calliōpê, was reared in Thrace, and accompanied the Argonauts. He received a lyre from Apollo (or Mercury), on which he played with such a masterly hand that he affected not only wild beasts, but rivers, trees, and rocks. He married the nymph Eurydicê, who soon after, when flying from Aristæus, who had fallen in love with her, was stung by a serpent and died. Lyre in hand, Orpheus followed her to Hades, and so charmed the nether gods that they consented to restore to him Eurydicê if he would refrain from looking behind him till he had passed out of the nether world. Orpheus agreed, but could not restrain his desire to look behind him, when the restored Eurydicê at once vanished, and he was refused a second admission to Hades. Orpheus retired disconsolate to Thrace, where, from the coolness with which he treated the Thracian women, he was torn to pieces by them when infuriated with the orgies of Bacchus; his head was thrown into the Hebrus, and borne across, with his lyre, to Lesbos (afterwards the home of lyric poetry). The fragments of his body were gathered by the Muses and buried at Libethra, near the base of Olympus, and his lyre was placed among the constellations. The extant poems, *Argonautica*, &c., ascribed to Orpheus, are the forgeries of post-classical writers.

Orthia

ORTHIA, *or'-thi-a* (see DIANA).

ORTHRUS, *or'-thrus*, Gērŷon's two-headed dog.

ORTYGA, *or-tŷg'-i-a*. 1. A grove near Ephesus, near the Cayster (*C. Ortŷg'ius*), also reputed as the birthplace of Apollo and Diāna. 2. An isle in the Bay of Syracuse, on which rose the fount Arethūsa. 3. Delos, named from Latōna having been transformed into a quail (*ὄρτυξ*) before her giving birth there to Apollo and Diāna.

OSCI, *os'-ci*, or OPICI, *ōp'-i-ci*, an ancient people of central Italy, identified by some with the Ausōnes or Aurunci, fell under the Etruscans and Sabines; their language, long spoken by the Campanians, was preserved in the rude Atellane farces.

OSIRIS (*-is* or *-idis*), *ōs'-ris*, the great Egyptian god and husband of Isis. He was a king of Egypt, and civilized his subjects, improved their morals, framed good laws, and taught agriculture; he set out at the head of his troops to spread civilization, leaving Isis and his minister Hermes in charge of the kingdom: he marched through Æthiopia, where he was joined by the Satyrs, Arabia, and the greater part of Asia and Europe: on his return home he found all in confusion from the seditions raised by his brother Typhon, by whom he was murdered, and his body was cut to pieces: Isis, by the help of her son Horus (the sun-god), defeated Typhon and regained the sovereignty; she collected the fragments of the body of Osiris, and caused divine honours to be paid to them. From his services to agriculture, the ox was chosen to represent him (see APIS), and the cow for the deified Isis. Osiris was usually represented with a cap like a mitre, and two horns, a stick in his left hand and a whip with three thongs in his right: sometimes he is hawk-headed.

OSROENE, *os-rō-ē'-ni-ē*, a district in the north of Mesopotamia.

OSSA, *os'-sa*, a mountain of northern Thessaly, at the north-west end of Pelion, and south-east of Olympus (from which it is separated by Tempē), famous as the residence of the Centaurs, and in the war of the giants with the gods.

OSTIA, *os'-ti-a*, a town built by King Ancus Martius at the mouth of the Tiber, sixteen miles by land from Rome, of which it became the port; it also rose to importance from its salt-works.

OSTRACISMOS, *os-tri-cis'-mōs*, a peculiar mode of exile introduced at Athens by Clithēnes, 510 B.C., and intended to enable the government to order out of the country for ten (afterwards five) years, without any special accusation or trial, any individual who was considered from his power or designs to be dangerous to it. This exile carried with it no other punishment; the ostracised person retained his property, and at the end of the period, or before, if the vote were annulled, resumed all his political rights and duties. To guard against its abuse, the Ostracism was

Otus

surrounded with formalities; the Senate and Assembly had to determine whether the step was necessary, and if so, a day was fixed for the voting, which was made by means of *oyster-shells* (*ὄστρακα*), and at least 6,000 votes had to be recorded against a person before he could be ordered to withdraw. The Ostracism was practised in several other democratical Greek states, and was called *Pētālis-mos* (from *πέταλον*). It must be particularly noticed that Ostracism was a precautionary measure, not a punishment. In all the Greek states voluntary exile (*φύγη*) was common for homicide, sentence being then passed; and the frequent changes of government and the violent antagonism of the oligarchs and democrats led to frequent expulsions of one party, or a portion of it, by the other: so that from nearly every state there was always a body of exiles (*οἱ ἐκπεσόντες*, or *οἱ φεύγοντες*, called *οἱ κατελλόντες* on their return).—The ancient Roman republican form of banishment was the *āquæ et ignis interdictio* within the city, or, later, within a certain distance from it, a ban pronounced by the people or a magistrate on any offender, who was thus cut off from the first necessities of life and liable to be killed by any one if he remained at Rome; but he did not cease to be a Roman citizen, unless he became a member of another state, and, if the ban was removed, he might return and resume the exercise of his rights. But under the Empire two special forms of banishment were introduced,—*Relégatio*, when the offender was sent to some place more or less distant, and obliged there to remain, but he still retained his personal liberty and the Roman civitas, e.g., Ovid at Tomi; and *Deportatio*, when the offender was conveyed to one of the rocky islets off Italy or in the Ægean, which were in reality state prisons: *Exilium* was applied to both these forms (as well as to the earlier republican banishment), but was especially used for the more ignominious *deportatio*.

OTHO, M. SALVIUS, *ōth'-ō*, *sal'-vŷ-us*, Roman emperor, 15th January—16th April, A.D. 69, born 32, was one of Nero's favourites and made by him governor of Lusitania, 58, when the emperor took from him his wife Poppæa Sabina: on Nero's death Otho supported Galba, but, when the latter adopted L. Piso, Otho proclaimed himself emperor, and marched into Italy against Vitellius, who had also been proclaimed emperor by his troops at Colonia (*Cologne*). Otho was defeated near Bedriacum, and stabbed himself at Brixellum: his last moments were worthy of a man who had for ten years so excellently governed Lusitania, and strikingly contrasted with his early life as one of Nero's boon companions, and he did his utmost to appease the wrath of the conqueror against his partisans.

OTHRYS, *ōth'-rys*, a mountain-range in southern Thessaly.

OTUS, *ō'-tus*, brother of Ephialtes, the two being termed the *Alōtā*; they were of enormous strength, and in their war with the gods

Ovidius

attempted to pile Ossa on Olympus, and Pelion on Ossa: they were destroyed by Apollo.

OVIDIUS NASO, P., *ō-vīd'ī-us nā'-so*, a celebrated Roman poet, born at Sulmo, 20th March, 43 B.C., of an old wealthy family, was educated for the bar under Arellius Fuscus and Porcius Latro, and afterwards at Athens. After travelling in Asia and Sicily with the poet Macer, Ovid returned to Rome and began to practise the law, and was made one of the *Centumviri*, and then one of the presiding *Decemviri*; but he soon deserted the courts for the cultivation of poetry, and his lively genius and fertile imagination speedily gained him admirers and the friendship of the *literati*. He was intimate with Virgil, Horace, Propertius, and Tibullus, and liberally patronized by Augustus. He was divorced from his first and second wives, and had a daughter, Perilla, by his third wife, to whom he was attached; but he lived in gaiety and licentiousness. He was suddenly banished to Tomi, on the Euxine, among the Getæ, by the emperor Augustus, ostensibly on account of the licentiousness of his *Ars Amatoria*, but as that had been published ten years before, the real cause must have been different: it is usually supposed to have been some intrigue (which he either was a party to or had accidentally learned) with the debauched Julia, Augustus's daughter. At Tomi, besides learning the language of his barbarous neighbours, he wrote several poems, some of which were addressed to Augustus, and full of servile adulation; but the entreaties of himself and his friends failed to move the emperor to withdraw him from his place of banishment, where he died, A.D. 18. His poems consist of *Métamorphoses* (legends of transformations) in fifteen books of hexameters, the *Fasti* (a poetical calendar) in twelve books, of which six are lost, *Elégi*, and five books of *Tristia*, *Héroïdes*, three books of *Amores*, three of *Ars Amandi*, the *Rémédium Amoris*, the *Ibis* (a satire in imitation of Callimachus's poem), *Epistola ex Ponto*, and fragments of a tragedy, *Médeä*, and of other poems. His poetry is distinguished by great sweetness and elegance, but marred by frequent indelicacies.

OXUS, *ox'-us*, a great river of central Asia, flowing from Bactriana into the Caspian, supposed to be the Araxes of Herodotus.

OZOLÆ, *oz'-ō-læ* (see LOCRI).

P

PACHYNUS, *pā-chy'-nus*, a promontory in the south-east of Sicily.

PACORUS, *pāc'-ō-rus* (see ORODES).

PACTOLUS, *pāc-tō'-lus*, a river of Lydia, flows from Mount Tmolus past Sardis into the

Palamedes

Hermus. It washed down golden sands. (See MIDAS.)

PACUVIUS, M., *pā-cūv'-ī-us*, the Roman tragic poet, born at Brundisium, 220 B.C., was son of Ennius's sister, and early distinguished by his skill in painting and poetical talents. After spending many years at Rome, he returned to his birthplace, where he died, 130. Of his tragedies, translations, or adaptations from the Greek, only some fragments exist.

PADUA, *pād'-ū-a*, or *Pātāv'ium*, a city of the Veneti in northern Italy, on the Mēdōācus (at the mouth of which is its harbour *Edrōn*), founded by the Trojan Antenor, was once so powerful that it could send 20,000 warriors into the field. It became noted for its manufactures, especially woollen stuffs. It was the birthplace of Livy, whose occasional provincialisms are spoken of as *Patavinity*.

PADUS, *pād'-us*, called *Erūd'anus* by the poets, now the *Po*, the chief river of Italy, flowing east from Mount Vesulius in the Alps, and dividing Gallia *Cisalpina* into *Cispādāna* and *Transpādānā*. It receives more than thirty tributaries, and, after a course of nearly 450 miles, discharges itself by several mouths into the Adriatic between Altinum and Ravenna. Near it the Heliades (q.v.), sisters of Phaëton, were made poplars.

PÆAN, *pæ'-ān* (*healer*), name applied to Apollo as god of medicine. It was also used to denote the hymn to him, and the military chant before or after a battle.

PÆONIA, *pæ-on'-ī-a*, the district of the *Pæōnēs* in northern Macedonia, named from Endymion's son Pæon.

PÆONIDES, *pæ-on'-ī-des* (see PIERIDES, 2).

PÆSTUM, *pæst'-tum*, or *Neptū'nia*, called *Pōsidō'nia* by the Greeks, a city in Lucania, south of the Silarus, founded from Sybāris, 524 B.C., famous for its roses. It sank to insignificance under the Romans. The neighbouring bay was called *Pæstānus Sinus* (now *Gulf of Salerno*).

PÆTUS, THRASEA, P., *pæ'-tus, thrās'-ē-a*, a Roman senator and Stoic, *temp.* Nero. He wrote a life of his model Cato, and was condemned to death by the tyrant's orders, A.D. 66.

PAGASÆ, *pāg'-ā-sæ*, a coast town of Magnesia in Thessaly, the harbour of Iolcos and Pheræ. The Argo was built there; whence Jason is called *Pāgāsæus*.

PALÆMON, *pā-læ'-mōn* (see MELICERTA).

PALÆOPOLIS, *pāl-æ-ōp'-ō-lis* (see NEAPOLIS).

PALÆSTE, *pā-læst'-tē*, a coast town of Epīrus.

PALÆSTINA, *pā-læst'-ī-na*, a country of Asia, bounded on the S. by the northern deserts of Egypt, W. by the Mediterranean, N. by Mount Lebanon, E. by the Jordan. Its chief inhabitants, the Jews, were conquered by the Romans under Pompey, 63 B.C., and a kingdom under Herod established, divided among his four sons as a *tetrarchy* (four provincial governments), and eventually made a part of the Roman province of Syria under a procurator.

PALAMEDES, *pāl-ā-mē'-dēs*, a Greek chief,

Palatinus

son of King Nauplius, of Eubœa, and Clymēnē, accompanied the Greeks against Troy. He detected the feigned insanity of Ulysses (q. v.) by placing his infant son Telemachus before his plough. For revenge, Ulysses forged a letter from Priam, and caused it, with a sum of money, to be placed by a bribed servant under the tent of Palamedes, who was then denounced by Ulysses for his treasonable correspondence with the Trojan king, when, the letter having been found and produced, he was stoned to death by the Greeks. Palamedes is said to have added θ , ξ , χ , ψ to the alphabet, and to have invented dice, backgammon, quoit, balance, measures, lighthouses, &c.

PALATINUS, *pāl-ā-tī-nus*, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which the original walled city of Romulus, *Rōma Quadrata*, was built; was afterwards the residence of the emperors, the *Pālātium*. It was said to be named from Evander's town on it, *Pallantium* (q. v.).

PALES, *pāl-ēs*, the Roman goddess of flocks and shepherds, whose festival, PALILIA, *pā-lī-lī-a*, was celebrated on the date of Rome's foundation, 21st April, when heaps of straw were burnt, and the shepherds leaped over them; purifications were made of the flocks, and boiled wine, cheese, and cakes of millet offered.

PALICI, *pā-lī-ci*, two Sicilian gods, sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia (or Ætna).

PALILIA, *pā-lī-lī-a* (see PALES).

PALINURUM, *pāl-i-nū-rum*, a promontory of western Lucania, off which *Pālinūrus*, Ænēas's pilot, fell into the sea, and where, having floated ashore, he was murdered.

PALLADIUM, *pāl-lād-i-um*, a statue of Pallas (Minerva), but especially the famous image of the goddess of Troy, on which the city's fate depended. This statue fell from heaven while Ilus was building Ilium, the citadel of Troy, and was preserved with great care by the Trojans: it was stolen by Diomēdēs and Ulysses (through the treachery of Priam's son Helenus), and carried to Greece by the former; but, according to others, the Greeks carried off only one of the statues of similar size and shape, and the genuine one was carried to Italy by Ænēas.

PALLANTIDÆ, *pāl-lan-tī-dæ*, the fifty sons of King Pandion's son Pallas, were killed by their cousin Theseus.

PALLANTIUM, *pāl-lan-tī-um*, Evander's town on Mount *Pālātīnus* (q. v.), at Rome, named from Lycion's son Pallas, who had founded a town, also Pallantium, in Arcadia, from which Evander (*Pallantius hēros*) had migrated to Italy.

PALLAS (-adis), *pāl-las* (see ATHENA).

PALLAS (-antis), *pāl-las*. 1. Evander's son, aided Ænēas, and was killed by Turnus. 2. One of the giants, killed by Minerva. 3. Son of Crius and Eurybia; had Victory, Valour, &c., by the Styx. 4. See PALLANTIUM. 5. See PALLANTIDÆ. 6. A favourite freedman of the emperor Claudius, put to death by Nero, A. D. 61.

Panathenæa

PALLENÆ, *pāl-lē-nē*, formerly *Phlegra*, the westernmost of the three peninsulas of Chalcidice, in Macedonia, contained five cities, of which the chief was also called Pallene.

PALMYRA, *pāl-mī-ra* (the city of palm-trees), now *Tadmor*, the capital of *Palmīrēnē*, the district formed by an oasis in the great Syrian desert; it became famous under Odenāthus and his widow Zenobia, and in the reign of the latter it was taken by the Romans and destroyed.

PAMPHILUS, *pam-phī-lus*, a famous Macedonian painter, teacher of Apelles, temp. Philip II.

PAMPHYLIA, *pam-phī-lī-a*, anciently *Mopsōpīa*, from the settler Mopsus, the country of the *Pamphylī* (Πάμφυλοι, all races mixed), a narrow coast district in the south of Asia Minor, bounded on the E. by Cilicia, N. by Pisidia, W. by Lycia, S. by the bay of the Mediterranean called *Sīnūs Pamphylus*.

PAN, *pān* (gen. Pānōs), the Arcadian god of shepherds, son of Mercury and Dryōpē; was represented of the ordinary Satyr form—with horns, flat nose, and goat's legs. He was reared by the Arcadian nymph Sinōē, but the nurse fled, terrified at his appearance, and his father carried him to heaven wrapped in beasts' skins, where the gods were greatly pleased with his oddity. The chief home of Pan was in Arcadia, where he had an oracle on Mount Lycæus (q. v.); but his worship was gradually extended, and he was identified by the Romans with their Faunus (q. v.). He was believed to wander in the mountains and valleys, joining in the chase or the dances of the nymphs; from his appearances to terrify travellers, sudden and inexplicable fright (*panic*) was attributed to him. He invented the shepherd's flute, *syriux*. The festivals of Pan were the Greek *Lycæa* and the Roman *Lūpercālia* (q. v.). In the reign of Tiberius a supernatural voice was said to have been heard proclaiming along the shores of the Ægean, "Great Pan is dead."

PANÆTIUS, *pān-ē-tī-us*, a celebrated Stoic philosopher of Rhodes, 138 B. C. After studying at Athens he came to Rome, and had among his pupils Lælius and the younger Scipio Africanus. He died at Athens about 112 B. C.

PANATHENÆA, *pān-ā-thē-næ-a*, the great Attic games to Minerva (*Athēna*), were instituted under the name of *Athēnæa* by Erichthonius, 1495 B. C., and re-established by Theseus on his combining the Attic tribes, and made by him their common festival, and therefore called Panathenæa. They were celebrated, the greater every fourth year, and the lesser annually. At the greater, or more solemn, there was a great procession of all the people from the Ceramicus to Eleusis and back, by the Pelagic wall to the Pnyx and the Acropolis, when the sacred saffron-coloured robe (πέπλος) of Minerva, made by maidens (εργαστίαι), who inwove the goddess's conquest of Encelādus, &c., was borne, suspended from a

Panchaia

ship's mast, by men, and lastly placed on the goddess's statue in the Parthēnon; in the procession olive branches were borne by old men (*θαλλοφόροι*), and baskets with offerings by maidens (*κωνφόροι*) of noble birth. Both the *greater* and *lesser* Panathēna were celebrated with sacrifices, races—foot, horse, and chariot—boxing, leaping, wrestling, cock-fights, popular amusements, the lampadephorā, disputations of philosophers, recitations by rhapsodists of poems, and of their own works by authors, &c.: the prize was a vessel full of olive oil from Minerva's sacred tree on the Acropolis. The games were under the charge of ten *Athlōthētā*.

PANCHAIA, *pan-chā'-i-a*, a part of Arabia Felix, celebrated for its myrrh and perfumes, and its splendid temple of Jupiter Triphylus.

PANDAREOS, *pan-dār'-ē-ōs*, son of Merops of Milētus. His daughters were carried off by the Harpies.

PANDATARIA, *pan-dā-tār'-i-a*, an islet off Campania.

PANDION, *pan-dī'-ōn*. 1. King of Athens, son of Erichthonius, was father of Procne, Philomēla, Erechtheus, and Butes. He warred successfully with King Labdacus, and gave his daughter Procne in marriage to his ally, King Tereus of Thrace. Pandion died broken-hearted at the tragic result of this marriage (see PHILOMELA). 2. PANDION II., king of Athens, son of Cecrops and father of Ægeus, Pallas, Nisus, Lycus, was expelled by the Metionidæ, 1307 B.C., and retired to Megara.

PANDORA, *pan-dō'-ra* (see PROMETHEUS). PANDROSOS, *pan-drō'-sos*, alone of Cecrops's daughters refrained from opening the basket containing Erichthonius.

PANGÆUS, *pan-gæ'-us*, a mountain-range of Macedonia, famous for its gold and silver mines and roses.

PANIONIUM, *pan-ī'-ō-nī-um*, the assembly and place of meeting of the twelve Ionian cities (see IONIA) at Pōseidon's (Neptune's) temple on the north of Mycæ.

PANNONIA, *pan-nōn'-i-a*, the country of a brave Illyrian race, the *Pannōnī*, bounded on the E. by Upper Mœsia, S. by Dalmatia, W. by Noricum, N. by the Danube. It was conquered under Augustus, and again, A.D. 9, by Tiberius, after the Illyrian revolt (7-9), and constituted a province, afterwards divided into two, *Pannonia Sup̄rior* and *Pannonia Inf̄rior*.

PANOMPHÆUS, *pan-ōm-phæ'-us*, Jupiter, as the source of *all oracles* (*ομφαί*) and predictions.

PANOPE, *pan'-ō-pe*. 1. A Nereid. 2. A border town of Phocis, on the Cephissus.

PANOPEUS, *pan'-ō-peus*. 1. Son of Phocus and Asterodia, and father of Epeus, who made the wooden horse against Troy, accompanied Amphitryon against the Teleboans, and joined in the Calydonian Hunt. 2. The same as Pānōpe (2).

PANORMUS, *pan-or'-mus*, a Phœnician city and seaport on the north of Sicily.

Paris

PANSA, C. VIBIUS, *pan'-sa, vī'-bī-us*, consul 43 B.C., fell with his colleague Hirtius (q.v.).

PANTHEUM, *pan-thē'-um*, a famous temple of *all the gods* in the Campus Martius at Rome, built by M. Agrippa 27 B.C., and dedicated to Mars and Venus.

PANTHOUS, *pan'-thō-us*, or PANTHUS, *pan'-thūs*, Apollo's priest at Troy, accompanied Ænēas, and was killed. He was father of Euphorbus (*Panthō'idēs*), whose soul Pythagōras asserted to have entered into his body after several migrations.

PANTICAPÆUM, *pan'-tī-cā-pæ'-um*, a Milesian colony on the Tauric Chersonese, became the capital of the Greek kings of the Bosphorus.

PAPHLAGONIA, *pāph-lā-gōn'-i-a*, a country of Asia Minor, bounded on the E. by Pontus, S. by Phrygia and Galatia, W. by Bithynia, N. by the Euxine.

PAPHOS, *pāph'-ōs*, a celebrated city of Cyprus, a mile and a half from the west coast, near Zephyrium, founded by an Arcadian colony under Agapēnor, or by Paphus, son of Pygmalion, was famous for its temple and worship of Venus (*Pāph'ia*), who landed there after being born from the sea-foam.

PAPIRIUS, *pā-pī'-ri-us*. 1. C., CARBO, *car'-bō*, a famous Roman orator, supported the Gracchi, but deserted, 121 B.C., to the aristocracy. In 119 he killed himself. 2. CN., CARBO, consul 85, 84, 82 B.C., supported Marius. He fled, 82, to Sicily, where Pompey put him to death. 3. L., CURSOR, *cur'-sor*, a famous general of the Romans in the second Samnite war.

PARÆTONIUM, *pār-æ-tōn'-i-um*, an Egyptian coast city of northern Africa, also called *Am-mō'nīa*.

PARCÆ, *pār'-cæ*, or *Fāta*, called *Moiræ* by the Greeks, the three Fates, *Clō'thō*, *Lach'ēsīs*, *At'rōpōs*, presided over all events, and were superior to even Jupiter. They were represented as lame, aged women or grave maidens. The youngest, Clotho, who presided over the moment of birth, holding a spindle (or a roll); Lachēsīs spinning (or pointing with a staff to the globe); and the eldest, Atrōpos, cutting the thread of life (or with a pair of scales, or a sundial). Clotho usually wore a variegated robe and a crown of seven stars, Lachēsīs a star-embroidered robe, and Atrōpos a black robe.

PARIS, *pār'-is*, or ALEXANDER, *āl-ex-an'-der*, second son of King Priam of Troy and Hecūba, was exposed at his birth on Mount Ida, his mother having dreamed that she had born a torch that consumed all Troy; but he was saved and reared by shepherds, and early gave proof of such courage that he was named *Alexander* (*men-defender*). He married ENŌË (q.v.). At the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis, Discordia (q.v.) flung in among the guests the golden *Apple of Discord*, with the inscription, *For the fairest*. It was claimed by Juno, Minerva, and Venus. Paris, from his rising fame for prudence, was chosen umpire between the three goddesses, who were to

Parisii

appear before him nude and without ornament. They each tried to influence him—Juno by offering him Asia for a kingdom, Minerva military glory, and Venus the greatest beauty for a wife. The golden apple was awarded to Venus by *The Judgment of Paris*, and Juno and Minerva became the deadly foes of Paris and his family. Soon after, Priam proposed, as a reward for a contest among his sons and other princes, one of the finest bulls of Mount Ida. It was found in the possession of Paris, who was at first reluctant to give it up, and afterwards went to Troy to contend for it. He vanquished Nestor, Cycnus, Polites, Helēnus, and Deiphobus, but had to flee before his brother Hector to the temple of Jupiter, where the family likeness in his features was recognized by his sister Cassandra, and he was acknowledged by Priam as his second son. Paris soon after sailed ostensibly to bring back his aunt Hesione, whom Hercules had given in marriage to Æacus's son Telamon, but he proceeded to Menelaus's home at Sparta, where he was well received; but while the king was absent in Crete he basely persuaded his wife Helēna (q. v.) to elope with him. All Greece, under Agamemnon, proceeded for this injury against Troy. (See TROJA.) In the war Paris displayed little courage, and was saved in a combat with Menelaus by Venus; but according to some, he was the slayer of Achilles. For his death see ENONE.

PARISII, *pā-rī'sī-i* (see LUTETIA).

PARMA, *par'-ma*, a town of Cispadane Gaul.

PARMENIDES, *par-mēn'-i-dēs*, a famous Greek philosopher of Elĕa (or Velĭa), in Italy, born about 513 B.C.; founded the *Eleatic* school of philosophy. He enlarged the system of Xenophānes: he taught that Truth was cognizable by the Reason only, and that the senses gave a deceptive *appearance*. His poem on nature treated, therefore, of the two systems, *true* and *apparent* knowledge. To account for this unreal *appearance* he supposed two principles, the *positive* or *intellectual* element (*δημιουργός*), which was heat or light (ethereal fire), and the *negative* or *limitative* (*τὸ μὴ εἶναι*), which was cold or darkness (the earth); but he failed to bridge over the gulf between the two. He was succeeded by Zeno (1), the Eleatic.

PARNASSUS, *par-nas'-sus*, a mountain-range of Phocis and Doris, but chiefly applied to its highest part, near Delphi, which had two summits, *Lycōrē'a* and *Tithōrē'a*, and was thence called *Biceps*. It was sacred to the Muses and Apollo: on its summit Deucalion's boat rested after the deluge.

PAROS, *pār'-os*, one of the Cyclādes, six miles west of Naxos, and 27 south of Delos, is about 36 miles in circumference: it was peopled by Phœnicians and afterwards by Ionians, and early rose to power, founding Thasos, Parium, &c. Its marble quarries, especially at Mount Marpessa, were very celebrated, and it was also noted for fine cattle, partridges, and wild pigeons.

Parthia

PARRHASIA, *par-rhās'-i-a*, the south part of Arcadiā.

PARRHASIUS, *par-rhās'-i-us*, a famous Greek painter of Athens, 400 B.C., native of Ephēsus, called *Abrodiētus* from his sumptuous mode of life and gorgeous apparel after he had attained a great reputation. He excelled, like his rival Zeuxis, in depicting inanimate objects. There is a well-known story of their rivalry; Zeuxis painted a man carrying a cluster of grapes so like nature that the birds came to peck the fruit, and Parrhasius painted so perfectly a curtain that Zeuxis on seeing it asked him to remove the curtain (which he thought to be a real one) that he might see the painting which he supposed to be behind it. Zeuxis acknowledged the superiority of Parrhasius by saying *Zeuxis has deceived birds, but Parrhasius has deceived Zeuxis himself*; and he condemned his own picture on the ground that the figure of the man carrying the fruit was not drawn sufficiently like nature to frighten away the birds.

PARTHAON, *par-thā'-ōn*, or PORTHEUS, *por'-theus*, son of Agēnor and brother of Demonicē, Molus, Pylus, Thestius, was father of (Æneus, Steropē, &c.), by Hippodāmus's daughter Eurȳtē.

PARTHENI, *par-thēn'-i-i*, or PARTHENĒ, *par-thēn'-i-e* (sons of *virgins*), the illegitimate offspring of the Spartans in the Messenian war, who had sworn to return to Sparta only dead or victorious: they, when grown up, sailed under Phalantus to Italy, where they seized Tarentum, 708 B.C.

PARTHENIUS, *par-thēn'-i-us*. 1. A river of Paphlagonia. 2. A border mountain of Argolis and Arcadiā.

PARTHENON, *par'-thēn-ōn*, the famous temple of the *virgin* Athēna (Minerva) on the Acropolis at Athens, built under Pericles, 438 B.C., in place of a previous temple burnt by the Persians. Its constructors were Phidias, Ictinus, and Callicrātes, and it was in the purest Doric style, of Pentelic marble, richly adorned with painting and gilding; it contained some splendid paintings and pieces of sculpture, and one of the masterpieces of Phidias, Minerva's statue, of gold and ivory, 26 cubits high: it was 227 feet long, 100 broad, and 65 high.

PARTHENOPEUS, *par'-thēn-ō-pē'-us*, son of Meleāger and Atalanta, went with Adrastus against Thebes.

PARTHENOPE, *par'-thēn-ō-pē* (see NEAPOLIS).

PARTHIA, *par'-thī-a*, a country of Asia south-east of the Caspian, bounded on the W. by Media, S. by Carmania, N. by Hyrcania, E. by Ariāna, inhabited by the *Parthi*, a warlike race, of Scythian origin, celebrated as mounted archers: they were tributary successively to the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, Macedonians, and Seleucidae, and revolted from the latter 250 B.C., under a chief, Arsāces, who founded an empire, which was continued and extended by his twenty-seven

Pasiphæe

successors (the *Arsacidae*) till it extended over Asia from the Euphrates to the Indus, and from the Indian Ocean to the Oxus. In A.D. 226 the Persian empire was re-established on the ruins of the Parthian, and lasted under the Sassanidæ till A.D. 651.

PASIPHÆE, *pā-sīph'ē-ē*, daughter of Sol and Perseis, married King Minos II. of Crete, and bore Androgæos, Ariadne, and Phædra. (See MINOTAURUS.)

PASITHEA, *pā-sīth'ē-a*. 1. Or *Aglaiæ*, one of the Graces. 2. One of the Nereidæ.

PATARA, *pāl'ā-ra*, a Dorian coast city of Lycia, on the Xanthus, with a famous temple and winter oracle of Apollo (*Pātäreus*).

PATAVIUM, *pā-tāv'ī-um* (see PADUA).

PATERCULUS, *pā-ter'cū-lus* (see VELLEIUS).

PATMOS, *pat'mos*, one of the Sporades.

PATRÆ, *pat'ra*, anciently *Arōē*, a city of Achæia, west of Rhium, with a temple of Diæna.

PATRES, *pāl'-res*, or **PATRICII**, *pa-trī'cī-i*, the old privileged class at Rome, who enjoyed exclusively all political power and all the honours of the state. (For their political division, see CENTURIA.) Socially they were subdivided into clans or houses, and each clan (*gens*) into a number of branches or families (*familia*). From them originally the *Sēnātus* (q. v.) was chosen, whence *Patres* is often synonymous with senators; their privileges were, one by one, wrested from them by the *Plebs* (q. v.), and the old aristocracy was swamped by a plutocracy.

PATROCLUS, *pa-tro'cl-us*, or *Actōr'idēs* (as grandson of Actor and Ægina), was son of Menœtius (of Opus) and Sthenelē, and, when a youth, had to fly for the accidental homicide of Amphidamūs's son Clyonymus to King Peleus, of Phthia, where he was received and became Achilles' friend. He went against Troy, and withdrew with Achilles (q. v.); but, at Nestor's entreaty, he was permitted to return to the war in the arms of Achilles, and inflicted great loss on the Trojans. He was at length killed by Hector, but Ajax and Menelæus recovered his body, which was buried with great honours by Achilles, who returned to the war to avenge his fallen friend by the death of Hector.

PAULUS, *pau'-lus*. 1. L. ÆMILIUS, *æ-mīl'ī-us*, consul 219 B.C., conquered Demetrius of Pharos, and, when consul with C. Terentius Varro, 216, fell at Cannæ, a battle engaged in contrary to his advice. 2. L. ÆMILIUS, consul 181 B.C. and 168, in the latter year gained the surname *Mā'cēdōn'icus* by his conquest of Macedonia. He was censor 164, and died 160; one of his sons became, by his adoption into the family of Scipio, the younger Paulus Scipio Africanus.

PAUSANIAS, *pau-sān'ī-ās*. 1. Son of Cleombrotus, and nephew of Leonidas; was Spartan general and generalissimo of the united Greek forces against the Persians at Plataea, 479 B.C., and afterwards in Asia, where he took Byzantium: but, bribed by the

Pelethronii

promise of the Persian king's daughter in marriage, he waxed arrogant, and the allies (except the Peloponnesians and Æginetans) seceded to Athens; whence began the Athenian confederacy, which terminated with the Peloponnesian war. He was ordered home by the Ephors, who then obtained from his slave his letters to the Persians. He fled to Minerva's temple, but the people took off the roof, and built up the door, the first stone being laid by his indignant mother; he was starved there, and was taken outside just before expiring, 470. 2. A young courtier of King Philip II., was unnaturally abused by Attalus, a friend of Philip. To avenge himself he murdered Philip. 3. The celebrated traveller, geographer, mythologist, and historian, probably a native of Lydia; settled at Rome temp. the Antonines. He wrote, in the Ionic dialect, an itinerary (*Periegēsis*) of Greece in ten books.

PAUSIAS, *pau'-sī-as*, a famous Greek painter, of Sicyon, flourished 360—330 B.C.

PAUSILYPUS, *pau-sīl'-y-pus*, a mountain near Neapōlis, on which was Lucullus's villa.

PAX, *pax*, the goddess of Peace, called by the Greeks *Irēnē*, was daughter of Jupiter and Themis, and one of the Horæ: she was represented as a maiden, with the horn of plenty in her left arm and an olive branch or Mercury's magic *cādūceus* in her right.

PEDASUS, *pē'-dā-sus*, Bucolion's son, twin brother of Eusepus.

PEDUM, *pēd'-um*, a town of Latium.

PEGÆ, *pē'-gæ*, a fountain at the base of Mount Arganthus, in Bithynia, into which Hylas fell.

PEGASIS (-idis), *pē'-gā-sīs*. 1. The fountain Hippocrēnē (q. v.), whence its patronesses, the Muses, were called *Pēgāsīdes*. 2. Cēnōnē, a fountain nymph (from *πηγή*), daughter of the river Cebren.

PEGASUS, *pē'-gā-sus*, a winged horse, sprung from the blood of Medusa (q. v.), and named from having arisen near the sources (*πηγαί*) of the ocean. He, as soon as born from the earth, rose from Mount Helicon to the sky, and from the spot he struck with his hoof the fountain Hippocrēnē gushed forth. Pegasus became the favourite of the Muses, and, after being tamed by Neptune or Minerva, he was given to Bellerophon (q. v.) to conquer the Chimæra, and, after throwing his rider, continued his flight to heaven, where he was made a constellation. According to Ovid, Perseus was mounted on Pegasus when he saved Andromeda (q. v.).

PELASGI, *pē-las'-gi*, a pre-historic people, believed by the ancients to have occupied not only all Greece proper, but the parts afterwards Greek in Asia Minor and Italy. The term *Pēlasgia* was applied at one time to Greece: the oldest Greek buildings were ascribed to them.

PELASGIOTIS, *pē-las'-gī-ō-tis*, the district in Thessaly between Magnesia and Hestiazotis.

PELETHONII, *pē-le-thrōn'ī-i*, the Lapithæ (q. v.), from their town and district *Pēle-*

Peleus

θρῶνιον, in Thessaly, at the base of Mount Pelion.

PELEUS (ἔϋς or -ῆι), *pē-leus*, king of the Myrmidōnes at Phthia, in Thessaly, was son of Æacus and Chiron's daughter Endēis, and father of Achilles by the Nereid Thetis. Being accessory with his brother Telāmon to the murder of his half-brother Phocus, he was exiled by his father from his native Ægina, and retired to King Eurytion, of Phthia, whose daughter Antigōnē he married, when he received a third of the kingdom, after being purified of the murder. At the hunt of the Calydonian boar he accidentally killed Eurytion, and retired to Iolchos, where he was purified by King Acastus (q. v.). After the death of Antigōnē, Peleus married Thetis, whom by Chiron's advice he surprised in a grotto, after she had fled from him and assumed the shapes of a bird, a tree, and a tigress. All the gods were present at the nuptials, at which the famous golden apple of Discord (see DISCORDIA) was thrown in among the guests. Peleus survived the death of Achilles.

PELIAS, *pē-lī-as*, son of Neptune and Salmōneus's daughter Tyro, with his twin-brother Neleus was exposed by his mother, but saved by countrymen. On the death of their step-father, King Cretheus, the twins usurped the throne of Iolchos from Æson. Pelias afterwards expelled Neleus, but after many years the crown was demanded from himself by Æson's son Jason, whom Pelias then sent in search of the golden fleece. On the return of Jason, the restoration, by Medēa, of Æson to youth made the daughters of Pelias (the *Peliādes*) wish for the rejuvenescence of their father. Medea directed them, as a preparatory step, to cut Pelias to pieces, which they did, and she then refused to revivify him. The *Peliādes* (Alcestis, Pisidice, Pellopea, Hippothoe) took refuge, after this parricide, with Admētus (q. v.), who was attacked by Acastus, son-in-law of Pelias.

PELIGNI, *pē-lig-nī*, a Sabine race, between the Frentani, Samnites, Murrucini, and Marsi.

PELION, *pē-lī-ōn*, a mountain-range in Magnesiā, in Thessaly, the residence of Chiron.

PELLA, *pēl-la*, a town of Bottiæa, in Macedonia, the birthplace of Alexander the Great (*Pelleus jūvēnis*). Alexandria, in Egypt, founded by him, was called *Pellæa*.

PELLENE, *pēl-lē-nē*, one of the twelve cities of Achæia, on a hill near Sicyoniā, built by the giant Pallas, or by Phorbās's son Pellen, of Argos.

PELOPIDAS, *pē-lōp-ī-das*, a celebrated general of Thebes, son of Hippoclus and friend of Epaminondas. He expelled the Spartans from Thebes, 379 B.C.; he shared in the successes of Epaminondas, and fell in his victory at Cynoscephalæ over Alexander, the tyrant of Phæræ, 364.

PELOPONNESIACUM BELLUM, *pēl-ō-pōn-nē-ēl-āc-um bell-um*, the famous twenty-eight

Peloponnesiacum Bellum

years' contest between the two great Greek rivals Athens and Sparta, and their respective allies, arose really from the jealousy felt by Sparta of the great power Athens had acquired after the Persian wars, when the latter city became head of "the confederacy of Delos," which was formed, 478 B.C., by the maritime allies, on the recommendation of Aristides, after the recall of Pausanias (1) from the Asiatic coast. The periodical meeting of this confederacy was at Delos, and the members were assessed in ships or money; but by the removal of the treasury and the synod to Athens, the conversion of its stewards (*Hellē-nōtān'ia*) into an Athenian board, the misapplication of the common funds (now raised from 460 to 600 talents), the transference of all public lawsuits to Athens, the depriving of the constituent states, except Chios, Samos, and Lesbos, of their armaments by requiring the contribution to be in money, and the exactions of Athenian officers, much discontent was caused among the Athenian allies, marked by the revolt of Naxos 466, Thasos 465, Eubœa and Megara 445, and Samos 440. After the reduction of the latter isle, after a nine months' siege by Pericles, Athens was in the height of her glory; but the members of the league, converted from allies to tributaries, were discontented, and the Dorian element in Greece, bursting with envy at the success of the Ionian, was ready to take advantage of the first opportunity for a general war; and this was found in the quarrel between Corcÿra and Corinth, 435, when Epidamnus, a colony of Corcÿra, on the coast of Illyria, being attacked by the Illyrians and its own expelled oligarchs, appealed for aid to oligarchical Corcÿra, which refused help; whereupon Epidamnus applied to Corinth, which was also its metropolis, as Corcÿra was a colony of Corinth. The Epidamnians were assisted by a Corinthian fleet, which was attacked and defeated by the Corcyreans, indignant at the interference, off Actium. In 434 the Corinthians made great preparations for the war, and both they and the Corcyreans sent embassies for an alliance, 433, to Athens, which formed a defensive alliance with Corcÿra, and assisted the latter, in the spring of 432, in defeating the Corinthians. Soon after, Potidæa revolted from Athens: and in the autumn a congress of Peloponnesians was held to decide on war with Athens, which broke out in 431. The Allies on each side were: for Athens—Chios, Lesbos, and Corcÿra, with their navies, and, with infantry and money, Plataea, Messenia, Acarnania, Zacynthus, Caria, Doris, Ioniā, the Hellespontines, Thrace, and all the Cyclādes except Melos and Thera; for Sparta—all the Peloponnesians except the Argives and Achæia (i.e., Arcadia, Laconia, and Messenia, with infantry, Corinth, Sicyoniā, and Elis, with navies), and Megāris, Ambracia, Leucadia, with navies, and Locris, Bœotiā, Phocis, with cavalry, and Anactorium, with infantry. In spring, 431, the Thebans attacked Plataea,

Peloponnesus

and in midsummer the Peloponnesians invaded Attica, and shortly after the Athenians allied with King Sitalces of Thrace. The chief events in the war were the surrender of Potidæa to the Athenians, 429, of Plataea to the Spartans, 427, and of Sphacteria to Cleon, 425; the successes of the Spartan Brasidas in Thrace, 424—422; the defeat of the Athenians at Mantinea, 418; the Athenian expedition to Sicily, 415, destroyed, 413; establishment of the Spartans at Decelæa, 414; defeat of the Spartan fleet off Cynossema, 411, and at Cyzicus, 410, by Alcibiades; defeat of Alcibiades' lieutenant off Notium by Lysander, 407, and of Lysander's successor Callicratidas off the Arginuse isles, 406; and the great victory of Lysander off Ægospotamos, 405, by which the war was virtually ended, Athens surrendering, after a blockade of three months, to Lysander, in 404.

PELOPONNESUS, *pél-ō-pon-nē-sus*, the peninsula forming the south of Greece proper, and connected with northern Greece by the Isthmus of Corinth, anciently *Apia*, from King Phoroneus's son Apis, of Argos, or *Argos* from its early chief city, afterwards Peloponnesus, "*isle of Pelops*," from its settler Pelops (q. v.), and now *Morea*, from its resemblance to a mulberry-leaf (*μορόβια*), was divided into six states: *Achæia* in N., *Corinthia* in E. and N., *Laconia* in E. and S., *Messenia* in S. and W., *Elis* in W., and in the centre *Arcadia*, which alone had no seaboard. Its aborigines, the Pelasgi, were conquered and confined to Arcadia by the Ionians, who took Achæia, and the Achæans, who took Argolis, Laconia, and Messenia. It was conquered by the Dorians under the *Heracleidæ* (q. v.), eighty years after the Trojan war. It was regarded as the centre of the Doric race.

PELOPS (-ōpis), *pél-ops*, son of King Tantalus of Phrygia, was murdered by his father and served up at a repast to the gods, whom Tantalus had invited; but none of the gods touched the meat, except Ceres, who, absorbed in grief at the loss of Proserpine, ate of the shoulder. Mercury was ordered by the gods to restore Pelops to life by boiling the pieces of his body, and Clotho replaced the lost shoulder with one of ivory, which could by its touch remove diseases; and his descendants (*Pelōpidae*) were afterwards believed to have an ivory-white shoulder. King Tros, of Troy, afterwards invaded Phrygia to avenge the loss of Gany-mêdês (q. v.), whom he supposed Tantalus to have carried off; and Tantalus and his son had to flee. Pelops came to Pisa in Elis, where he won the throne of Elis and the hand of Hippodamia (q. v.) by his victory in the chariot-race over her father, King Enomæus, whose charioteer, Myrtilus, he had bribed. His sons were Atreus, Thyestes, Chrysippus (thrown into a well by the two former, for which they were banished), Pitheus, Troezen, &c. Pelops was revered after death as the chief hero of Greece, and the epithet *Pelōpētus* (or *Pelōpētās*, -adis) is frequently attached as

Pentheus

an honourable epithet to his descendants or their cities. Peloponnesus (*isle of Pelops*) was named after him.

PELORUS (-i), *pē-lō-rus*. 1. A promontory of north-east Sicily. 2. The pilot of the ship that bore Hannibal from Italy.

PELUSIUM, *pē-lī-sī-um*, a strongly-fortified city on the easternmost, or *Pelusiæc*, mouth of the Nile, about three miles from the sea.

PENATES (-um), *pē-nā'tes*, the household gods (deified ancestors generally) of the Romans, whose images were placed and worshipped in the centre of the house, *pēnētrā'lia*, where, in their honour, a perpetual fire burnt, and the first fruits and salt-cellar were always on the table; the *Lares* (q. v.) were included in the Penates. The Roman state, considered as one family, had Penates whose images were believed to have been brought by Æneas from Troy to Lavinium, thence to Alba, and, on its fall, to Rome.

PENELOPE, *pē-nēl-ō-pē*, the celebrated wife of King Ulysses, of Ithaca, was daughter of King Icarus, of Sparta, and Peribœa. Just before the Trojan expedition she bore Ulysses a son, Telemachus. When Ulysses was driven about for years on his return voyage from Troy, Penelope was surrounded with numerous suitors, whose importunity she for a time stayed by promising to declare her choice as soon as she had finished a piece of tapestry on which she was employed for her father-in-law Laertes; and she baffled their expectations by undoing in the night what she had done by day; whence the proverbial phrase of *Penelope's web* for an endless labour. But, after her stratagem was betrayed by a servant, the suitors redoubled their importunity and insolence till they were destroyed by Ulysses, who returned in disguise. Penelope is described by Homer as a model of chastity and all virtue, but later authors give a very different character.

PENEUS, *pē-nē-us*, a river of Thessaly. Its god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, was father of Daphnê and Cyrenê, the former of whom was made a laurel on its banks.

PENNINE ALPES, *pē-nī-næ al'-pes*, the part of the Alps from Mount Penninus (the *Great St. Bernard*) to the *Simplon*, including *Monte Rosa*, *Mont Blanc*, and *Mont Cervin*. The Romans called the god of its inhabitants, *Jupiter Penninus*.

PENTELICUS, *pē-tēl-ī-cus*, the south-east branch of Mount Parnes, in Attica, celebrated for its marble.

PENTHESILEA, *pēn-thē-sī-lē-a*, a famous queen of the Amazons, daughter of Mars and Otrera; assisted Priam after Hector's death, and was slain by Achilles, who was so struck with her beauty that he shed tears for having slain her, and put Thersites to death for ridiculing his grief.

PENTHEUS (-eus or -ei), *pēn'-theus*, son of Echion and Cadmus's daughter Agave, was king of Thebes, and driven mad by Bacchus as a punishment for having resisted the introduction of the god's orgies. His palace was

Pentri

laid in ruins, and he was torn to pieces by his mother and his sisters Ino and Autonöe.

PENTRI, *pen'-tri*, a tribe of Samnium.

PEPARETHUS, *pēp-ā-rē'-thus*, an islet off Thessaly, east of Halonēsus, noted for its olives and wines.

PERDICAS, *per-dic'-cas*. 1. Fourth king of Macedonia, by conquest, having migrated, 729 B.C., with his brothers Ārōpus and Gaunēs, from Argos to the district of Mount Bernius, from which he extended his rule. 2. PERDICAS II., of Macedonia, reigned 455—413 B.C. 3. PERDICAS III., of Macedonia, reigned 364—359 B.C. 4. A famous and favourite general of Alexander the Great, who was believed to have nominated him his successor by giving him his signet-ring on his death-bed, 323 B.C. He was made chief commander under Philip Aridæus. To oppose the coalition of the other generals, he marched into Egypt, where he was defeated by Ptolemy, and afterwards assassinated, 321.

PEREGRINI, *pēr-ē-grī'-ni*. 1. At Rome the term applied, in early times, to every one possessed of personal freedom who was not a *Civis Rōmānus*, but later—when, after the *Civis Rōmānus*, all the inhabitants of Italy became *Cives Rōmāni*—to (1) all the free subjects of Rome in the provinces, including persons belonging by birth to foreign states, but who had settled within the Roman territory; (2) all the free subjects of states in alliance with Rome; and (3) all Romans who had either temporarily or permanently forfeited the *Civitas*. The Peregrini resident in Rome had no political status, and could appear in a law court only by a *patrōnus*, under whom they placed themselves, like the client under his Patrician patron; but for at least 200 years before the fall of the Republic there was a regular judge (*Prætor Peregrinus*) and court of commissioners (*Rēciprætōres*) for their suits, and they were prohibited from wearing the national Roman civil dress, the *Tōga*, and might at any time be ordered by the Senate to withdraw from the city. There could be no regular marriage (*Nuptiæ justæ*) between a Roman citizen and a *Pērēgrīnus*. 2. At Athens, the *Mētæci*, *μέτοικοι*, *resident aliens*, paid a certain tax (*μετοίκιον*), but enjoyed no civic rights, but were permitted to exercise their rights as freely as the native citizens, with whom, of course, they could not legally intermarry; they had to assist in raising any extraordinary funds for the state, and at certain festivals they had to carry the sacrificial bowls, &c. Each was under a *προσράτης*, or patron, who alone could appear for them in court.

PERENNA, *pē-ren'-na* (see ANNA).

PERGAMUS, *per'-gā-mus*, or PERGAMA (-orum), *per'-gā-ma*. 1. The citadel of Troy, on a hill overlooking the Scamander. On the place later identified with it Xerxes reviewed his hosts. 2. A famous inland city of Teuthrania, in southern Mysia, on the Cæcus, became the capital of the kingdom of Pergamus,

Pericles

which was founded, 280 B.C., by a eunuch, Philetærus, who had been intrusted with the command of the city by Lysimachus after the battle of Ipsus. It was bequeathed by Attālus (Philomētōr) III., 133, to the Romans. Its famous royal library, founded by Eumēnes II., rivalled, in the wealth and extent of its contents, that of Alexandria, to which it was transferred by Cleopatra, with Antony's permission, and was destroyed by the Saracens, A.D. 642. *Parchment* (*Pergāmēna charta*) was first used at Pergamus (whence its name) for the transcription of books, King Ptolemy of Egypt having forbidden the export of papyrus, to prevent Eumenes excelling him in his collection of books.

PERIANDER, *pēr-i-an'-der*, succeeded his father Cypselus as tyrant of Corinth 625 B.C. The early part of his reign was mild and popular, but he soon became oppressive, and noted for cruelty and debauchery. He banished his son Lycōphron (q.v.). Yet he patronized the fine arts, was fond of peace, and showed himself the protector of genius and learning. Arion and Anacharsis were highly honoured in his court. He died 585, and was reckoned one of the seven sages of Greece.

PERIBCEA, *pēr-i-bæ'-a*, daughter of Hipponus, was the second wife of King Ceneus of Calydon, and mother of Tydeus. 2. Or *Eribæa*, daughter of Alcathous, was sold by her father into Cyprus, on suspicion that she was wooed by Telāmon. The latter found her there, and married her. 3. A daughter of Eurymēdon, bore Nausithous to Neptune.

PERICLES (-is or -i), *pēr-i-clēs*, a famous Athenian statesman, of a noble family, son of Xanthippus and Agariste. He was educated under Damon, Zeno of Elcæ, and Anaxagoras. He entered on public life 469 B.C., and soon became head of the popular party. He procured, on the proposal of Ephialtes, the limitation of the power of the Areopagus, 461, and afterwards caused the ostracism of Cimon, the leader of the aristocracy. In the Sacred war he restored the care of the temple of Delphi to the Phocians, 448; recovered the revolted Eubœa for Athens, 445; became the undisputed leader of the Assembly after his ostracism, in 444, of Thucydides, who had succeeded to the leadership of the aristocratical party on the death of Cimon (449); defeated the Sicyonians near Nemaæ; and with Sophocles and other generals reduced the revolted Samos after an arduous siege, 440. His enemies now made several attempts to injure him by attacks on his friends Anaxagoras and Phidias, and his mistress, the famous Aspasia; but his popularity continued unabated, and the Peloponnesian war, falsely ascribed to his ambitious schemes, was undertaken, on his advice, 431. But after the Peloponnesians invaded Attica the fickle Athenians fined him fifty talents and stripped him of his honours; but these latter they speedily restored to him again. In a few months after, in the autumn of 429, he died of the great plague which had already carried off

Perillus

his sons Xanthippus and Paralus, and many friends. To legitimize his only surviving son (by Aspasia), Pericles, he had been obliged to repeal a law which he had made and rigorously enforced against illegitimate children, and this son was one of the ten generals put to death by the Athenians after the battle of Arginūsæ, 406. During his leadership Pericles adorned Athens with splendid public buildings, and literature was liberally patronized by him.

PERILLUS, *pĕ-ril' -lus* (see PHALARIS).

PERINTHUS, *pĕ-rin' -thus*, anciently *Mygdonica*, and latterly *Heraclea*, a city of Thrace, on the Propontis, founded from Samos 560 B.C.

PERIPATETICI, *pĕr' -i-pā-tĕ-ti-ci*, the followers of Aristotle, so named from his school being founded in the walks of the Lycæum.

PERIPHAS (-antis), *pĕr' -i-phas*. 1. A pre-Cecropian king of Attica. 2. One of the Lapithæ.

PERMESSUS, *per-mes' -sus*, a river of Bœotia.

PERPERNA, *per-per' -na*. 1. M., consul 130 B.C., defeated Aristoncus in Asia, and took him prisoner. 2. M. VENTO, *ven' -tō*, son of (1), was made prætor by Marius, fought some years in Spain under the Marian Sertorius, whom at length he assassinated from envy, 72. He was taken prisoner and put to death by Pompey.

PERRHÆBIA, *per-rhæ' -bi-a*, the country of the *Perrhæbi*, a warlike Pelagic people in northern Thessaly.

PERSÆ, *per' -sæ*, the people of Persia (q. v.).

PERSE, *per' -sē*, an Oceanid, bore Ætēs, Circē, Pasiphæ, and Perseus, to Sol (Apollo).

PERSEPHONE, *per-sĕph' -ō-nē* (see PROSERPINA).

PERSEPOLIS, *per-sĕp' -ō-lis*, a capital of the Persian empire, in the middle of Persia proper, and near the Araxes, Medus, and Cyrus; was laid in ruins by Alexander the Great.

PERSES (-æ), *per' -sēs*. 1. Son of Perseus and Andromeda; gave his name to the Persians (formerly *Cephenes*). 2. The son of the Sol and Perse, was father of Hecate, and brother of Ætēs and Circe. 3. See PERSEUS (2).

PERSEUS, *per' -seus*. 1. The famous son of Jupiter and Acrisius's daughter Danaë (q. v.). Having been exposed with his mother on the sea, he was drifted to Seriphos, where he was found by a fisherman, Dictys, and reared by King Polydectes, and in early youth distinguished himself by genius and courage. Polydectes having, in course of time, fallen in love with Danaë, and wishing to get rid of Perseus, sent him to bring Medusa's head (see GORGONES); Perseus, however, was favoured by Mercury, who took him to the *Graec* (Pēphrēdrō, Enyō, Dindō), the three daughters of Phorcys and Cētō, who were aged from their birth, and had only one eye and one tooth to use between them. Perseus took away the tooth and eye till they agreed to take him to the nymphs from whom he received the winged sandals, magic bag, and Pluto's helmet, which made the wearer in-

Persia

visible; the *Grææ* also told him where to find their sisters, the Gorgons, and Perseus received from Mercury a sickle (ἀρπη), and from Minerva a mirror; he then flew to the home of the Gorgons, whom he found asleep, and cut off Medusa's head, looking at her figure reflected in the mirror to avoid gazing on her head, for a sight of it changed the beholder into stone. He placed the head in his bag and flew away, pursued by the two other Gorgons, Sthēno and Euryālē, but, being invisible, he escaped. On his return through Mauretania, having been refused entertainment by King Atlas, who had remembered that his gardens were to be robbed by a son of Jupiter (see HESPERIDES), he changed him by Medusa's head into the Mount Atlas; and in Ethiopía he won the hand of Cepheus's daughter Andromēda (q. v.) by delivering her from the sea-monster; but his nuptials were interrupted by the entrance of her uncle Phineus, and armed companions, to carry off the bride, and Perseus was saved only by changing his assailants into stone. Having returned to Seriphos, and changed into stone Polydectes and his courtiers, and placed Dictys on the throne, he took with him Danaë (who had fled to a temple from Polydectes' violence) to Argos. Acrisius, his maternal grandfather, fled to Larissa, fearing punishment for his exposure of Danaë and her son, and Perseus followed, to persuade him to return, but accidentally killed him with his quoit, at the games, when Acrisius was in disguise among the spectators. Perseus then exchanged the kingdom of Argos for Tiryns, with Megapenthes' son Proetus, and founded Mycēnæ. Perseus was the father of Alcaeus, Sthenelus, Nestor, Electryon, and Gorgophōne. After his metamorphosis of Polydectes, he presented Medusa's head to Minerva, who placed it on her Ægis. 2. Or PERSES, *per' -sēs*, succeeded his father, King Philip V. of Macedonia, 178 B.C., and, like him, was noted for his enmity to the Romans, with whom he warred four years (171—168). His avarice and timidity prevented his success, and he was totally defeated at Pydna by L. Æmilius Paulus, 168. He fled to Samothrace, but was made prisoner, and carried, with his family, in Paulus's triumph at Rome. He had a daughter and two sons, Philip and Alexander, of whom the latter was, after having passed many years as a common carpenter, made secretary to the Senate. Perseus spent the remainder of his life as a prisoner on parole at Alba.

PERSIA, *per' -si-a*, or PERSIS (-idis), *per' -sis*, the name of a territory whose dimensions were different at different times. At first it was applied to the highland district bounded on E. by the Desert, N. by Susiana, Media, and Parthia, W. and S. by Persicus Sinus, and inhabited by a hardy race of warrior-shepherds, divided into Pasargadæ, or noble families (of whom the Achæmenidæ were the chief), settled agricultural tribes, and nomadic shepherd

Persicum Mare

tribes, and having the same origin, customs, and Magian religion as the Medes, whose empire, under Cyrus's (q. v.) leadership, they overthrew, 559 B.C. Cambyses succeeded, 529, and, after Smerdis's usurpation of seven months, Darius I., Hystaspes, 521, who organized in twenty satrapies the vast empire of Persia, extending from Æthiopia, Arabia, and the Erythræum Mare on the south to the Jaxartes, Oxus, Caspian, Caucasus, and Euxine, and the Indus on the east, to Thrace and Cyrenaica, and made its capitals Babylon, Susa, Ecbatana, Pasargada, and Persepolis. He undertook the wars against Greece, which were continued by Xerxes I. The Persian empire was overthrown by Alexander the Great, 331. At the division of the provinces after Alexander's death, Seleucus Nicānor obtained the mastery of Persia, but it passed to the dominion of the Parthians on their revolt from the Selucidæ, 250. The empire of Persia was revived by the revolt of Artaxerxes, the founder of the *Sassanidæ* dynasty, A.D. 226, and lasted till the defeat of Yessidiger III. by the forces of the Caliph Abu-Bekr, 651, when Persia passed into the possession of the Mohammedans.

PERSICUM MARE, *per'-sī-cum mār'-e*, or *Per'sicus Sin'us*, now the *Persian Gulf*, the part of the Erythræum Mare (*Indian Ocean*) between the shores of Susiana, Persis, Carmania, and the coast of Arabia.

PERSIUS FLACCUS, A., *per'-sī-us flac'-cus*, a Roman knight and satirical poet, born at Volaterræ, in Etruria, A.D. 34. He early removed to Rome, where he soon formed the acquaintance of many literary men. He died 62, aged 27, his short life having been marked by modesty, benevolence, and virtue. Six satires, generally printed with those of Juvenal, are extant, in which he lashed the debauchees and the vices of his age; but, though popular among his contemporaries, they are blamed by the moderns for obscurity of style and of language.

PERTINAX, P. HELVIUS, *per'-tī-nax, hel'-vī-us*, Roman emperor, 1st January to 28th March, 193 A.D., was of obscure birth, but liberally educated, and acted for a while as a tutor in Etruria. He entered the army, and rose under M. Aurelius to be consul, governor of Mæsia, and prefect of Rome. He was obliged to accept the purple on Commodus's death, but was killed by the prætorian guards.

PERUSIA, *per'-rū'-sī-a*, an ancient city of eastern Etruria, between the Tiber and Trasimēnus.

PESSINUS, *pes'-sī-nus* (-untis), a city of south-western Galatia, celebrated as burial-place of Atys, and for its temple and statue of Cybèle (*Pes'sinnuntia*).

PETALUS, *pēt'-ā-lus*, a man killed by Perseus at the court of Cepheus, in Æthiopia.

PETILIA, *pēt'-tī'-lī-a*, a Greek city on the coast of eastern Bruttium, built by Philoctētēs.

PETRA, *pēt'-ra* (*rock*). 1. The capital of the Idumæans, and next of the Nabathæans, in

Phaethon

Arabia Petræa, independent and important till the time of Trajan. 2. A town of Pieria, in Macedonia. 3. A hill near Dyrrhachium, where Pompey entrenched himself.

PETRÆA, *pē'-træ'-ā* (see ARABIA).

PETREIUS, M., *pē'-trē'-i-us*, as legate of C. Antonius, defeated the troops of Catiline, 62 B.C. He fought against Cæsar at Thapsus, 6th April, 46, and afterwards killed himself.

PETRONIUS ARBITER, *pē'-trō'-nī-us ar'-bī-ter*, the favourite and associate of Nero in his debaucheries, was proconsul of Bithynia, and afterwards consul. When accused of treason by another favourite of Nero, Tigellinus, from envy, he killed himself, A.D. 66, by causing his veins to be opened. An extant licentious romance, *Satyricon*, is attributed to him.

PEUCETIA, *peu-cēt'-i-a*, the part of Apulia from the Aufidus to Brundisium and Tarentum, named from Lycæon's son Peucētus.

PHÆA, *phæ'-a*, a sow that infested the neighbourhood of Crommyōn, on the Saronic gulf, and was destroyed by Theseus when going from Trozēnē to Athens to make himself known to his father. From it the Calydonian boar sprang.

PHÆACES, *phæ'-ā'-ces*, the mythical inhabitants of the Homeric isle *Schéria*, at the western extremity of the earth, later identified with Corcyra (q. v.). They were devoted to luxury and gluttony; whence *Phæax* is used for a glutton. The king was Alcinoüs (q. v.).

PHÆDON, *phæ'-dōn*, of Elis, was seized by pirates, and sold as a slave at Athens. On obtaining his freedom he became a disciple of Socrātes. After his teacher's death, Phædon returned to Elis, where he founded the *Elean* school.

PHÆDRA, *phæ'-dra*, daughter of Minos and Pasiphæë, married Theseus, and bore Acamas and Demophōon. After the death of Theseus's son Hippolytus (q. v.) from her revengeful false accusation, she hanged herself.

PHÆDRUS, *phæ'-drus*, a Thracian slave at Rome, was manumitted by Augustus. He wrote ninety-seven fables, divided into five books, in iambic verses, most of which were translations from Æsop.

PHÆSTUS, *phæs'-tus*. 1. A town of southern Crete, Epimenides' birthplace. 2. A town of Macedonia.

PHÆTHON (-ontis), *phæ'-ē-thōn*, son of Sol (or Phœbus) and the Oceanid Clymēnē (or of Cephæus and Aurōra), was beloved by Venus, and received the charge of one of her temples. Taunted about his paternity by Io's son Epāphus, he visited the palace of the Sun, and to test whether Phœbus was his father, asked him to prove his paternal affection by granting his request. Phœbus swore by the Styx he would, and Phaethon at once asked permission to drive the chariot of the sun one day in the sky. Phœbus, bound by his inviolable oath, allowed him; but Phaethon soon betrayed his incapacity, and the horses rushed out of the usual track. Heaven and earth were threatened with a universal conflagration, when

Phalanthus

Jupiter struck Phaethon with a bolt, and hurled him into the Eridānus (*Po*), on the banks of which his disconsolate sisters (*Phā'ēthouī'ādes*, or *Hēli'ādes*, q.v.) were changed into poplars and their tears into amber. The parched state of Africa and the blackened skins of the Æthiopiāns were ascribed to this bad driving of Phaethon.

PHALANTHUS, *phā-lan'-thus*. 1. Led the Parthenūi (q.v.) to Tarentum. 2. A town and mountain of Arcadiā.

PHALARIS (-idis), *phāl'-ā-ris*, tyrant of Agrigentum, 570—564 B.C., was noted for cruelty. Périllus presented him with a brazen bull for burning alive his victims, and on his body the experiment was made by the orders of Phalaris. His subjects revolted and put him to death.

PHALERUM, *phā-lē'-rum*, or PHALERA (-orum), *phā-lē'-ra*, the oldest and easternmost of the harbours of Athens.

PHALLICA, *phal'-li-ca*, festivals to the Egyptian Osiris, and forming a part of the Greek Dionysia, when the *φάλλος*, the emblem of fecundity, was borne in procession by the *φαλλοφόροι*.

PHANÆUS, *phān'-æ*, a promontory of southern Chios, famous for its wines and Apollo's temple.

PHAON (-ōnis), *phā'-ōn*, an old boatman of Mytilēnē, ferried over Venus, disguised as an old woman, for nothing to Asia. The goddess rewarded him with a box of ointment, with which, having rubbed himself, he became young and beautiful. Sappho the poetess became enamoured of him, and, being disdained, threw herself into the sea.

PHARNABAZUS, *phar-na-bā'-zus*, satrap of the Hellepontine provinces of Persia, assisted the Spartans in the Peloponnesian war.

PHARNACES, *phar-nā'-cēs*. 1. King of Pontus 190—155 B.C., was grandfather of Mithridates the Great. 2. The son of Mithridates the Great, from whom he revolted, and whose death he caused, 63 B.C., was rewarded by Pompey with the kingdom of the Bosphorus. During the war between Cæsar and Pompey, Pharnaces seized Pontus, but was defeated by Cæsar at Zela, 47.

PHAROS, *phār'-ōs*, an islet in the Bay of Alexandria, joined by a mole of a mile long to the mainland by Alexander. On the isle a famous lighthouse, called the *Pharos*, visible 100 miles off, was built of white marble, in the reigns of Ptolemy Soter and Ptolemy Philadelphus. The name *Pharos* was afterwards applied generally to any lighthouse.

PHARSALUS, *phar-sā'-lus*, a town of Thessaly, west of the Enipeus; in its plain, *Pharsā'lia*, Cæsar overthrew Pompey, 48 B.C.

PHASELIS (-idis), *phā-sē'-lis*, a Dorian coast town of Lycia, at the base of Mount Taurus.

PHASIS, *phā'-sis*. 1. A Milesian colony at the mouth of (2), on its southern bank. 2. A river of Colchis, flowing from Armenia into the east of the Euxine: the Argonauts sailed into it. Medea is called *Phāsias* (-idis), and

Philippopolis

Phāsī'ācus is = Colchian. *Pheasants* (*phāst-āni*) were named from being introduced from its banks to Greece.

PHÈGEUS, *phē'-ge-us*, king of Psophis, in Arcadia, and priest of Bacchus (see *ALCMÆON*).

PHÈMIUS, *phē'-mī-us*, the minstrel to the suitors of Penelōpē in Ulysses' palace, called by some Homer's teacher. Ovid uses the name for any excellent musician.

PHÈNEUS, *phēn'-ē-us*, a town of north-eastern Arcadiā, at the base of Mount Cyllēnē, with a lake, whose waters were wholesome by day but not by night.

PHÈRÆ, *phēr'-æ*, a town of Thessaly, twelve miles from its port, Pagasæ, the residence of the mythical Admētus, and afterwards of powerful tyrants, who ruled over nearly all Thessaly. It was founded by PHÈRES, *phēr'-ēs*, son of Cretheus and Tyro, and father of Admētus (*Phērētī'ādes*).

PHÈRECYDES, *phēr-ē-cy'-dēs*, a philosopher of Scyros, 544 B.C., was a disciple of Pittacus and the teacher of Pythagoras; he taught the metempsychosis.

PHIDIAS, *phī'-dī-as*, the famous statuary and sculptor of Athens, born 490 B.C., was accused, by the enemies of his patron Pericles, first of having embezzled the gold for Minerva's statue (of which he was acquitted), and afterwards of impiety in carving his own and Pericles' likenesses in the battle of the Amazons on Minerva's shield, and he was thrown into prison, where he died, 432.

PHIDITIA, *phī-dī'-tī-a* (*frugal meals*, *phēditia*), more properly *Philittia* (*φιλίτια*, *friendly meals*, and called *Ἀνδρεία* in Crete), the common meals or public tables at Sparta, the *συσίτια*, at which the citizens took their meals together.

PHIDON, *phī'-dōn*, a warlike and aggressive king of Argos, 748 B.C.; he deprived the Eleans of the privilege of celebrating the Olympic games, which he celebrated with the Pisatans; but he was defeated by the Spartans, who restored the Olympian presidency to the Eleans: he invented the *Æginetan scale* of weights and measures, and introduced copper and silver coinage.

PHILADELPHIA, *phīl'-ā-del-phī'-a*. 1. A city of Lydia, at the base of Tmolus. 2. A city of Cilicia, on the Calycadnus. 3. A city of Syria.

PHILEMŌN, *phī-lē-mon*. 1. A Greek poet of the New Comedy, born at Soli, in Cilicia, was educated at, and made a citizen of, Athens, where he was a rival of Menander; he died at a great age, 274 B.C. 2. The son of (1), wrote fifty-four comedies, of which fragments remain. 3. The husband of Baucis (q.v.).

PHILIPPI, *phī-līp'-pī*, a city of Macedoniā, on Mount Pangæus, built by Philip II.; scene of the defeat of Brutus and Cassius by Octaviānus (Augustus) and Antony, 42 B.C.

PHILIPPOLIS, *phī-līp'-pōl'-ō-lis*, a city of Thrace, south-east of the Hebrus, founded by Philip II., called *Trīmon'tium*, from being on a three-peaked hill.

Philipus

PHILIPPUS I., *phil-íp'-pus*, son of Argæus, whom he succeeded as king of Macedonia, 640 B.C. 2. PHILIPPUS II., fourth son of King Amyntas II., of Macedonia, and Eurydice, born 382 B.C., was carried by Pelopidas as a hostage to Thebes, where he learned the art of war under Epaminondas. On the death of his brother Perdiccas III., 359, Philip became king of Macedonia, usurping the throne from his infant nephew Amyntas. After having organized his army and kingdom, he assailed the Greek cities on the Macedonian coast; Philip then, at the request of the Amphictyons, punished the Phocians, and received their place in the council. He obtained successes in Illyricum and Thessaly, and acted the part of protector of the Peloponnesian states against the encroachments of Sparta, but he was repulsed by Phocion from Eubœa, and when, to support the Amphictyons, he marched against Amphissa, the Athenians, now aroused, allied with the Thebans, and met him at Chæroneâ, where Philip, by defeating their united forces, virtually subjugated Greece, 2nd Aug., 338; he was then nominated general of Greece to conduct the war resolved on against Persia at a general assembly at Corinth, but in the midst of his preparations was, when entering the theatre at the nuptials of his daughter Cleopatra with Alexander of Epirus, stabbed by a noble youth, Pausanias, in revenge for his having refused to punish a courtier who had grossly abused him, and, according to some, at the instigation of the deserted queen, Olympias, the daughter of King Neoptolemus, of the Molossi, 336. He was succeeded by his son Alexander the Great, whose education he had intrusted to the philosopher Aristotle. Philip was persevering, brave, and eloquent, but crafty, and disgraced himself by debauchery and unnatural crimes. 3. PHILIPPUS III. (*see* ARIDÆUS). 4. PHILIPPUS IV., eldest son and successor of Cassander, reigned for a few months only, 296 B.C. 5. PHILIPPUS V., son of King Demetrius II., born 237 B.C., succeeded his uncle Antigonus III., Doseon, 220; supported the Achæan general Aratus against the Ætolians, but afterwards poisoned him, 213. He allied with Hannibal, and warred with the Romans, 215, but he was obliged to sue for peace, 205; he resumed the war, 200, but was defeated at Cynoscéphalæ, 197, and compelled to accept a humiliating peace. On the false accusations of his son Perseus, he caused the death of his elder son, Demetrius, who had, when a hostage at Rome, acquired the favour of the Senate. On discovering the perfidy of Perseus, he died of remorse at his own rashness and credulity. Philip was characterized by the same virtues, ambition, and vices as (2). He was succeeded by Perseus, but had intended to leave the throne to his son Antigonus. 6. Or *Pseu'dôphilippus*, a man who pretended to be the son of Perseus (2), and claimed the throne of Macedonia. 7. M. J., Roman emperor A.D. 244—249, slain, at

Philomela

Verona, with his son of the same name, whom he had associated with him on the throne. 8. L. MARCIUS, *mar'-cî-us*, an orator, when consul, 91 B.C., vigorously opposed the tribune Drusus. 9. L. MARCIUS, son of (7), was consul 56 B.C., and became stepfather of Augustus by his marriage with Atia.

PHILITIA, *phi-lit'-i-a* (*see* PHIDITIA).

PHILISTUS, *phi-lis'-tus*, a Syracusan, during his banishment wrote a history of Sicily in twelve books. He afterwards led the fleet of Dionysius II. against Dion, and killed himself when defeated, 356 B.C.

PHILO, *phil'-o*. 1. *Of Larissa*, was a pupil of Clitomachus, and taught in the Academy at Athens, and afterwards at Rome, where Cicero was his pupil. 2. *Judeus*, a Jewish writer of Alexandria, from which he was sent as ambassador to the emperor Caligula at Rome, A.D. 40. He wrote works on the creation of the world, sacred history, and Jewish laws and customs, endeavouring to reconcile the Old Testament doctrines with Greek philosophy. 3. *Of Byzantium*, a famous mechanic and architect, 150 B.C.

PHILOCTETES, *phil-oc-tê'-tês*, called *Pæan-tî'adês*, as son of Pœas and Demonassa, was one of the Argonauts, and afterwards armour-bearer to Hercules, to whose funeral pile he set fire on Mount Ceta, and from whom he received the arrows that had been dipped in the gall of the Lernaean hydra. As one of the suitors of Helen, he proceeded to the rendezvous of the Greeks against Troy at Aulis; but the smell proceeding from a wound in his foot, inflicted by a snake, or from one of the poisoned arrows having fallen on it, was so offensive that the Greeks left him, by Ulysses' advice, on Lemnos, where he remained till taken to Troy by Ulysses and Diomedes in the tenth year of the war, after an oracle had declared that Troy could not be taken without Hercules' arrows, which he possessed. Having been cured at Troy by Æsculapius (or Machaon or Podalirius), he distinguished himself by his archery, killing Paris, among others. After the fall of Troy, Philoctetes went to Italy, and founded Petilia, Melibœa having revolted from him.

PHILODEMUS, *phil-ô-dê'-mus*, a native of Gadara, in Palestine, an Epicurean and epigrammatic poet, *temp.* Cicero, noted for his indelicate verses.

PHILOLAUS, *phil-ô-lâ'-us*. 1. A Corinthian, of the Bacchiadæ family, legislator for Thebes. 2. A Pythagorean philosopher, of Crotona or Tarentum, 374 B.C.

PHILOMELA, *phil-ô-mê'-la*, daughter of King Pandion of Athens. Her sister Procne married King Tereus of Thrace, and, being sad at her separation from Philomela, prevailed on Tereus to go to Athens and bring her to Thrace. Tereus, to whom Procne had born Itys, went; but on the way back violated Philomela, and then shut her up in a tower, after cutting out her tongue, and told Procne she had died. But within a year Procne discovered she was alive, and Philomela conveyed to her a piece of

Philomelium

tapestry on which her misfortune was woven. Procnē then killed Itys, and served up his flesh in a dish to Tereus, and fled with Philomela. They were pursued by Tereus, and, when almost overtaken, were on their prayer changed into birds—Philomela a nightingale, Procnē a swallow, and Tereus a hawk, or, according to others, Procnē a nightingale, Philomela a swallow, and Tereus a hoopoe.

PHILOMELIUM, *phil-ō-mē-lī-um*, a city of Phrygia.

PHILOPEMEN, *phil-ō-pē-mēn*, born at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, early distinguished himself, and was elected general of the Achaean league, 208 B.C. He took Sparta, and abolished Lycurgus's constitution, 188. In 183 he was surprised and carried to Messēnē, where Dinocrates obliged him to drink poison.

PHILOSTRATUS, *phil-ōs-trā-tus*, a famous sophist of Lemnos, taught rhetoric at Athens and Rome, temp. Severus, and wrote an extant life of Apollonius Tyaneus in eight books, from papers intrusted to him by the empress Julia, and other works.

PHILOXENUS, *phil-ōx-ē-nus*, a dithyrambic poet of Cythēra, lived 435—380 B.C.

PHILYRA, *phil-yr-a*, an Oceanid, bore to Neptune (transformed into a horse) the famous centaur Chiron (*Philŷr'idēs*), and was changed into the *philŷra*, or linden-tree.

PHINEUS, *phī-neus*. 1. A famous soothsayer, son of King Agēnor, of Phœnicia, or of Neptune, became king of Salmydessus, in Thrace, or, according to others, of Bithynia, and married Borēas's daughter Cleopatra (Cleobule), who bore him Plexippus and Pandion, and, after her death, Dardānus's daughter Idæa (also called Dia, Eurytia, Danæ, Idothēa), who, jealous of his affection for Cleopatra's children, falsely accused them of treason, for which Phineus caused them to be blinded. For this cruelty Jupiter blinded him, and sent the Harpies to haunt his tables and taint his food, till he was delivered from them, on the Argonauts' visit, by Zethes and Calāis, who pursued the monsters to the Strophæides; and Phineus, as reward, informed the Argonauts of the best course for Colchis. He was killed by Hércules. 2. See ANDROMEDA.

PHINTIAS, *phin-tī-as* (see DAMON).

PHLEGETHON (-ontis), *phlēg-ē-thōn*, a river of hell, whose stream consisted of flames.

PHLEGRA, *phlēg-ra*, the peninsula in Macedonia, afterwards called *Pallēnē* (q. v.), where the giants in their war with the gods were defeated by Hércules. The combat was renewed on the *Phlegra'i Campi*, the volcanic coast plain in Campania, between Cumæ and Capua.

PHLEGYÆ, *phlēg-ŷ-æ*, a mythical race of Thessaly, who plundered and burnt Apollo's temple at Delphi, and some of whom settled at Phocis. They were descendants of King *Phlēgŷas* (-æ), of Orchomēnos, in Bœotia, who was son of Mars and Chrysiē (daughter of King Halmus, of the Lapithæ), and father of Ixion and Corōnis. When Corōnis bore

Phœnicie

Æsculapius to Apollo, her father, in anger, burnt the god's temple, for which Apollo slew him with his darts, and condemned him to severe punishment in Tartarus.

PHLIUS (-untis), *phlī-ūs*, the capita of PHLIASIA, *phlī-ās-i-a*, the small district between Sicyonia, Arcadia, and Argolis, in north-eastern Peloponnēsus.

PHOCÆA, *phō-cæ-a*, the northernmost coast city of Ionia, early rose to naval power, and founded many colonies, and among these Massilia (now *Marseilles*), when the PLECÆANS emigrated on Cyrus trying to conquer them.

PHOCILIDES, *phō-cī-lī-dēs*, a Greek poet and philosopher of Milētus, flourished 530 B.C.

PHOCION (-ōnis), *phō-cī-ōn*, an Athenian statesman and general, celebrated for his private and public virtues, born about 402 B.C. Studied under Plato and Xenocrates, and early distinguished himself by his prudence and moderation, his zeal for the public good, and his military abilities. He obliged Philip II. to desist from his attempt on Eubœa. When the Piræus was seized by Polysperchon's son Alexander, 318, he was falsely accused in the assembly of having instigated this step; whereon he took refuge with Alexander, but was delivered by Polysperchon to the Athenians, and compelled to drink poison, 317.

PHOCIS (-īdis), *phō-cis*, a mountainous country of Greece, bounded on the E. by Bœotia, S. by the Corinthian gulf, W. by Doris and Locri Ozolæ, N. by Locri Opuntia and Epicnemidii: its town was Delphi. The Phocians became involved in the *Sacred War* (see SACRUM BELLUM), 357—346 B.C., and all their towns were destroyed except Abæ, by Philip II. of Macedonia, by order of the Amphictyonic council, and their two votes in the council for a time taken away.

PHŒBAS (-adis), *phœ-bas* (see PYTHIA).

PHŒBE, *phœ-bē*. 1. Diāna, as Luna, or goddess of the moon, her brother Apollo being identified with Phœbus, or the sun. 2. The daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, and sister of Clytemnestra.

PHŒBIGENA, *phœ-bīg-ē-na*, Æsculapius, Phœbus's son.

PHŒBUS (*bright*), *phœ-bus* (see APOLLO).

PHŒNICIE, *phœ-nī-cē*, or PHŒNICIA, *phœ-nī-ci-a*, a mountainous coast country of Asia, extending from the Eleuthērus on the N., a little below the islet Arādus, to Pelusium on the S., and having Syria on the E., and the Mediterranean on the W.; its chief cities were Tyre and Sidon. The Phœnicians were highly civilized at an early period, and to them the inventions of arithmetic, navigation, astronomy, glass-making, and coining are ascribed. From their alphabet the Greek was borrowed, whence sprang the alphabets of modern Europe. They were great traders, and planted many cities on the shores of the Mediterranean, as Carthage, Hippo, Utica, &c., and came as far west as Britain (Cassiterides) in search of tin. Phœnicie was successively brought under Assyria, Babylonia,

Phoenix

Persia, Macedonia, and Rome, and was by the latter made a part of the province Syria; it was originally governed by kings, but its cities afterwards became republican. It was named from Phoenix (2).

PHOENIX, *phœ-nix*. 1. Son of King Amyntor, of Argos, and Cleobülē (or Hippodamia). His mother persuaded him to gain the affections of his father's concubine Clytia, and when he succeeded in this his father cursed him and blinded him. Phoenix fled to King Peleus, of Phthia, who procured the restoration of his sight by the centaur Chiron, and made him preceptor of his son Achilles, and gave him the sovereignty of the Dolōpes. Phoenix went with Achilles to Troy, and, on the hero's death, went to bring his son Pyrrhus (Neoptolēmus) to the war, and with the latter returned to Thrace, where he died, and was buried at Æon, or near Trachīnia, where a small river was called the Phoenix. 2. Son of Agēnor, was brother of Eurōpa (q. v.), in search of whom he was sent by his father, with orders not to return unless he found her. His search being fruitless, he settled in the country, named from him Phœnicia. 3. A fabulous bird. According to the legend in Herodotus, it came from Arabia to Heliopolis every 500 years, but, according to later legends, it was an Indian bird which reappeared at the end of periods of 1,461 years. The Phoenix was of the size of an eagle, and had its head finely crested with a beautiful plumage, the feathers on its neck gold-coloured, and on the rest of its body purple, while its eyes sparkled like stars. According to Herodotus, it brought its father's body to the temple of the sun; according to others, it built itself, when old, a pile of aromatic wood and burnt itself, and from its ashes arose a worm, which in time grew up to be a Phoenix.

PHOLOE, *phōl'-ō-ē*. 1. A mountain between Arcadia and Elis, was the burial-place of the centaur PHOLUS, *phōl'-us*, who was accidentally killed by a poisoned arrow of Hercules (see CENTAURI). 2. A mountain of Thessaly, near Mount Othrys.

PHORBAS, *phor'-bas*. 1. Son of Priam and Epithesia, was killed at Troy by Menelaus. Somnus assumed his form to deceive Æneās's pilot Palinūrus, off Cape Palinurus. 2. Son of Lapithes, was father of Actor by Epeus's daughter Hyrmīnē; he settled in Rhodes with a colony of Eleans and Thessalians.

PHORCUS, *phor'-cus*, or PHORCYS, *phor'-cys*, a sea-god, son of Pontus and Terra, was father of the Grææ and Gorgōnes (*Phor'cides*, or *Phorcynides*).

PHORMION, *phor'-mī-ōn*, was distinguished as an Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war.

PHORONEUS, *phō-rō'-neus*, king of Argos, son of Ināchus and Melia, and brother of Io (*Phōrō'nīs*), was father of Apis and Niōbē, by the nymph Cerdo (or Laodice). He civilized the Argives, who were called *Phōrōnæi* from

Phrygia

him. He was afterwards identified with the god of the small river Phoroneus, near Argos, and received divine honours.

PHRAATES I., *phrī-ā'-tēs*, succeeded his father Priapatēs as king of Parthia, and was succeeded by his brother Mithridates I. 2. PHRAATES II. succeeded his father, Mithridātes I., as king of Parthia, defeated and killed Antiochus VII. (Sidetes), 128 B.C., and, shortly after, when warring with the Scythians, was killed by some of his own Greek mercenaries. 3. PHRAATES III. succeeded his father Sanatrōces as king of Parthia, 70 B.C.; his daughter married the son of King Tigrānes of Armenia, and he supported his son-in-law's succession to his father's throne, but unsuccessfully. He was murdered by his two sons, Mithridātes and Orōdes. 4. PHRAATES IV. succeeded as king of Parthia, on the abdication, 37 B.C., of his father, Orodes I., whom he shortly after murdered. He obliged Antony to retreat on his invasion, 36, but was soon after expelled for his cruelties by his subjects, who elected Tiridātes king. Phraates was restored by the Scythians, and, on giving up the Roman standards and prisoners taken from Crassus and Antony, he received from Augustus his son, whom Tiridātes had taken with him when he fled from Parthia. He afterwards sent his four sons and their wives to Augustus to be hostages, or to keep them out of the way of fomenting insurrections. Phraates was poisoned by his wife Thermusa, A.D. 2, and her son Phraataces was placed on the throne.

PHRAATACES, *phrī-ā'-tēs*, succeeded his father, Phraates IV., as king of Parthia, A.D. 2, but was soon expelled for his cruelties and succeeded by Orōdes II.

PHRAORTES, *phrī-ōr'-tēs*, succeeded his father Deīōces as second king of Media, 656 B.C.; he greatly extended the dominions of Media, and was killed by the Assyrians while besieging Ninus (Nineveh), 634: his son Cyaxāres succeeded him.

PHRIXUS, *phrix'-us*. 1. A river of Argōlis. 2. A town built by the Minyæ in Elis. 3. See PHRYXUS.

PHRONIMA, *phrōn'-ī-ma*, daughter of King Etearchus, of Crete, was thrown into the sea at the instigation of his second wife. The slave who was charged with the execution of this order took her out again, and she became a concubine of Polymnestus, and bore him Battus, the founder of Cyrēnē.

PHRYGIA, *phrīg'-ī-a*, a country of Asia Minor, bounded, at the Roman epoch, on the W. by Mysia, Lydia, and Caria, N. by Bithynia, E. by Galatia and Lycaonia, S. by Pisidia and Lycia, was named from its settlers, the *Brygi*, a Thracian people; it was divided into *Phrygia Major* and *Phrygia Minor* (or *Phrygia Hellepontus*), the latter being the district between Mounts Ida and Olympus and the shores of the Propontis and Hellespont. It was successively under Lydia, Persia, Macedonia, the Seleucidæ, and the Romans. The

Phryne

Phryges were, in the Roman times, servile and voluptuous; their music, grave and solemn, as opposed to the gayer Lydian mode, was early borrowed, with the flute, by the Greeks. Phrygia was the chief seat of the worship of Cybèle (*Phrygia Mater*), the mother of the gods, and also noted for the orgies of Bacchus.

PHRYNE, *phry'-nē*, a famous courtesan of Athens, 328 B.C., the mistress of Praxitéles, she is said to have been the model for Apelles' *Venus Anadyōmēnē*; she acquired great wealth, and offered to rebuild Thebes, after its destruction by Alexander, if the inscription "*Alexander diruit sed meretrix Phryne refecit*" were placed on the walls; but the offer was declined.—Phryne (*toad*) was a common nickname of Athenian courtesans, from their complexion.

PHRYNICHUS, *phryn'-i-chus*, an early Athenian tragic poet, 511 B.C., was disciple of Thespis.

PHRYNIS, *phry'-nis*, a musician of Mytilēnē, 438 B.C.; he increased the strings of the lyre from seven to nine: he was originally a cook of King Hiero, of Sicily.

PHRYXUS, *phryx'-us*, son of King Athāmas (q.v.), of Thebes, and Nephēlē (q.v.), was, after the repudiation of his mother, saved from the wrath of his stepmother Ino (q.v.), when about to be sacrificed at the altar, by escaping with his sister Helle (who, however, fell into the Hellespont) on the back of a golden-fleeced ram (presented by Mercury), which fled through the air to Colchis, where Phryxus married King Æētēs' daughter Chalcioḗ. Phryxus sacrificed the ram to Jupiter, and was afterwards murdered by his father-in-law to obtain the golden fleece; and its recovery was the object of the famous expedition of Jason (q.v.) and his Argonauts.

PHTHIA, *phthi'-a*, an ancient town, the residence of Achilles (*Phthiūs*) and ancient capital of PHTHIOTIS (-idis), *phthi-ō'-tis*, an Achaean district in south-eastern Thessaly, between the Pagasæan and Maliac gulfs.

PHYLACE, *phyl'-ā-cē*. 1. A town of Pthiōtis, built by PHYLACUS, *phyl'-ā-cus*, son of King Deion, of Phocis; it was the birthplace of Protesilāus (*Phylac'idēs*), whose wife, Laodamīa, was called *Phylac'is*. 2. A town of Epīrus.

PHYLE, *phyl'-ē*, a fortress of Attica, near the frontiers of Bœotia.

PHYLLIS (-idis), *phyl'-lis*. 1. Daughter of Sithon, or Lycurgus, king of Thrace, became enamoured of Theseus's son Demophōon (q.v.), whom she entertained on his return from Troy. When he failed to fulfil his promise to return to her from Athens, she hanged herself, and was made an almond-tree (*phylla*). 2. The territory of *Phyllus* (q.v.).

PHYLLIUS, *phyl'-li-us*, a Bœotian youth, enamoured of Hyria's son Cygnus, by whom, to prove his love, he was ordered to kill an enormous lion, take alive two large vultures, and sacrifice to Jupiter a wild bull that infested the country, all which tasks he effected by

Pimplea

Hercules's artifice, and, by the hero's advice, forgot his passion for Cygnus.

PHYLLUS, *phyl'-lus*, a city of Thessaliōtis: *Phyllēis* or *Phyllētus* is used for Thessalian.

PICENI, *pī-cē'-ni*, or PICIENTES, *pī-cen'-tes*, the people (of Sabine origin) of PICENUM, *pī-cē'-num*, a narrow coast district of central Italy, bounded on the E. by the Adriatic, S. by Vestini and Marsi, W. by the Sabines and Umbria, N. by Umbria, and named from the woodpecker (*picus*) that first led the people into it: when conquered by Rome, 268 B.C., some of them were transferred to found Picentia.

PICENTIA, *pī-cen'-ti-a*, a town on the Gulf of Pæstum, in southern Campania, founded by the Romans, 268 B.C., who peopled it with some Picēni (q.v.). Its inhabitants and the coast people between the Silārus and the promontory of Minerva were indiscriminately called PICIENTINI, *pī'-cen-ti'-ni*.

PICTI, *pīc'-ti*, a people of Caledonia, in northern Britain, named from *painting* their bodies: they amalgamated with their conquerors, the Scoti.

PICTAVI, *pīc-tā'-vi*, or PICTONES, *pīc-tō'-nes*, a warlike coast people of Gallia Aquitanica (now *Poitou*).

PICUMNUS, *pī-cum'-nus*, and PILUMNUS, *pī-lum'-nus*, two ancient Roman gods of matrimony. Picumnus was also called *Sterquilinus*, as the inventor of manuring, and Pilumnus, of whom King Turnus was a descendant, was regarded as the god of bakers and millers, from having invented the grinding of corn.

PICUS, *pīc'-cus*, a mythical king of Latium, son of Saturn and father of Faunus, by his wife Venilia (or Cænens). He loved Pomōna, and was beloved by Circē, and the latter, when her affection was unrequited, having met him one day in the woods, changed him into the sacred bird of Mars, the woodpecker (*picus*), and he was afterwards worshipped as a prophetic deity in Latium.

PIERIA, *pī-ēr'-i-a*. 1. A coast tract of south-eastern Macedonia, between the Peneus and the Haliacmon, and bounded west by the Olympus range, of which a branch, Mount PIERUS, *pī-ēr'-rus*, was sacred to the Muses (*Pīēr'idēs*). It was conquered by the Macedonian kings in the 7th century B.C., and its people migrated to another district near Mount Pangæus, east of the Strymon, in Macedonia, which they called Pieria. 2. A mountain and coast district of Syria, near Mount Amānus.

PIERIDES (-um), *pī-ēr'-i-des*. 1. The Muses (*see* PIERIA, 1). 2. Or PÆONIDES, *pæ-on'-i-des* (from their mother, a native of Pæonia), the nine daughters of King Pīrus, of Emathia, challenged the Muses to a trial in music, and, being conquered, were changed into magpies.

PIERUS, *pī-ēr'-rus*. 1. King of Emathia and father of the Pierides (1). 2. *See* PIERIA (1).

PILUMNUS, *pī-lum'-nus* (*see* PICUMNUS).

PIMPLEA, *pim'-plē-a*, a mountain, town, and fountain of Pieria (1), in Macedonia, near

Pinarii

Olympus, sacred to the Muses (*Pimplēides* or *Pimplēa*).

PINARIII, *pi-nā'ī-ī*, and ΠΟΤΗΙΙ, *pō-tī'-tī-ī*, two ancient Roman families, to whom the worship of Hercules at Rome was intrusted. They were respectively descended from two old Arcadians, Pinācius and Pōtītius, who came to Italy with Evander, and were instructed as to his rites by Hercules himself, when he visited Evander.

PINDARUS, *pin'-dā-rus*, a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, was born at Cynoscéphalæ, 523 B.C., and studied music and poetry under Myrtis and Corinna. It was fabled that when he was young a swarm of bees settled on his lips and left some honey on them. He first gained fame by winning a prize over Myrtis; but the beauty of Corinna is said to have proved so attractive to the judges that she gained the prize five times successively over him. Pindar speedily became famous, and acted as poet laureate to the states and tyrants throughout Greece. He died full of honours and years 442. His extant poems are four books of *Epini'cia* — triumphal odes — called respectively Olympian, Pythian, Nemean, Isthmian; but he also wrote encomia, dirges, hymns, and pæans, of which only fragments exist.

PINDENISSUS, *pin-dē-nis'-sus*, a fortress of Cilicia.

PINDUS, *pin'-dus*. 1. A mountain-chain between Thessaly, Macedonia, and Epirus, sacred to the Muses and Apollo. 2. Or *Acyphas*, one of the four towns of Doris, on the Pindus, a small tributary of the Cephissus.

PIRÆUS, *pi-rē'-us*, the chief port of Athens, on the west side of a peninsula, at the mouth of the Cephissus, five miles S.W. of Athens, fortified by Themistocles, and connected with Athens by the Long Walls under Pericles. On the east side of the same peninsula were two other harbours, Zea and Munychia. The old harbour, Phalērum (q. v.), was much less used after the establishment of the Piræus.

PIRENE, *pi-rē'-nē*, daughter of Cebalus, or of the Achelous, bore to Neptune Leches and Cenchrus; and, disconsolate at the latter being killed by Diana, pined away with weeping, and was changed into the fountain Pirene on a rock near the Acrocorinthus, or citadel of Corinth, which was sacred to the Muses, and of which the horse Pegasus was drinking when seized by Bellerophon. *Pirē'nis* (-idis) is used for *Corinthian*.

PIRITHOUS, *pi-rith'-dus*, son of Ixion and the Cloud, or Deioneus's daughter Dia and Jupiter (transformed into a horse), was king of the Lapithæ. He invaded Attica, but, before a battle was fought, allied with the king, Theseus, and became his fast friend; and their friendship, like that of Orestes and Pylades, became proverbial. At the nuptials of Pirithous with Hippodamia, the attempt of Eurystheus to carry her off led to the famous contest of the Lapithæ (q. v.) and the Centauri (q. v.), in which Theseus, Mopsus, Phalerus, &c.,

Pisistratus

aided Pirithous. After the death of Hippodamia, Pirithous resolved never to marry again, except a goddess, or a daughter of the gods, and Theseus desired a wife of similar rank. Pirithous helped Theseus to carry off Helēna (q. v.), and afterwards descended to Hades to carry off Proserpine, Theseus accompanying him; but her husband, Pluto, seized them, and tied Pirithous to Ixion's wheel. Both remained in Hades till delivered by Hercules on his visit below; but, according to some, Pirithous for ever remained in torment, or was torn to pieces by Cerberus.

PISA, *pi'-sa*, the chief town of PISATIS, *pi-sā'-tis* (-idis), a district in the middle of Elis, on the Alpheus, founded by PISUS, son of Pericæus or of Aphæreus. The *Pisates* maintained a struggle with the Eleans for the celebration of the Olympic games, which, by the aid of Phidon, of Argos, they succeeded in, 748 B.C., and again under their king, Pantalæon, 644; but they were conquered, and Pisa razed, by the Eleans, 572. The Pisates accompanied Nestor to Troy, and Pisa was the scene of the story of King CENOMÆUS (q. v.).

PISÆ, *pi'-sæ*, a city of Etruria, at the junction of the Arnus and Ausar, six miles from its commodious harbour (*Portus Pisænus*). It was founded by the people of Pisa when driven about on their voyage home from Troy. It early became a powerful city, and ruled over the Baleares, Sardinia, and Corsica.

PISAURUM, *pi-sau'-rum*, a town of Umbria, near the mouth of the *Pisaurus*.

PISIDIA, *pi-sid'-i-a*, an inland mountainous country of Asia Minor, between Phrygia, Pamphylia, Galatia, Isauria. The *Pisidæ* maintained their independence with great bravery.

PISISTRATIDÆ, *pi-sis'-trāt'-i-dæ*, the two sons of Pisistratus (q. v.) (see HIPPIAS and HIPPARCHUS).

PISISTRATUS, *pi-sis'-trā-tus*, the celebrated tyrant of Athens, was son of an Athenian nobleman, Hippocrætes. Solon was his mother's cousin-german. During the absence of Solon from Athens, the three parties of Attica, *οἱ Διῆριοι*, or the dwellers in the Highlands; *οἱ Πάραλοι*, on the Coast, and *οἱ ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου* (or *οἱ Πεδιακοί*, or *οἱ Πεδειεῖς*), on the Plain, again became hostile, and Pisistratus, who had already distinguished himself by his liberality and bravery, became champion of the Highlanders, Lycurgus and Megacles, the Alcæonid, being respectively the leaders of the Plain and the Coast. Pisistratus appeared one day in the agora with his own body and his mule wounded, and pretended that he had been ill-used on the way from his country house by the enemies of the popular party, and the Assembly at once granted their favourite a body-guard of fifty club-armed citizens, whose number Pisistratus soon increased, and with them seized the Acropolis, 560 B.C., soon after the return of Solon, who had detected his relation's designs, and tried to dissuade him. The coalition of Megacles and Lycurgus soon after compelled

Piso

him to flee from Athens; but they speedily quarrelled, and Megacles offered to restore him if he would marry his daughter. Pisistratus consented, and an extraordinary imposition on the credulity and superstition of the cultivated Athenians was displayed. A tall and beautiful woman, Phya, was dressed up as Minerva, placed in a chariot, and conducted into the city, and represented to be the goddess herself restoring Pisistratus to her favourite city. The farce succeeded; but his ill-treatment of his wife led to his expulsion a second time by another coalition of his father-in-law and Lycurgus. Pisistratus spent the next ten years at Eretria, in Eubœa, after which, having made suitable preparations, he invaded Attica, and Athens surrendered to him, and he continued to hold the tyranny till his death, 527, when his two sons, the *Pisistratidæ*, succeeded. The rule of Pisistratus, after his third restoration, was mild, and he retained Solon's institutions. He collected the poems of Homer, founded a public library (the books of which were carried away by Xerxes), and was a liberal patron of literature and the arts.

PISO, *pī'-sō*. 1. **L. CALPURNIUS**, *cal-pur'-nī-us*, surnamed **FRUGI**, *frū'-gi*, from his frugality and integrity, was consul 133 B.C., and strongly opposed C. Gracchus. He was the author of *Annales* and *Orations*. 2. **L. CALPURNIUS, CÆSONIUS**, *cæ-so-nī'-nus*, grandfather of the father-in-law of Cæsar, was consul 112 B.C. 3. **C. CALPURNIUS**, was consul 67 B.C., and defended, 63, by Cicero, when accused of extortion as proconsul in Gallia Narbonensis. 4. **CN. CALPURNIUS**, a young spendthrift, was implicated in Catiline's treasonable movements in 66 B.C., and was afterwards killed for his exactions by some people in Hispania Citerior. 5. **L. CALPURNIUS**, who substituted **PUPIUS**, *pū'-pī-us*, for Calpurnius on his adoption by M. Pupius, was consul 61 B.C., and supported Pompey. 6. **C. CALPURNIUS, FRUGI**, married Cicero's daughter Tullia, 63 B.C. He died six years after. 7. **L. CALPURNIUS**, a turbulent debauchee, consul 58 B.C., with Gabinius, supported Clodius against Cicero. He was accused by the latter, 55, for his cruel exactions in Macedonia. His daughter married Cæsar. 8. **L.**, prefect of Rome under Augustus and Tiberius, was distinguished as a faithful citizen and a man of learning. Horace's *Arts Poetica* was written for one of his sons. 9. **CN. CALPURNIUS**, was a consul under Augustus, and made by the emperor Tiberius, A.D. 18, governor of Syria, to be a thorn in the side of Germanicus, who, with his wife, the famous Agrippina, was exposed to constant insults from Piso and his wife Plancina, instigated by the empress Livia. On his return to Rome, 20, Piso was accused, with Plancina, of having poisoned Germanicus the previous year, and, being shunned by all his friends and treated with coldness by Tiberius, he killed himself, pending the investigation by the Senate. Plancina was acquitted by Livia's influence. 10. **C. CALPURNIUS**, formed the plot, in which

Plancus

Lucan, Seneca, &c., joined, against Nero, A.D. 65. On its discovery he killed himself. 11. **L.**, a senator, accompanied the emperor Valerian into Persia, and after his death proclaimed himself emperor, but was killed a few weeks after, A.D. 261.

PISTORIA, *pīs-tō'-rī-a*, a city of Etruria, between Luca and Florentia, the scene of the defeat of Catiline, 62 B.C.

PITANE, *pīl'-ā-nē*. 1. A port-town of Mysia, on the Elaitic gulf, where the philosopher Arcesilæus was born. 2. A town of Laconia.

PITHECUSA, *pī-thē-cīl'-sa* (see **ÆNARIA**).

PITHO, *pī'-thō*, the Greek goddess of *Persuasion*, the *Suāda* or *Suādē'la* of the Romans, the daughter of Mercury and Venus, was represented crowned, with one hand raised as if haranguing, and the other holding a thunderbolt and floral chains, and a *cādūcæus* (q. v.) at her feet.

PITTACUS, *pīl'-tā-cus*, of Mytilēnē, one of the seven Wise Men, led his countrymen against the Athenians in their contest for Sigēum, and challenged to combat their general Phrynon, whom he killed, 606 B.C. He was made *Æsymnētēs*, or dictator, by his countrymen, 589, on the expulsion of the oligarchy, after their deliverance, by his aid, from the tyrant Melanchrus; and after organizing the state and enacting salutary laws, he resigned, and returned to the position of a private citizen, 579. He died 569, aged about 80, having acquired great fame as a soldier, philosopher, moralist, politician, and poet.

PITTHEUS, *pīl'-theus*, king of Træzēnē, was son of Pelops and Hippodamia, and father of Æthra (*Pitthē'is*), whom he married to King Ægeus of Athens. He was famed for his learning, wisdom, and diligence, and he educated his grandson Theseus.

PITYUSA, *pīl'-yū'-sa*. 1. An islet off Argolis. 2. Two islets, Ebusus and Ophiūsa, off Spain.

PLACENTIA, *plā-cen'-tī-a*, an important city of Cisalpine Gaul, on the Po, near its junction with the Trebia.

PLANCINA, *plan-cī'-na* (see **PISO**, 9).

PLANCIUS, **CN.**, *plan'-cī-us*, was defended by Cicero, 54 B.C., when accused of bribery for the Curule Ædileship.

PLANCUS, **PLANCIUS**. 1. **L. MUNATIUS**, *mū-nā'-tī-us*, ridiculous for his follies and extravagance, was made by Cæsar governor of Transalpine Gaul, 44 B.C. He supported the second triumvirate, was consul 42, and received the government of Asia, and next Syria. He made himself as ridiculous as Antony at Cleopatra's court; he deserted Antony in 31. He wrote some elegant extant epistles; Horace dedicated Od. I. 7, to him. 2. **L. PLANTIUS**, *plan'-tī-us* (from his adoption by L. Plantius), was brother of (1), and included by him among the proscribed, 43 B.C., and killed. 3. **T. MUNATIUS BURSA**, *būr'-sa*, exiled for misconduct when tribune of plebs, 52 B.C.; supported Antony at Mutina. He was brother of the two preceding.

Platæa

PLATÆA (Æ), *plā-tā'-a*, or PLATÆÆ (-ārum), *plā-tā'-a*. 1. A town of Bœotia (but under the protection of Athens) on Mount Cithæron, near Megāris and Attica, named from 2, was famous for the overthrow of the Persians, 479 B.C. It was destroyed, 480, by the Persians, at the instigation of its great enemies the Thebans, and for the aid (1,000 men) the Platæans had given the Athenians against the Persians, 490, at Marathon. After the victory of 479 it was rebuilt, its territory was declared inviolable, and it was intrusted with the *Eleuthéria* (q. v.); but it was surprised by the Thebans in the night, 429, and its assailants having been overpowered, it was, at their instance, attacked by the Spartans, and, after sustaining a memorable siege of two years, it was destroyed, and its males (except some who had escaped to Athens) were put to the sword, 427. It was rebuilt about 386, but again razed by the Thebans, 374. Alexander the Great rebuilt it, and aided the restored people. 2. The daughter of King Aspūsus, of Bœotia, named (1). 3. An isle belonging to Cyrēnē, off Africa.

PLATO (-onis), *plāt'-ō*. 1. The representative, with Aristotle, of pure Greek philosophy, was son of Ariston and Perictiōnē (or Potōnē), and born at Athens (or in Ægīna), about 429 B.C., being paternally descended from Codrus, and maternally connected with Solon. Little is known of his life from his own Dialogues, but his Epistles (the authenticity of which, however, is questioned) are valuable illustrations of his character. After being educated under the best masters, he became a disciple of Socrātes, about 408, and continued his devoted admirer till Socrates' death, 399, when Plato retired to Megāra, and then set out on his travels, visiting Egypt, and then Sicily, where he acquired the friendship of the elder Dionysius; but, having quarrelled with him, was, it is said, sold as a slave in Ægīna, and redeemed by Annicēris of Cyrēnē. After visiting Lower Italy (Magna Græcia) he returned to Athens, where he permanently established a school at the Academy (whence his followers were called the Academics). Here he had many wealthy pupils, from different cities, from whom he received presents, not fees; among them were Eudoxus, Aristotle, and Demosthenes. His lectures to his miscellaneous audience on the Good, geometry, &c., were not published. He again visited Sicily to persuade Dion to win over the younger Dionysius to philosophic studies, and again to reconcile Dion and Dionysius, but unsuccessfully, and his own personal safety was obtained only on the petition of Archytas. He is accused, in regard to his contemporaries, of ill-nature, jealousy, and love of supremacy. His relations with Isocrātes were at some times friendly, at others hostile; he is said to have been at enmity with Xenophon, and to have raised the opposition of his pupil Aristotle, and he displayed rivalry with Lysias. He died 347, his latter years being disturbed

Plato

with quarrels in his school. His writings, distinguished by purity of language, elegance of style, and exuberance of imagination, were all composed after Socrates' death, and consist of the above-mentioned thirteen *Epistles*, written in his old age, and displaying intentional obscurity as to philosophical doctrine, and thirty-five *Dialogues*, whose dates can be only approximately ascertained. They fall into two classes,—those of *search* and *exposition*; these Dialogues (the twenty-five whose authenticity has, however, been questioned, being marked with an asterisk) are—*Apology of Socrātes** (Socrates' real defence before the Dicasts, as reported by Plato), *Kriton* (on Duty in Action), *Euthyphron* (on Holiness), *Alcibiādes I.** (on the Nature of Man), *Alcibiādes II.** (on Prayer), *Hippias Major** (on the Beautiful), *Hippias Minor** (on Falsehood), *Hipparchus** (on the Love of Gain), *Minos** (on Law), *Theætes** (on Philosophy), *Erastæ** (*Rivals*) (on Philosophy), *Ion** (on the Iliad, or the Rhapsodes), *Laches** (on Courage), *Charmīdēs** (on Temperance), *Lysis** (on Friendship), *Euthydēmūs** (the Disputatious Man—exposure of Fallacies), *Menon* (on Virtue), *Protagoras* (on the Sophists), *Gorgias* (on Rhetoric), *Phædon** (on the Soul), *Phædrus* (on Love), *Symposium* (on Good), *Parmenīdēs** (on Ideas), *Theætetus* (on Knowledge), *Sophistes** (on the Existent), *Politikos** (on the Art of Government), *Kratylus** (on Rectitude in Naming), *Philēbus** (on Pleasure), *Menexēnus** (a Funeral Oration), *Kleitophōn**, a posthumous fragment (the defects of Socrates' method), *Republic* (on Justice, but branches out into theories of psychology, the intellect, the fundamental conditions of good society, intellectual, emotional, and physical education, the pre-existence and post-existence of the soul, &c.), *Timæus* (on Nature), *Kritias**, a fragmentary prose ethical epic (fate of the isle Atlantis), *Laws** (on Legislation), and its appendix, *Epinomis** (education of the Nocturnal Counsellors of his ideal state). The Dialogues are written without any mutual interdependence, system, or consistency; in the earlier ones Plato is a champion of the negative dialectic of Socrates, and he assumes the impossibility of teaching or attaining truth by written exposition. Many of his dialogues give no positive result, but were intended merely as specimens of debate for the attainment of truth, or for intellectual quickening, or as attempts to find a new logical method; and the hypothesis of some, that he communicated his solutions to a few, is quite untenable. He displays both the sceptical and dogmatical, affirmative and negative veins, but the latter predominated in his old age, when, in the *Laws* and *Epinomis*, his tone altered in regard to philosophy, and an unbending orthodoxy was enforced in his second ideal state. Throughout all his works, and predominating in some, we find a poetical vein, and, occasionally, a comic; while metaphors are too often taken as the bases of arguments.

Plautus

His rhetorical powers and irony were considerable. For his immediate successors, see *ACADEMIA*. The *Neo-Platonists* of Alexandria, in the 1st century A.D., revived the Ethics and Religious Theory of Plato, which they combined with the ancient religious mysteries in a system of allegorical interpretation, while they "laid claim to a high degree of internal illumination, identified, by many modern writers, with the clairvoyance of natural somnambulism and Animal Magnetism:" and Platonism was again revived in the 15th century. 2. A comic poet of Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes: of his writings, which were much esteemed, only fragments are extant.

PLAUTUS, *plau-tus*. 1. T. M. ACCIUS, *ac-cius* (or T. MACCIUS, *mac-cius*), the chief Roman comic poet, was born at Sarsina, in Umbria, about 254 B.C., and having spent his youth as a servant to actors, he is said to have set himself up in business: but having failed, he entered the service of a baker, and, devoting his spare hours in the bakehouse to the comic muse, realized sufficient by the sale of three plays to enable him to retire from his manual labour when about 30, and devote all his time to literature. His plays, of which twenty are extant, were adaptations from the Greek, and became very popular, and were represented with applause on the Roman stage for about 500 years; Plautus died 184; he had written as his own epitaph the following lines:—

"*Postquam est mortem aptus Plautus, cōmædia liget,*

*Sœna deserta, dein risus, ludus jocusque
Et nūmēri innūmēri simul omnes colla-
crāverunt."*

2. ÆLIANUS, *æ-li-ā-nus*, Pontifex Maximus, consecrated the Capitol temp. Vespasian.

PLEBS, *plebs* (gen. *plebis*), or PLEBES, *plē-bes*, a part of the population of Rome, shut out in early ages from all political power, and composed of the inhabitants of various Latin towns (notably Alba) which were conquered and destroyed, their population being at the same time transported to Rome and the surrounding territory. The Plebs was quite distinct from the *clien'tes*, the retainers or vassals (probably a conquered race) of the great Patrician houses, and so long as the Plebs and Patricians remained politically distinct, only the privileged Patricians and their clients were designated the *Pōpūlus* (*Rōmā-nus*); but, in later times, probably when the Plebs succeeded in extorting from the Patricians the full concession of equal rights, the clients became politically merged in the Plebs, although the habits and national feelings connected with the *clien'tela* still remained; for even towards the close of the Republic and under the early emperors, the Roman patrician used to be visited every morning and attended out of doors by a crowd of dependents, whom he occasionally entertained at his table or recompensed with a dole (*sportūla*) of food or

Plebs

money, and whom, in earlier times, as their *patrōnus*, he had to aid in all their relations, public and private; in return for which the clients had to aid their *patrōnus*, and raise sums of money required by him (if he were poor) for giving a dowry to his daughter or ransoming himself or children when prisoners of war, or for meeting legal expenses, or those incurred in discharging any public office. The Plebs first received a recognition from Tarquinius Priscus, who added three new tribes, of their most distinguished families, to the old three tribes, Ramnes, Luceres, Tities; and Servius Tullius endeavoured to put them on a footing of political equality with the Patricians by his census and re-distribution of the citizens into five *classes* (q.v.), according to the distribution of their property. The expulsion of the kings threw back the liberation of the Plebs: in 494 B.C., from the oppressions and cruelties of the Patricians, the severity of the law of debtor and creditor, and the misapplication of the *Ager Publicus* (see *AGRARIA LEX*), the poorer Plebeians, who were joined by the wealthier part of their order to gain political enfranchisement, seceded, on their return from a Volscian campaign, to the *Sacer Mons*, and at length, on the recital of the fable of the "Belly and its Members," by Menenius Agrippa, returned to the city on the institution of the office of the Tribunes (q.v.) and Ædiles, and the prohibition of usurious interest. Their struggles for legislative reform led to the appointment of the Decemviri (q.v.), 451, whose fall was caused, 449, by the second secession of the Plebs to the Sacred Mount, after which the *Valerian-Horatian* laws were passed, by which a right of appeal to the Comitia was granted to every citizen against the sentence of the supreme magistrate; the persons of all Plebeian magistrates were made sacred (*sacrosancti*), and the *plēbiscita*, or resolutions of the *Comitia-Tribūta* (q.v.), were made binding on all citizens (re-enacted and enlarged by the *Publilia lex*, 339), and in 445 the *Canulētia lex*, carried after a third secession to the Sacred Mount, conferred the *connūbium* (right of intermarriage between Plebeians and Patricians), and by the establishment of *military tribunes with consular power* instead of consuls, opened for a time the supreme office; but the appointment of *Censor* (q.v., thrown open 351), by the Patricians kept the census out of the hands of the Plebs, yet the Quæstorship, and consequently the Senate, became open 421, and by the *Licinian rogations*, 367, the consulship was restored and thrown open to the Plebs, the office of Prætor (thrown open 337) and Curule Ædile (opened soon after) being then instituted, and the offices of Pontifex and Augur were opened by the *Ogulnia lex*, 300. The attempts of the Patricians to evade the various liberating laws led to a fourth secession to the Sacred Mount, 286, when the dictator, Q. Hortensius, finally reconciled the orders by his *Hortensia lex*, confirming the *Publilia lex*. After this equalization of the two orders, the term *Plebs*

Pleiades

lost its original meaning as denoting a distinct political order, and was used merely for the lower orders, and often disparagingly for the *nob* or *rabble*; but the distinction of Patrician and Plebeian houses (*gentes*) was still preserved, and, though all the great offices were open to the Plebeian gentes, all members of the Patrician gentes were rigorously debarred from some peculiarly Plebeian offices, *e. g.*, the tribunship of the Plebs.

PLEIADES (-um), *plē'ā-des*, or *plē'ā-des*. 1. Or *Atlan'tides*, or *Vergil'ia*, the seven daughters of Atlas and the Oceanid PLEIONE, *plē'ā-d-nē* (or *Ēthra*)—*viz.*, Electra, Maia, Taygētē, Alcyonē, Celæno, Sterōpē, and Merōpē,—were, on their own prayer, rescued by the gods when pursued by Orion in Bœotia, and were changed into doves (*πελειάδες*) and placed in the sky as the constellation Pleiades, near the back of Taurus. One of the stars (Merope or Sterope) burnt dimmer, as she alone had married a mortal, all the others having had immortals as their suitors. The Pleiades rises early in May and sets early in November (see HYADES). 2. Seven poets at the court of King Ptolemy Philadelphus of Egypt, — Lycophron, Theocritus, Aratus, Nicander, Apollonius, Philicus, Homērus.

PLEMMYRIUM, *plēm-nī'r-i-um*, a promontory south of Syracuse.

PLEURON (-ōnis), *plēu'r-ōn*, a city of Ætolia, on the Evēnus, near the coast, founded by Pleuron, son of Ætōlus and father of Agēnor by Dorus's daughter Xantippē.

PLINIUS, *plī'nī-us*. 1. C., SECUNDUS, *sē-cun'd-us*, generally called the *Elder Pliny*, born A.D. 23, of a noble family at Verōna, served, when young, in the army in Germany, and afterwards went to Rome to practise as a barrister, but devoted most of his time to severe study. He was in favour with the emperor Vespasian and his son Titus, and placed in command over the Roman fleet at Misēnum. He was attracted by the first appearances of the great eruption of Vesuvius which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum, and, to gratify his curiosity, landed at Stabie, where, unable to retire, he was overwhelmed in the ashes and smoke, and suffocated, 79. Of his numerous works, only his *Natural History*, dedicated to Titus, is extant. 2. C., CÆCILIUS SECUNDUS, *cæ-cil'i-us sē-cun'd-us*, generally spoken of as the *Younger Pliny*, born at Comum, A.D. 61, son of C. Cæcilius, was nephew and (being early left an orphan) adopted son of (1), whose library and MSS. he inherited. He was educated under Quintilian, and at 19 began to practise at the bar, but, unlike the other orators, he took no fees. He was made consul A.D. 100 by the emperor Trajan, on whom he pronounced a fulsome Panegyric, still extant. He was proprætor in Pontus and Bithynia, 103, where he acquired great popularity, and, by his representations to Trajan, stayed the persecution of the Christians. On his return to Rome, he still further distinguished himself by his phi-

Pluto

lanthropy and benevolence. He aided his preceptor Quintilian and the poet Martial, and presented a valuable library to his birthplace. He died 113. Of his works, including numerous orations, the history of his times, poems, &c., there are extant only his *Panegyric*, distinguished by the affectation and pomposity of the time, and ten books of *Epistles*, written with elegance and purity.

PLISTHENES, *plis'thē-nēs*, son of King Atreus of Argos, was father of the *Atridae* (q.v.), Agamemnon and Menelæus, according to Hesiod and others.

PLOTÆ, *plō-tæ* (see STROPHADES).

PLOTINUS, *plō-tī-nus*, the first Neo-Platonic philosopher, of Lycopolis in Egypt, born about A.D. 203, was educated under Ammonius, and accompanied Gordian to the East; he afterwards taught at Rome, where he acquired great popularity. In his old age he retired to Puteoli, in Campania, where he died, 262.

PLOTIUS TUCCA, *plō-tī-us tuc'-ca*, a friend of Horace and of Virgil, to whom, with Varius, the latter bequeathed his literary works.

PLUTARCHUS, *plū-tar'-chus*, the moralist and biographer, born at Chæronēa, his father and grandfather, Lamprias, being distinguished for their virtues and learning. He studied philosophy and mathematics under Ammonius at Delphi, and afterwards travelled in Egypt and Italy, and taught at Rome *temp.* Domitian; and on the accession of Trajan, who admired his abilities, he was made Consul, and afterwards governed Illyricum. On the death of his benefactor, Plutarch returned to Chæronēa, where, after holding the various civic offices of his birthplace and the priesthood, he died at an advanced age. He had, by his wife Timoxēna, a daughter and four sons; and two of the latter, Plutarchus and Lamprias, survived him, and published his writings, which consist of the well-known *Parallel Lives* of famous Greeks and Romans, which are the perfection of biographical writing, and about sixty treatises of *Moralia*, or ethical essays.

PLUTO (-ōnis), *plū't-ō*, the infernal god, was son of Saturn (and Ops), whose kingdom was divided between him and his brothers Jupiter and Neptune, Pluto receiving all under ground, and thus becoming the god of the infernal world, death, and funerals. He received various names—*Hades*, *Dis* (as the giver of *wealth*, being confounded with Plutus), *Orcus*, *Agēlastus*, &c. As all the goddesses refused marriage with him, from the gloominess of his abode, he carried off Ceres' daughter Proserpine, the Persephone of the Greeks, when gathering flowers in the plains of Enna. During the war of the gods and Titans he was protected by a helmet he received from the Cyclopes, which made him invisible, and which was used by Perseus at the conquest of the Gorgons. According to the ancients, Pluto, holding a two-pronged sceptre, sat on a throne of sulphur, from which issued the rivers I.ēthē, Cocytus, Phlégēthon, and Achéron, while Cerberus watched at his feet, the Harpies hovered

Plutus

round him, Proserpine sat on his left with the snake-crowned Furies, and on his right stood the Parcæ (*Fates*), each with the symbol of her office,—the distaff, spindle, or scissors.

PLUTUS, *plū-tus*, the god of *wealth*, and often confounded with Plute, was son of Iasion and Cérés, and was reared by Pax. He was represented as winged and bird.

PNYX (Πύξ, gen. Πυκνέξ), the place at Athens where the assemblies were held, was cut out of the side of a little hill west of the Acropolis, and was of semicircular form, like a theatre, with seats hewn from the rock.

PODALIRIUS, *pōd-ā-lī-rī-us*, son of Æsculapius and Epionē, and brother of Machaon, was a pupil of the centaur Chiron, and became famous in medicine. When with the Thessalians of Tricca before Troy, he acted as physician in the Greek camp, and stayed a pestilence which had baffled the skill of all their physicians. On the voyage home he was shipwrecked on the coast of Caria, where he married the daughter of King Damœtas, and took up his residence in Syros, where a temple was raised to him.

PODARGE, *pōd-ār-gē*, one of the Harpies.

POEAS, *pō-as*. 1. An Argonaut, was father of Philoctetes (*Paant'ladēs, Paant'lia prōles*, &c.). 2. An Argonaut, son of Thaumacus.

PŒCILE, *pō-ci-lē*, a famous portico or hall at Athens, named from its fresco paintings of the battle of Marathon by Polygnōtus. It was the seat of the school of Zeno the Stoic.

PŒNI, *pō-ni*, a corruption of *Phœni*, applied to the Carthaginians, as of Phœnician origin.

POLEMARCHUS, *pōl-ē-mar-chus* (see ARCHON).

POLEMON (δῆνις), *pōl-ē-mōn*. 1. A philosopher of Athens, son of Philostratus, spent his youth in debauchery; but having once, when intoxicated, interrupted a lecture of Xenocrates, he was so struck with the eloquence of the academician, that he renounced his dissipated life, and applied himself thenceforward, from his 30th year, with success to the study of Platonic philosophy. On the death of Xenocrates, he succeeded in the school, and died 273 B.C. in extreme old age. 2. PERIEGETES, *pē-rī-ē-gē-tēs*, a Stoic and geographer, *temp.* Ptolemy Epiphānes. 3. POLEMON I., *king of Pontus*, was son of Zeno, a rhetorician of Laodicæa, and made by Antony governor of Cilicia, and transferred, after the expedition against Parthia, to Pontus, and he was later confirmed by Augustus in the kingdom of Bosphorus. 4. POLEMON II., *king of Pontus*, son of (3), was raised to the throne of Pontus by Caligula, but deposed by Nero. 5. ANTONIUS, *an-tō-nī-us*, a rhetorician of Laodicæa, of noble birth, taught at Smyrna, *temp.* Trajan, Hadrian, and M. Antoninus.

POLITES, *pō-lī-tēs*. 1. Son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Pyrrhus in presence of his father. 2. Son of (1), accompanied Ænæs, and was a friend of Ascanius.

POLLENTIA, *pō-len-tī-a*. 1. A town of Liguria, famous for its wool. Near it the

Polybus

Goths, under Alāric, were defeated by Stilicho, 403 B.C. 2. A town of Picenum.

POLLIO, ASINIUS, *pōl-li-o, ā-sīn-i-us*. 1. A Roman orator, historian, and soldier, born 76 B.C., supported Julius Cæsar, by whom he was set over Hispania Ulterior. He afterwards supported the second Triumvirate, and was charged with the distribution of the land in Transpadane Gaul, when he procured the restoration of Virgil's property. After taking part in reconciling Augustus and Antony at Brundisium, he was made consul 40, and, in 39, as Augustus's lieutenant, defeated the Dalmatians at Salōnæ. He retired from public life before the final rupture of Antony and Augustus, and died A.D. 4. He was esteemed highly by his contemporaries for his literary powers, but none of his oratorical, poetical, or historical works are extant. 2. VEDIUS, *vēd-i-us*, a friend of Augustus, was accustomed to feed his fishes with the flesh of the slaves who displeased him, till forbidden by the emperor, who accidentally discovered it. He bequeathed most of his wealth to Augustus.

POLLUX (ῥίς), *pōl-lux*. 1. Called *Pōly-dēw'cēs* by the Greeks, was the brother of Castor (q. v.). 2. J., a Greek writer under Commōdus, born at Naucrātis, in Egypt, taught rhetoric at Athens, and wrote an extant Greek lexilogus.

POLYÆNUS, *pōl-y-æ-nus*. 1. Of Macedonia, wrote an extant work in eight books on *Stratagemes*, dedicated to the emperors Antoninus and Verus, and some lost historical works. 2. A mathematician of Lampsacus, became a friend and follower of Epicurus, and discarded mathematics as a useless study.

POLYBIUS, *pō-līb-i-us*, the historian, of Megalopolis, in Arcadia, born about 205 B.C., was early initiated in the duties of a statesman by his father Lycortas, who was a strong supporter of the Achæan league. On the conquest of Perseus, 168, he was, as one of the 1,000 leading Achæan prisoners, taken to Rome; but his captivity was nominal, and he became intimate with the younger Scipio Africanus, whom, after having gone home, 151, with the surviving Achæans, he accompanied, 146, against Carthage. He returned home in the same year to relieve the distress occasioned by the fall of Corinth. He afterwards travelled extensively, and died, when aged above 80, in his birthplace. His valuable history of Rome, in forty books, of which only I.—V. and fragments of the others exist, comprised (in Greek) an epitome of the period from the capture of Rome by the Gauls to the commencement of the second Punic war, and a history from the second Punic war, 220 B.C., to the capture of Corinth, 146.

POLYBUS, *pōl-y-bus*. 1. King of Corinth, was son of Mercury by King Sicyon's daughter Chthônophylē, and married Peribœa (or Merope). Being childless, he adopted the foundling, afterwards the famous king, Œdipus (q. v.). His daughter Lysianassa married Talauus, son of King Bias of Argos; and he

Polycarpus

bequeathed his kingdom to Adrastus, who, when exiled, had taken refuge with him. 2. A king of Thebes in Egypt, *temp.* Trojan war. 3. One of Penelope's suitors.

POLYCARPUS, *pŏl-y-car'-pus*, a famous early Christian father and Greek writer, disciple of St. John, was bishop of Smyrna, where he was burnt, A. D. 167.

POLYCLETUS, *pŏl-y-clē'-tus*, a celebrated staturary and sculptor of Sicŷon, and afterwards Argos, flourished 435 B. C.

POLYCRATES, *pŏl-y-cr'-rā-tēs*, a powerful tyrant of Samos, extended his power over the neighbouring isles and several cities on the Asiatic coast, and possessed so strong a navy, of 100 ships, that King Amāsīs of Egypt made a treaty with him, but afterwards repudiated it, believing that his luck would soon vanish. He afterwards, on the invitation of the satrap Oroetes, visited—though advised against it by his daughter from a dream she had—Magnesia, on the Mæander, where he was crucified, 522 B. C. Polycrates had been a liberal patron of literature and the fine arts, and Anacreon was especially honoured at his court.

POLYDAMAS (-antis), *pŏl-yd'-ā-mas*. 1. Son of Antēnor and Hecūba's sister Theāno, married Priam's illegitimate daughter Lycaste. 2. Son of Panthōus and Phrontis, born the same night as Hector, whose friend he became. He was distinguished by prudence and valour. He was at last killed by Ajax.

POLYDECTES, *pŏl-y-dec'-tēs*, son of Magnes, was king of Seriphos, and received Danāē (q. v.) and her babe Perseus when brought to him by the fisherman Dictys. From his treatment of Danae, Polydectes was, with his companions, afterwards changed into stone by Perseus (q. v.) with Medusa's head.

POLYDEUCES, *pŏl-y-deu'-cēs* (see POLLUX, 1).

POLYDORUS, *pŏl-y-dŏ'-rus*. 1. King of Sparta, son of Alcamēnes, ended the Messenian war, and caused the colonizing of Crotōna and Locri. He was murdered 724 B. C. 2. Son of Cadmus and Hermiōnē, married Nycteis, who bore him Labdācus, the father of Laŷus. 3. Son of Priam and Hecūba, or Laotŏē (daughter of King Altes, of Pedāsus), was killed by Achilles; but, according to others, he was sent, before the fall of Troy, by Priam with a sum of money to the Thracian Chersonese, to the court of King Polymnestor, who murdered him for the sake of the money, and threw his body into the sea. It was found on the coast by Hecūba, who killed Polymnestor's children and put out his eyes. According to Virgil, the body of Polydorus was buried near the shore by his assassin; and there grew on the grave a myrtle, whose boughs dropped blood when Ænēas, voyaging to Italy, attempted to tear them from the tree. According to others, Polydorus was, when a child, intrusted to his sister Iliōnē, Polymnestor's wife; and she substituted him for her own son Deiphilus. Polymnestor killed his own son Deiphilus, whom he believed to be Polydorus; and Polydorus then himself blinded, or caused Iliona to blind,

Polyxo

Polymnestor. 4. Son of Hippomēdon, accompanied the Epigōni against Thebes.

POLYGNOTUS, *pŏl-y-gnŏ'-tus*, a celebrated painter of Thasos, and afterwards of Athens, 450 B. C.

POLYHYMNIA, *pŏl-y-hym'-nī-a*, one of the Muses, presided over hymns, singing, and rhetoric. She was represented veiled, in a pensive attitude, and sometimes crowned, and with a sceptre in her left, and her right raised as if ready to harangue.

POLYIDUS, *pŏl-y'-i'-dus* (see GLAUCUS, 4).

POLYMNESTOR, *pŏl-y-m-nes'-tor* (see POLYDORUS, 3).

POLYMNIA, *pŏl-y-m'-nī-a* (see POLYHYMNIA).

POLYNICES, *pŏl-y-nī'-cēs* (see ETEOCLES).

POLYPEMON, *pŏl-y-pē'-mŏn* (see PROCURUSTES).

POLYPERCHON, *pŏl-y-per'-chŏn* (see POLYSPERCHON).

POLYPHEMUS, *pŏl-y-phē'-mus*, son of Neptune and the nymph Thoōsa, was the chief of the Cyclopes in Sicily, and represented as a gigantic monster and a cannibal, with only one eye, and that in the centre of his forehead. He kept his flocks on the coast near Mount Ætna. He seized Ulysses when he visited the coast, and imprisoned him in a cave with twelve of his companions, two of whom he devoured daily. Ulysses would have shared their fate had he not intoxicated Polyphemus, and put out his eye with a firebrand when the monster was asleep; and Ulysses escaped from the cave attached to the belly of one of the Cyclops's rams, but was nearly killed with his crew by a rock hurled by the monster when the ship was moving from the shore. (See ACIS.)

POLYPETES, *pŏl-y-pē'-tēs*. 1. A son of Pirithōus and Hippodamīa, was in the Trojan war. 2. A Trojan, whose ghost appeared to Ænēas in Hades.

POLYSPERCHON (-ontis), *pŏl-y-sper'-chŏn* (see CASSANDER).

POLYXENA, *pŏ-lyx'-ē-na*, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of King Priam and Hecūba, was loved by Achilles, who, having been promised her hand if he would join the Trojans, went unarmed to the temple of Apollo, at Thymbra, where he was assassinated by Paris. Polyxena killed herself on his tomb, or, according to others, was immolated on it by the Greeks as they were going to embark, the hero's ghost having appeared to them and ordered the sacrifice to his manes.

POLYXO, *pŏ-lyx'-ŏ*. 1. The nurse of Queen Hypsipylē, and priestess of Apollo's temple in Lemnos. 2. An Argive woman, married Hercūles's son Tlepolēmus, with whom she went to Rhodes, after the death of her uncle Licymnius, and reigned there alone, when Tlepolēmus went against Troy. When Helen fled to Rhodes, Polyxo detained her and put her to death, as being the cause of the Trojan war, in which Tlepolēmus had fallen. 3. One of the Atlantides.

Pometia

POMETIA, *pō-mēt'-ī-a*, or SUESSA POMETIA, *sū-es'-sa*, an ancient Volscian city of Latium.

POMERIUM, *pō-mē'-rī-um*, the boundaries of a city, as marked out by the augurs and consecrated.

POMONA, *pō-mō'-na*, the Roman goddess of fruit-trees (*Pōmōrum Patrōna*), was generally represented sitting on a basket full of flowers and fruit, holding a bough in one hand and apples in the other. Many of the rural gods tried to gain her affection, but she received them all with coldness, except Vertumnus, whom she married.

POMPEIA, *pom-pē'-ī-a*, 1. Daughter of Sextus Pompey and Scribonia, was betrothed, 39 B.C., to Marcellus, the nephew of Octavianus (Augustus), to reconcile the latter to her father; but she eventually married Scribonius Libo. 2. The daughter of Pompeius Rufus, married Julius Cæsar, 67 B.C., but was divorced by him after Clodius had been introduced in woman's clothes into the room where she was celebrating Cybèle's mysteries. 3. The daughter of Pompey the Great and Mucia, married Faustus Sulla. 4. *Bisil'ica*, a much-frequented portico at Rome.

POMPEII, *pom-pē'-ī-i*, a coast city of Campania, at the base of Mount Vesuvius, by the great eruption of which it was overwhelmed with ashes, &c., A.D. 79, along with Herculaneum and Stabieæ. It had been rebuilt only sixteen years before, after being laid in ruins by an earthquake. Many of its buildings have been excavated, and a large number of works of art recovered.

POMPEIUS, *pom-pē'-ī-us* or *pom-pē'-us*. 1. CN. MAGNUS, *mag'-nus*, the famous Triumvir and rival of Julius Cæsar, was son of (4), and born 30th September, 106 B.C., and early distinguished himself under his father against the revolted Italians, 89. He joined Sulla, for whom he conquered, from the Marians, Sicily and the territories of Africa, and obtained a triumph at Rome, 81; after Sulla's death, 78, Pompey supported the aristocracy against the remains of the Marian faction, which were headed by Lepidus, and, after five years' service in Spain, he ended the war, 71, with Sertorius (q. v.), for which he received a triumph, and was in 70 elected consul, when he went over to the popular party, and restored the Tribunitian power and privileges. On the proposal of the tribune A. Gabinus, by the *Gabinian Law*, he was invested 67, with extraordinary powers over the Mediterranean and its coast countries to extirpate the pirates who had long infested it, and had nearly destroyed the naval power of Rome, and in three months he swept the sea and destroyed them in their stronghold in Cilicia; and in 66, on the proposal of C. Manilius, by the *Manilian Law*, he was appointed to supersede Lucullus against Mithridatēs VI. (q. v.), whom he overthrew; he compelled the submission of Armenia, Albania, Iberia, entered Syria, subdued part of Arabia, and made Judæa a

Pompeius

Roman province. On landing at Brundisium, 62, Pompey disbanded his army to allay the fears excited by his great success, and obtained his third triumph. The opposition of the Senate, which, jealous of him, refused to ratify his acts in Asia, drove him to a union with Cæsar and Crassus, and the three founded the First Triumvirate. Cæsar, who had given his daughter Julia in marriage to Pompey, set out for Gaul, where his great successes in the next five years stirred the jealousy of Pompey, who, the bond between them being weakened by the death, in childhood, of Julia, in 54, now looked to his own interests alone, and fomented the disturbances caused by the faction of Clodius, till the Senate, in alarm, appointed him sole consul, 52, to allay the tumults; and Pompey then again returned to the aristocratic party, thus finally breaking with Cæsar (q. v.), who, after proposing that both should lay aside their power, at length, when ordered by the Senate to disband his forces, crossed the Rubicon and invaded Italy, nominally to avenge the insult offered to the sacred person of the tribunes M. Antony and C. Curio, 49. The troops of Pompey, who had quite miscalculated his popularity, deserted in crowds to his rival, and Pompey fled to Brundisium, and thence retreated to Greece, where he collected a formidable army, and, on 9th August, 48, met Cæsar, who had been repulsed from Dyrrhachium, and obliged to retreat to Thessaly, on the plain of Pharsalia, where Pompey was totally defeated. He fled to Egypt, to King Ptolemy XII., whose ministers resolved to kill him. Pompey was stabbed when stepping out, in sight of his fifth wife, from the boat which brought him ashore, 29th September, 48, and his head was cut off and preserved, to be shown to his magnanimous conqueror, who pursued him into Egypt. Cæsar turned away from the sight with tears, and raised a monument over his remains. His rapid conquests in Asia, only paralleled by those of Alexander, well entitled Pompey to the epithet of *Magnus* (*Great*) conferred on him in his youth by Sulla; but every movement, in politics or in war, in his later years, was a blunder, and the series of mistakes in his last campaigns almost effaces the memory of his genius, which seems to have been enervated by his early successes and long prosperity. "The redeeming feature of his latter years was serenity and mildness; his passions cooled with satiety, and the impetuous ambition of his youth stagnated at last in apathy and pride" (Merivale). 2. and 3. CN. MAGNUS and SEXTUS MAGNUS, *sex'-tus*, sons of (1), and his third wife Mucia, fought against Cæsar in Spain, and were defeated at Munda, 45 B.C., Cn. falling shortly after. Sextus fled to Sicily, where he became possessed of a large fleet, and threatened the communications of Rome. Negotiations were opened between him and the Triumvir Octavianus (Augustus), but without effect; at length he was totally

Pompilia

defeated by the fleet of Octaviānus, 36, and fled with seventeen ships to Asia, where he tried to raise a party; but he was seized, by Antony's orders, and put to death, 35. 4. CN., STRABO, *strāb'-ō*, consul 89 B.C., was father of (1), and very active in suppressing the revolt of the Socii. In 88, when proconsul in the war, he was, by Sulla's orders, superseded by (5), whom he put to death. He was himself soon after killed by lightning, and his soldiers, to whom he was odious for his avarice and cruelty, dragged his body through the streets of Rome with an iron hook, and threw it into the Tiber. 5. Q. RUFUS, *rū'-fūs*, consul 88 A.C., was a supporter of Sulla, by whom, on his going to the East, he was left in charge of all Italy; at the instance of (4) he was assassinated. 6. A son of Theophanes of Mytilene, was intimate with (1), and noted for his learning. 7. A Roman knight put to death by Claudius for adultery with Messalina. 8. TROGUS, *trō'-gus*, a Latin historian, *temp.* Augustus, was a native of Gaul, and son of a noble friend and adherent of Julius Cæsar. He wrote a lost work, *Histōria Philippica*, a valuable universal history (down to the Roman conquest of the East), grouped round its chief theme, the Macedonian kings. Justin wrote an extant work in forty-four books, consisting of extracts from, and abridgments of, it. 9. SEXTUS FESTUS, *ses'-tus*, a Roman grammarian, 4th century A.D., wrote a Latin lexicon, in part extant.

POMPILIA, *pon'-pīl'-i-a*, daughter of Numa Pompilius, married Marcius, and bore Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of Rome.

POMPILIUS, *pon'-pīl'-i-us* (see NUMA).

POMPONIUS, *pon'-pō'-nī-us*. 1. The father of King Numa. 2. SECUNDUS, *sē'-cun'-dus*, an officer in Germany, under Nero, was honoured with a triumph over the barbarians: he wrote some lost poems, much admired by his contemporaries. 3. SEXTUS, *ses'-tus*, a famous lawyer under the Antonines. 4. MELA, *mē'-la*, a Spanish geographer, *temp.* Claudius.

POMPTINÆ, *pompt'-tī-næ*, or PONTINÆ, *pon'-tī-næ*, PALUDES, *pā-lū'-des*, the Pontine marshes, the low miasmatic coast district of Latium between Tarracina and Circeii, into which the Amasēnus and Ufens, and several streamlets, discharge themselves. It was said to be named from Pontia (3), which had once, with twenty-two other towns, occupied its site.

PONTIA, *pon'-tī-a*. 1. The daughter of Petronius and wife of Bolānus, killed herself by opening her veins when condemned by Nero for conspiracy. 2. A rocky isle off Formiæ, in Latium, made a state prison under the Empire. 3. An ancient town, early destroyed, on the site of the Pomptine marshes. 4. A surname of Venus at Hermionē.

PONTICUM MARE, *pon'-tī-cum mār'-ē* (see EUXINUS).

PONTIFEX MAXIMUS, *pon'-tī-fex max'-i-mus*, the chief of the *pontifices*, exercised with them a general superintendence and regu-

Porcia

lating power over all matters connected with the state religion and public observances, and thus also regulated the calendar, determining the *Dies Fasti*; he publicly announced the decisions of the College, and compiled the *Annāles Maximi*, the annual record of remarkable civil and sacred events. Under the Empire, the office was always conferred by the Senate on the Emperor, and in and after the joint reign of Balbinus and Pupienus, A.D. 237, was shared by him with any colleague he might associate with himself on the throne.

PONTINÆ, *pon'-tī-næ* (see POMPTINÆ).

PONTIUS, C., HERENNIUS, *pon'-tī-us, her-en-nī-us*, the famous Samnite general, surrounded the Roman army, under Veturius and Postumius, in the Claudine Forks, and obliged them to pass under the yoke, 321 B.C., contrary to the advice of his father, who urged him either to let them go untouched or to put them all to the sword. Pontius was defeated and taken prisoner, 292, by Q. Fabius Gurges, and shamefully put to death by the Romans, after adorning the conqueror's triumph.

PONTUS, *pon'-tus*. 1. See EUXINUS. 2. A mountainous country of north-eastern Asia Minor, bounded on E. by Colchis, W. by the Halys, N. by the Euxine, S. by Armenia, and named from being on the coast of (1), was divided into *Pontus Galatīcus* in the west, of which Amasia was the capital; *Pontus Pōlēmōniū'-cus* (from its capital, Pōlēmōnius, formerly Sidē, at the mouth of the Sidēnus), in the middle; and *Pontus Cappādōcius* in the east, of which Trapezus was the capital. Its monarchy was refounded by Ariobarzanes I., a little before 400 B.C., and rose to considerable power under Mithridātes VI., the Great, who was conquered by the Romans, 66; but the country enjoyed nominal independence till made a Roman province by Nero, A.D. 62. Pontus was noted for its beavers, and the iron-mines of the Chalybes. 3. The same as the marine god Oceanus (q.v.).

POPICOLA, *pōp'-līc'-ō-la* (see PUBLICOLA).

POPPEA SABINA, *pōp'-pē'-a sā-bī'-na*, the beautiful and licentious daughter of T. Ollius, took the name of her maternal grandfather, Poppæus Sabinus (who was consul A.D. 9, and afterwards governed Mæssia till his death, 35), and married Rufus Crispinus, to whom she bore a son. She left him and married Otho, then the boon companion of Nero, and afterwards emperor. Nero, being enamoured of Poppæa Sabina, sent Otho to be governor of Lusitania, and she, to clear her way to the throne, instigated Nero to murder his mother, Agrippina, and his wife, Octavia; but, soon after her subsequent marriage with Nero, she died, when in pregnancy, of the effects of a kick by the tyrant.

POPULONIA, *pōp'-ū-lō'-nī-a* or POPULONIUM, *pōp'-ū-lō'-nī-um*, a city of Etruria, near Pisæ, destroyed by Sulla.

POPULUS ROMANUS, *pōp'-ū-lus rō-mā'-nus* (see PLEBS).

PORCIA, *por'-cī-a*. 1. Sister of Cato Uti-

Porphyrion

censis, married L. Domitius Ahēnobarbus (consul 54 B.C.). 2. The daughter of Cato Uticensis, married Bibulus (consul 59 B.C.), and, after his death, M. Brutus, Cæsar's assassin. On the death of Brutus, 42, she killed herself by swallowing burning coals, all weapons having been removed from her by her friends after she had made an attempt on her life.

PORPHYRION (ὄρνις), *por-phÿr'-i-on*, son of Cælus and Terra, warred with his brother giants against Jupiter.

PORPHYRIUS, *por-phÿr'-i-us*, a Neo-Platonic philosopher of Tyre, born A.D. 233, studied at Athens under Longinus, and afterwards at Rome under Plotinus. Porphyry was a man of universal information, and excelled his contemporaries in knowledge of history, mathematics, music, and philosophy. He applied himself to the study of magic, which he called a theurgic or divine operation. He wrote a celebrated work against Christianity, which was considered so dangerous that, at the instigation of the Christian fathers, it was burnt by order of the emperor Theodosius, A.D. 388, eighty-four years after the death, in Sicily, of Porphyry. Of his numerous work only some small treatises are extant.

PORSENNA, *por-sen'-na*, the Lars (king) of Clusium, in Etruria, marched against Rome to restore King Tarquinius Superbus, and entrenched himself on the Janiculum, the bridge connecting it with the city being cut by Horatius Cocles (q.v.). According to the ordinary Roman history, his life was unsuccessfully attempted by Mucius Sævola (q.v.), whom he sent back to Rome, and, being told by him that 300 Roman youths had sworn to kill him, he made peace with Rome, restoring, before his departure, such of the hostages as the noble virgin Clælia (q.v.) chose to take with her: but it is now certain that Lars Porsenna really inflicted such loss on the Romans that they had to purchase his departure by an annual tribute.

PORTHEUS, *por'-theus* (see PARTHAON).

PORTUMNUS, *por-tum'-nus* (see MELICERTA).

PORUS, *pŏ'-rus*, was king of India east of the Hydaspes, on the invasion of Alexander the Great.

POSEIDON, *pŏ-sei'-don* (see NEPTUNUS).

POSEIDONIA, *pŏ-sei-dŏ'-ni-a* (see PÆSTUM).

POSEIDONIUS, *pŏ-sei-dŏ'-ni-us*, a Stoic philosopher of Apamæa, in Syria, born about 135 B.C., studied under Panætius at Athens; he taught at Rhodes and Rome; he died at Rome in 61.

POSTUMIUS, *pos-tūm'-i-us*. 1. ALBINUS, *al-bi'-nus*, or ALBUS, *al'-bus*, dictator 498 B.C., defeated the Latins at Lake Regillus. 2. TUBERO, *tū'-bĕ-ro*, was master of the horse to the dictator Æmilius Mamercus, and when himself dictator, 442 B.C., in the Volscian war, punished his own son with death for fighting contrary to his orders. 3. See under PONTIUS.

POSTUMUS, M. CRASSUS, *pos'-tū-mus cras'-*

Prætor

sus, an officer proclaimed Roman emperor in Gaul, A.D. 258; he associated his son on the throne. They were both assassinated by the soldiers, 267.

POTAMIDES (-um), *pŏt-ām'-i-des*, river nymphs.

POTAMON, *pŏt'-ā-mon*, an Eclectic philosopher of Alexandria, temp. Augustus.

POTIDÆA, *pŏt-i-dæ'-a*, a Corinthian colony on the Isthmus of Pallēnē, in Macedonia. It became tributary to the Athenians, revolted 432 B.C.; was taken after two years' siege and reoccupied by Athenians, its inhabitants being expelled: it was taken from the Athenians, and razed, by King Philip II. of Macedonia, and its territory was given to the Olynthians. On its site Cassander founded *Cassandrĕa*, which afterwards rose to considerable importance.

POTITII, *pŏ-ti'-tĭ-i* (see PINARIJ).

POTNIÆ, *pŏt'-ni-æ*, a small town of Bœotia, on the Asopus, was the seat of a temple of Bacchus, whose priest having been accidentally killed, the people instituted a human sacrifice, afterwards annually observed, till the god himself substituted a goat, when he was termed *Ægōbŏtus* or *Ægōphāgus*. The POTNIADES (-um), *pŏt-nĭ'-ā-des*, mares of Sisÿphus's son Glaucus (q.v.), here devoured their master, an event commemorated by annual sacrifices in a grove sacred to Ceres and Proserpine. There was also here a fountain whose waters made horses run mad as soon as they were touched.

PÆFECTUS, *pæ-fec'-tus*. 1. PÆTORIO, *pæ-tŏ-rĭ-ŏ* (see PÆTORIANI). 2. URBI, *ur'-bi*, originally *Custos Urbis*, was, in the Roman regal period, warden of the city during the king's absence. After the expulsion of the kings, he was appointed, when both consuls were abroad on military service, by the Senate to act for the absent consuls, with all their powers and privileges, within the walls. The duties were amalgamated with the newly-instituted prætorship, 367, but an officer was still annually nominated prefect of the city, specially to attend, with the other higher magistrates and the Senate, at the celebration of the *Fĕria Lātina*. Under the Empire the prefect of the city again became a permanent magistrate, and gradually resumed the duties taken from him by the prætor, acting as the chief commissioner of the police (*mīlites stātĭōnārĭi*), and superintending all places of trade and amusement; and eventually he became the chief civic judge, from whom there was no appeal save to the sovereign himself; but the emperor still nominated another honorary prefect of the city, usually some youth of distinction, specially for the period of the *Fĕria Lātina*.

PÆNESTE, *pæ-nes'-tĕ*, a town of Latium, twenty-one miles south-east of Rome, built by Telegŏnus, son of Ulysses and Circĕ (or by Vulcan's son Cæcūlus), was the seat of a famous temple and oracle of Fortūna, whose responses were called *Pænestĭnæ sortes*.

PÆTOR, *pæ'-tor*, a curule magistracy, in-

Prætoriani

stituted when the consulship was thrown open to the Plebeians, 367 B.C., to separate the judicial from the consul's other functions, and retain the former for the Patricians; but the Prætorship was thrown open to the Plebeians, 337. At first there was only one Prætor; but from the increase of the *Peregrini*, another Prætor, termed *Prætor Peregrius*, was appointed about 244, the other being now styled *Prætor Urbæ* or *Urbis*, and two others in 227 were added, one to govern Sicily, the other Sardinia, and two more in 197 to provide governors for the two Spains. The *Lex Bæbia*, 180, ordained that the number should be four and six in alternate years; but it was observed only once, 179. Sulla made the number eight, and Julius Cæsar eventually sixteen, and Augustus twelve; and it afterwards varied from twelve to eighteen. On election by the Comitia Centuriata, the Prætors determined their duties by lot. If the *Prætor Peregrius* was absent, his duties devolved on the *Prætor Urbæ*, who had himself, on great emergencies, to go out in command of the troops. The *Prætor Urbanus* was supreme judge in the civil court, and presided over the *Ludi Apollinæres* and *Piscatori* (games celebrated by fishermen), and performed the consul's duties when they were out of the city; and he was regarded as superior in dignity to the rest. Under the Empire the Prætors exercised few judicial functions, the civil and criminal jurisdiction being mostly transferred to the Senate and *Præfectus Urbis*; but new duties were assigned them—jurisdiction in suits between private persons and the imperial exchequer (*Fiscus*), trust-estates (*Prætor de Fideicommissis*), affairs of minors (*Prætor Tutelæris*), much of the duties of the *Ædiles*, and (with the *Ædiles* and Tribunes of the Plebs) the superintendence of the fourteen regions into which Augustus divided Rome. A Prætor wore the *Toga Prætexta* (purple-edged cloak), and used the *Sella Cürulis* (an ivory chair of peculiar form), and was attended by two lictors within the city and six when on foreign service. After performing his duties in the city, the government of a province was often conferred on him, with the title of *Proprætor* (q. v.)

PRÆTORIANI, *præ-tō-rī-ā-ni*, or COHORTES PRÆTORIÆ, *cō-hor-tes præ-tō-rī-æ*, the imperial development of the republican *Cōhors Præ-tō-ria* or body-guard attached temporarily to the Roman commander-in-chief in the field to protect his person and execute his orders, were first constituted a distinct corps by Augustus, who levied ten cohorts of 1,000 men each in Etruria, Umbria, Latium, and the old colonies, and gave them special privileges and double pay; but, to avoid irritating the populace, three cohorts only were stationed in Rome, and the rest were distributed in the neighbouring cities. Tiberius, on pretence of introducing a stricter discipline and relieving the country districts of the burden of military quarters, congregated them all in a permanent fortified camp (*castra Præ-tō-ria*) at the north

Priapus

end of the Viminal in Rome. They necessarily wielded great power, and their good-will was bought with compliments and donations by every prince on his accession. They gradually became more insolent, till, on the murder of Pertinax, they sold the throne to the highest bidder, Didius Juliānus, A.D. 193. They were disbanded by Septimius Severus, who, however, formed them again on a new model, and made their number (which had before been raised to 16,000 by Vitellius) 40,000, and recruited them from the picked men of the frontier legions. Their numbers were reduced and privileges abolished by Diocletian, who supplied, in a great measure, their place by the Illyrian legions, *Joviani* and *Herculiani*; and, after being raised to their former strength by Maxentius, they were at last disbanded by Constantine the Great. The office of General—*Præfectus Præ-tō-rio*—was vested in two, three, or four persons, and was of great importance.

PRAXITELES, *prax-it-ē-lēs*, a famous sculptor of Athens, flourished 364 B.C. He worked chiefly on Parian marble, and executed some famous female statues, e.g., his *Phryne* (q. v.) and the *Cnidian Venus* (so called from its being purchased by the Cnidians), and a *Cupid*, which was bought by the Thespians, and sold by them to C. Cæsar, who brought it to Rome, and which was restored to them by Claudius, but repurchased by Nero.

PRIAMUS, *prī-ā-mus*. 1. The last king of Troy, was son of Laomedon (q. v.) and Strymo (or Placia), and originally named PODARCHES, *pō-dar-čēs* (*swift footed*), which was changed into Priamus (*ransomed*) after being redeemed by his sister Hesiōnē from Hecūles, who had seized Troy. When placed on the throne by Hecūles, he divorced his wife Arisba and married Hecūba. He assisted the Phrygians against the Amazons. In his old age Troy (see TROJA) was attacked by the united Greeks for the rape of Helen by his second son Paris, Priam having refused to restore Helen to the Greek ambassadors. In the ten years' siege he took little share in the contest; but on the death of his eldest son Hector (q. v.) he went, under Mercury's guidance, to ransom his body to the tent of Achilles, who paid Priam the attention and reverence due to his dignity, years, and misfortunes, restored the corpse, and granted a twelve days' truce for its burial. When Troy fell, Priam put on his armour, but yielded to Hecūba's entreaties, and fled to the altar with his son Politēs from Achilles' son Neoptolēmus (Pyrrhus), against whose buckler he ineffectually hurled his dart. Neoptolēmus seized Priam by his grey hairs and stabbed him; his head was cut off, and his mutilated body was left among the heaps of the slain. Priam had fifty sons, of whom nineteen were by Hecūba, and of them Helēnus (q. v.) alone survived the fall of Troy. For his children, see HECUBA. 2. A son of Politēs and companion of Ænēas. PRIAPUS, *prī-ā-pus*. 1. The god of gardens, and of generation in general, was son of Ba-

Priene

chus and Venus, and was born at Lampsacus, on the Hellespont; whence he is termed *Lampsacenus* and *Hellespontiacus*. From his deformities he was exposed by his mother, but saved and reared by shepherds; whence he was also afterwards regarded as the protector of flocks of sheep and goats. His bust was usually placed in gardens, of a form like the *Hermæ*, and was often painted red; whence his epithet *ruber* or *rubicundus*. He was generally represented with a man's face and goat's ears, and a stick in his hands to terrify birds, or a club to drive away thieves, or a scythe to prune the trees and cut down corn. His worship to a great extent superseded that of the native garden goddess *Horta*, in Italy. An ass was sacrificed to him, because that animal, by its braying, awoke the nymph *Lotis* (or *Vesta*) when *Priapus* was going to offer her violence. 2. A city of Mysia, on the Propontis, founded from *Milætus*, was the seat of the worship of (1); its territory was *Priæpis* or *Priapene*.

PRIENE, *prî-ê-nê*, a city of north-western Caria, was one of the twelve Ionian cities and the birthplace of *Bias*, one of the Seven Wise Men.

PRIMUS, M. ANTONIUS, *prî-mus*, *an-tô-nî-us*, a Roman senator of Tolosa, in Gaul, became a general of *Vespasian* and defeated *Vitellius*, A.D. 69, at *Bediacum*, near *Cremôna*.

PRISCIANUS, *pris-ci-â-nus*, a Roman grammarian at Constantinople, A.D. 450.

PRISCUS, *pris-cus*. 1. *HELVIDIUS*, *hel-vîd-i-us*, the learned and virtuous son-in-law of *Thracea Pætus*, was put to death by *Vespasian*. 2. The brother of the emperor *Philip*, at whose death he, being governor of Syria, proclaimed himself emperor, but was defeated and put to death by *Decius*. 3. See *TARQUINIUS*.

PRIVERNUM, *prî-ver'-num*, a city of Latium.

PROBOULEUMA, *prô-bou-leu'-ma* (see *ROGATIO*).

PROBUS, *prôb-us*. 1. M. AURELIUS SEVERUS, *au-rê-li-us sê-vê-rus*, son of a gardener (afterwards a military tribune) of *Sirmium*, in *Pannonia*, distinguished himself in military service, and succeeded *Tacitus* as Roman emperor, A.D. 276. He gained many victories over the barbarians. Throughout the empire he encouraged the liberal arts, and secured the enjoyment of tranquillity for his subjects. He was killed, 282, by his mutinous soldiers. 2. *ÆMILIUS*, *æ-mîl-i-us*, a grammarian, about A.D. 380.

PROCAS, *prôc-as*, king of *Alba*, was son of *Aventinus*, and father of *Numitor* and *Amulius*.

PROCHYTA, *prôch'-y-ta*, an isle in the Bay of *Puteoli*, named from the nurse of *Ænêas*.

PROCLÆS, *prôc-lê-s* (see *EURYSTHENES*).

PROCLIDÆ, *prô-clî-dæ* (see *EURYSTHENES*).

PROCNÆ, *prôc-nê* (see *PHILOMELA*).

PROCONNESUS, *prô-con-nê'-sus*, an isle north-west of *Cyzicus*, had rich marble-quarries.

Proetus

PROCONSUL, *prô-con'-sul*, an officer acting in the place of a consul outside the boundaries of the city of Rome. Usually a Proconsul had been consul in the year preceding, and, for special purposes, his *impérium* (military command) was prolonged by a decree of the Senate (*sénatus-consultum*), and one of the *Comitia Tributa* (*plébiscitum*). The prolongation was first conferred 327 B.C., to avoid the disadvantages that would arise from the return of Q. *Publius Philo* from the seat of war. On the increase of the provinces (see *PROVINCIA*) a governor, with consular power, was set over each, and he was termed Proconsul; but sometimes the government was held by one who had not been consul, as by *P. Cornelius Scipio*, in Spain, 211 B.C., and with a similar title *Pompeius* was sent against *Sertorius*. (See *PROPRÆTOR*.)

PROCOPIUS, *prô-côp'-i-us*. 1. Of a noble Cilician family, was a relation and friend of the emperor *Julian*, under whom he served. He afterwards retired among the barbarians of the Thracian Chersonese, but reappeared and proclaimed himself emperor, when the emperor *Valens* had marched into the East. He was at first victorious, but was, after eight months, defeated in *Phrygia*, and put to death, A.D. 366. 2. The author of an extant Greek history of the reign of *Justinian*, in eight books; was a native of *Cæsarea*, in Palestine, and secretary to the famous *Belisarius*.

PROCRIS, *prôc'-ris* (see *CEPHALUS*).

PROCRUSTES, *prô-crus'-tes* (the stretcher), a famous robber of Attica, killed by *Theseus* near the *Cephus*. He tied travellers on a bed, and, if their length exceeded that of the bed, he used to cut off a portion of their limbs, but if they were shorter than it, he had them stretched to make their length equal to it. He is also called *Damastês* or *Polyphemon*.

PROCLULIUS, C., *prôc-û-lei'-us*, a Roman knight, intimate with *Augustus*, divided his property with his brothers *Muræna* and *Cæpio* when they had forfeited their estates by siding with *Sextus Pompey*.

PROCLUS, *prôc-û-lus*. 1. A Roman senator, declared to the Roman people, after the death of *Romulus*, that the deceased king had appeared to him and announced his apotheosis, and ordered his own worship under the name *Quirinus*. 2. An eminent jurist, temp. *Tiberius*. 3. A dissolute officer, who proclaimed himself emperor in Gaul, temp. *Probus*. He was soon after defeated and exposed on a gibbet.

PROCYON, *prô-cy-on*, in Latin *Anticænis*, the Little Dog, a constellation near the Great Dog, *Cænis*, named from rising, in Greece, heliacally before *Canis*.

PRODICUS, *prôd'-i-cus*, a celebrated sophist and rhetorician of Cos, 410 B.C.; frequently visited Athens, where he taught, as also in many other towns of Greece.

PRETUS, *præ-tus*, king of *Argos*, was son of *Abas* and *Ocalæa*, and twin-brother of

Progne

Acrisius (q. v.), by whom he was expelled from his kingdom. Proetus fled to King Jobates, of Lycia, whose daughter he married, and by whose aid he was restored to a part of the Argive sovereignty, Acrisius giving him the coast of Argolis, Tiryns, and Midæa. His wife was enamoured of Bellerophon, who was a refugee at his court, and from her false accusation, Bellerophon was sent by Proetus to Jobates, and by him against the Chimæra. The three daughters of Proetus, the PRÆTIDES, *præ-ti-des* (Lysippe, Iphionê, Iphianassa), were punished with madness for neglecting the worship of Bacchus, or for considering themselves more beautiful than Juno, and ran about the fields, believing themselves to be cows. The insanity became contagious, and Proetus offered Melampus (q. v.) two parts of the kingdom and one of his daughters if he would restore them. Melampus consented, and was successful, and he divided the sovereignty he received with his brother Bias (q. v.), who also married one of the Prætidæ. According to Ovid, Proetus was changed into stone, by Medusa's head, by Perseus, the grandson of Acrisius. He was succeeded by his son Megapenthes.

PROGNE, *prog'-nê* (see PHILOMELA).

PROMETHEUS, *prô-mê'-theus* (*Forethought*), son of the Titan Iapetus and the Oceanid Clymênê, and brother of Atlas, Menœtius, and Epimætheus (*Afterthought*), was renowned for his cunning, and the benefits conferred by him on men. To punish men, Jupiter had taken away fire from earth; but Prometheus, by Minerva's aid, climbed the heavens and stole fire from the chariot of the Sun, conveying it to earth in a tube. This provoked Jupiter, who ordered Vulcan to make a woman of clay, Pandora, and, having endued her with life, sent her to Prometheus. Pandora, who had received from each of the gods some attraction, bore with her a box containing, according to the earlier legend, all human ills, but Prometheus, suspecting some artifice of Jupiter, sent her to Epimætheus, who, forgetful of the advice of Prometheus to receive no gifts from the gods, married her, and opened the box; when at once all the evils flew forth and spread over the earth, Hope alone remaining; but, according to the later legend, the box was full of blessings, which escaped when it was opened by Pandora. Prometheus was then, by Jupiter's order, seized by Mercury (or Vulcan) and chained to a rock on Mount Caucasus, where an enormous eagle, offspring of Typhon and Echidna, daily preyed on his liver, which was miraculously restored every night. He was at last delivered from his torture by Heracles, who killed the eagle. Prometheus had made the first man and woman on earth out of clay and water, which he animated by the fire he stole from heaven, and he gave man a part of the qualities peculiar to each animal. He had the gift of prophecy, and he invented many useful arts, and taught men the medicinal, &c., use of plants, taming different

Protagoras

animals, &c. The Athenians raised an altar to him in the grove of Acadæmus, where they annually celebrated games, *lampadêphorîa* (see HEPHÆSTIA, 1), &c., in his honour.

PROMETHIDES, *prô-mê'-thi-dês* (masc.), and PROMETHIS, *prô-mê'-this* (fem.), any of the offspring of Promætheus, e.g. Deucalion.

PRONUBA, *prô-nû-ba*, a Roman surname of Juno, because she presided over marriage.

PROPERTIUS, SEXTUS AURELIUS, *prô-per-ti-us, sex'-tus au-rê'-li-us*, one of the chief Latin elegiac poets, born at Mevania, in Umbria, about 51 B.C., was son of a Roman knight proscribed by Augustus for his support of Antony. He came early to Rome, where his genius and poetical talents soon gained him the friendship of Mæcenas, Gallus, and Virgil, and the patronage of Augustus. He died about 19 B.C. His works consist of four books of elegies, written with great spirit and elegance, but disfigured by indelicacies.

PROPONTIS (-idis), *prô-pon-tis* (now the *Sea of Marmora*), named from being before the Pontus (or Euxine), the small sea communicating with the Euxine by the Thracian Bosphorus, and with the Ægean by the Hellespont, and washing the shores of Thrace in Europe, and Mysia and Bithynia in Asia.

PROPRÆTOR, *prô-præ'-tor*, the governor of a province, who (in most cases) had, in the previous year, held the office of Prætor (q. v.) at Rome, and to whom the powers and rank of the Prætorship were prolonged (see PROVINCIÆ). The title Proprætor is occasionally interchanged with Proconsul (q. v.), from the Senate investing the Proprætor with the *Præcon'sûlârê Impêrium*, conferring all the insignia and powers of a Proconsul (although he had not held the Consulship), when the condition of a Prætorian province was such as to demand the influence and might of the highest office.

PROPYLÆA, *prô-pÿ-læ'-a*, the famous gateway of the Acropolis at Athens, built by Pericles.

PROSERPINA, *prô-ser'-pî-na*, called *Persêphônê* by the Greeks, was daughter of Jupiter and Ceres (q. v.). She made Sicily her residence, and when one day gathering flowers with her female attendants on the plains of Enna, she was carried off by Pluto (q. v.) to the nether world, of which she became queen (see further under CERES). Proserpine was very generally worshipped, and known by the different names of *Côrê*, *Libitina*, *Hécâtê* (q. v.), *Jûno inferna*, *Anthesphorîa*, *Dêdis*, &c.

PROTAGORAS, *prô-lûg'-ô-ras*, one of the most celebrated sophists, born at Abdæra, in Thrace, about 480 B.C., was at first a porter, and then became a disciple of Democritus. He taught in various cities, and was the first sophist to receive pay for teaching. He had numerous pupils, and is said to have amassed a large fortune in his forty years of tuition. He was impeached by Pythodorus, one of the Four Hundred at Athens, 411, for impiety, when his book on the gods, in which he declared his

Protesilaus

inability to know whether they existed or not, was condemned to be burnt, and according to some, the philosopher himself was banished. He died very soon after. He was one of the best sophists, and Plato had a very favourable opinion of him. His famous tenet was, Πάντων μέτρον ἀνθρώπου, *Man is the Measure of all things*; i.e., that there is a perpetual implication of subject with object, or that every object is relative to a correlative subject.

PROTESILAUS, *prō-tēs-i-lē-us*, originally *Iōlēs-us*, son of Iphiclus and Astyōchē, and brother of Jason's mother, Alcimēdē, and husband of Acastus's daughter Laodamēa (q.v.), was a native of Phylacē, in Thessaly, from which, or from being grandson of Phylacus, he was called *Phylacēus* or *Phylacēides*. He led several Thessalian states against Troy, and was the first Greek to set foot on its shores, when he was at once killed by Ænēas or Hector; and near his tomb, *Prōtēsilāi Tur'ris*, on the Trojan shore, certain trees grew to a great height, but withered as soon as they were of sufficient height to be visible from Troy, and again grew up, suffering the same vicissitude.

PROTEUS, *prō-teus*, an old marine god, tended Neptune's flocks of seals, for which he was rewarded with the gift of prophecy. Any one who wished to consult him had to seize him at midday, when he came ashore to sleep in the shade of the rocks; but as soon as he was caught he assumed every imaginable shape, as a tiger, lion, fire, whirlwind, or torrent, to terrify his assailant and compel his release; but if firmly held he resumed his proper form, and gave the desired information. Among those who consulted him were Aristæus, Menelæus, Hercūles, &c. According to some, he was originally a king (Cetes) of Egypt, whose two sons, Telegōnus and Polygōnus (or Tmolus), were killed by Hercūles, and who had several daughters, Cabira, Idothēa, Rhetīa, &c. Homer places his home in the isle Pharos, a day's journey from the Nile; but Virgil in the isle Carpathos (*Prōtēi colun'nae*), between Rhodes and Crete.

PROTOGENES, *prō-tē-gē-nēs*, a famous Greek painter, of the Rhodian dependency Caunus, in Caria, flourished at Rhodes from about 330 to 300 B.C.

PROTOGENIA, *prō-tē-gē-nī-a*. 1. Daughter of Deucalion and Pyrrha, bore, to Jupiter, Æthlius, the father of Endymion. 2. The daughter of Calydon and Amythāon's daughter Æolia, bore Oxylus to Mars.

PROVINCIA, *prō-vin-ci-a*, the *sphere of action*, or the territory of the jurisdiction of a Roman magistrate; thus, the jurisdiction of the Prætor Urbānus was *Provincia Urbāna*. The conquests of Rome were, as they were obtained, mapped out as so many *Provinciae*, each with a governor (see PRÆTOR); but towards the close of the Republic the *Provinciae*, which had greatly increased, were divided annually by the Senate into two classes.—the *Consulāres* and *Prætorīæ*; and as it had then become customary for both Consuls and Prætors

Provincia

to remain for their year of office in the city, they were, at the end of the year, reinvested with the *Impērium* (military command), and proceeded to govern, as *Præconsul* or *Præprætor* respectively, the provinces allotted. Within each Province the governor was supreme in military and civil affairs; he was assisted in deciding appeals from the local tribunals by a board of assessors, *Consilium*; and every year he made a judicial circuit of the districts into which, for legal purposes, his Province was divided. The same taxes were levied by the Romans in a Province as its own government, when independent, had imposed on exports, imports, mines, salt-works, &c.; and the Provincials had also not only to pay a land-tax (all the land being, theoretically, confiscated, and becoming, on the Roman conquest, *Ager Publicus*, but being left in the hands of its owners for a moderate land-tax) and a property-tax (*tributum*), levied from each person in proportion to his means, and fixed by a provincial census, but they were liable to various arbitrary demands, e.g., providing winter quarters for troops, equipping or maintaining fleets, affording supplies for the governor and his retinue, &c., all which might be abused by the governor, and made engines of intimidation or extortion. Some provincial cities enjoyed special immunities (see SOCII). The fifteen Provinces under the Republic, with the dates of their acquisition, were—*Sicilia*, the Carthaginian part 241 B.C., and the remainder 210; *Sardinia*, with *Corsica*, 238; *Hispania Citerior* and *Hispania Ulterior*, both probably in 206; *Macedonia*, 146; *Illyricum* (or *Dalmatia*), 146; *Africa*, 146; *Asia*, 129; *Gallia Transalpina* (or *Narbonensis*), 121; *Gallia Cisalpina*, some time after 190; *Achæia*, some time after 146; *Cilicia*, before 80; *Bithynia*, 74; *Syria*, 64; *Creta*, with *Cyrenaica*, 63. Under the Empire the Provinces were re-divided into *Impēriatōria*, under the sole control of the emperor, and *Senātōria*, under the Senate's administration. The Imperial comprised those on the frontiers, where large armies were required, and these troops and Provinces were under generals, *Lēgātī Cæsāris* (or *Augustī*), named by the emperor as the generalissimo, and the revenues were collected by an imperial agent (*Præcūrātor Cæsāris*), and paid into the emperor's private exchequer (*Fiscus*); and in some of the minor Provinces (as *Judea*) the Legate acted also as Procurator. The Senatorial Provinces were those at a distance from any enemies, and where troops were required only for display or police purposes, and in every case the governor was styled a *Proconsul*, who held office for one year, and was attended by Quæstors to receive and pay the revenues into the public treasury (*arārium*), which was managed by the Senate. Occasionally several provinces were grouped together, and their command was granted by the emperor and Senate conjointly to one individual; e.g., all the East, under Tiberius, to Germanicus, and under Nero, to Corbulo. The Senatorial were

Proxenus

twelve—Africa, Asia, Hispania Bætica, Gallia Narbonensis, Sicilia, Sardinia, Illyricum with Dalmatia, Macedonia, Achæia, Creta with Cyrenaica, Cyprus, Bithynia with Pontus. The Imperial were also twelve—Hispania Lusitanica, Hispania Tarraconensis, Gallia Lugdunensis, Gallia Belgica, Noricum, Pannonia, Vindelicis with Rætia, Mæsia, Alpes Maritimæ, Cilicia, Galatia, Syria. Under Tiberius, Achæia and Macedonia were held by the emperor, and Illyricum with Dalmatia, was early transferred to the emperor. Italia was a Province from Hadrian's reign. *Ægyptus* was considered a private estate of the emperor, and was under a steward, *Præfectus Augustalis*, one of the equestrian order; and senators and equites of the higher class were forbidden entering Egypt without first obtaining the express permission of the emperor, the reason assigned by Tacitus (*Historia*, i. 11) being because it was a "*Provinciam aditu difficilem, annuæ secundam, superstitione et lascivâ discordem et mobilem, insciam legum, ignaviam magistratûm;*" and (*Annales*, ii. 59), "*Ne fame urgèret Italianam, quisquis eam Provinciam claustraque terræ ac maris, quamvis levi præsidio adversum ingentes exercitus, insedisset.*"

PROXENUS, *prox'-ë-nus*. 1. A Bœotian, was a disciple of Gorgias, and intimate with Xenophon. 2. A public guest (*ξένος*) or friend of the state, made so by a state enactment, as was Alexander the Great, or King Strato of Sidon, to the Athenians. In time this relation passed into a diplomatic character, and the Proxenus was like the modern *consul* or *state agent*, enjoying his privileges under the condition of entertaining or aiding the ambassadors and citizens of the state which he represented, but was always necessarily a member of the state within which he resided. At first this diplomatic agency was voluntarily assumed (*ἑλοπρόξενος*), but later was a direct appointment by the government, and for Sparta by the kings: and sometimes the office became hereditary. There was a body of official *Proxeni* at Delphi, not attached to any state in particular. Cimon and Alcibiades were Spartan *Proxeni* at Athens; Pindar was the Athenian *Proxenus* at Thebes; Nicias, the Syracusan, at Athens, &c. Tyrants and barbarian states also had their *Proxeni* in Greece. For a similar public relation among the Romans, see *under* XENOS.

PRUDENTIUS, AURELIUS CLEMENS, *prūden-ti-ŭs, au-rē-li-us clē-mens*, a Latin Christian poet, born A. D. 348, was successively a pleader, judge, and soldier.

PRUSA, *prū-sā* (see PRUSIAS, 3 and 4).

PRUSIAS, *prū-si-as*. 1. King of Bithynia, succeeded his father, Zielas, about 230 B. C.; he allied with the Romans against Antiochus III., of Syria, and under his vigorous rule Bithynia rose to considerable importance. Hannibal (q. v.) took refuge at his court. Prusias died about 180. 2. PRUSIAS II., the son of (1), succeeded him, 180

Ptolemæus

B. C., and remained in alliance with the Romans; he died about 140. 3. A city of Bithynia, north of Mount Olympus. 4. Originally *Ciærus*, a town of Bithynia, north-west of (3).

PRYTANES (-um), *pryt'-ā-nēs*. 1. At Athens, the members of a committee of fifty deputies, chosen by lot from each of the ten tribes (*φύλαι*), so that each Prytanis, or set of members, formed a tenth part of the *Βουλή*, or council of 500. One of the fifty was chosen *chief president* (*ἐπιστάτης*), and he chose nine *πρόεδροι* (assistants) and a secretary (*γραμματεὺς*) out of the other forty-nine, and this smaller committee transacted the real business of the Prytanæ. Each committee of senators, or set of Prytanæ, held office five weeks, and all public acts and documents were in its name; its members had the first hearing in the Assembly, conducted all the business of the *Βουλή*, and dined at the public cost in the *πρυτανεῖον*. 2. The annual magistrates at Corinth, before the tyranny of Cypselus.

PSAMMENITUS, *psam-mē-ni-tus*, succeeded his father Amasis as king of Egypt, 526 B. C.; was conquered by King Cambyses, of Persia.

PSAMMETICHUS, *psam-mēt'-i-chus*, king of Egypt, was one of the twelve chiefs who divided the kingdom among themselves on the death of Setho; but he was banished by the other eleven, and retired to the coast, till he was reinforced by Ionian and Carian pirates, when he defeated them, and became sole ruler of Egypt and founder of the Saitic dynasty, 671 B. C.

PSYCHE, *psj'-chē* (*the soul*), was celebrated in an allegory intended to show how the human soul was gradually purified by passions and misfortunes, till at last fit for the enjoyment of true happiness. She was said to be the youngest of three sister-princesses. Cupid was sent by Venus, whose envy her beauty had excited, to punish her by inflaming her with love, but Cupid became himself enamoured of her, and visited her, without disclosing his rank, every night, leaving her before dawn. Her sisters, in jealousy, told her that her midnight lover was a monster, and Psyche, to ascertain the truth, one night lit the lamp; but a drop of hot oil fell on the shoulder of the god, who at once disappeared; Psyche, disconsolate, wandered about, and was at last detained at Venus's temple, where many hardships were imposed on her; but she bore up under them all by the secret aid of her lover Cupid, with whom she was at last united for ever, receiving the gift of immortality. Psyche is often represented with a butterfly's wings, that insect being an emblem of (and called in Greek by the same name as) the immortal soul, perhaps from its passing through a kind of death in the chrysalis form.

PTOLEMÆUS, *ptōl-ē-mæ-us*. 1. SOTER, *sō-tēr* (*preserver*) or *Lāgus*, the first of the *Ptolemies*, was son of the Macedonian Lagus (q. v.), and educated at the court of King Philip of Macedonia, whose reputed son he

Ptolemæus

was. He went to the East with Alexander, on whose death, 323 B.C., he obtained Egypt, to which he soon added Phenicia and Cœle-Syria; he joined Cassander and Lysimachus against Antigonus, and crossed over to liberate Greece, but he was defeated, 306, by Antigonus's son Demetrius off Cyprus, which he lost, but afterwards forced Demetrius to raise the siege of Rhodes, 304, on which occasion the Rhodians conferred on him the title of *Sôtēr*. In the remainder of his reign he devoted himself to the patronage of literature and science; he founded the famous *Museum*, or Royal Library, of Alexandria, and entertained at his court Demetrius of Phalærus, who was his counsellor in political and scientific matters; Euclid, the geometrician; Theodorus of Cyrênê; Stilpo of Megära; Diodorus Cronus; Zenodotus; Philétas of Cos; &c. Ptolemy himself wrote a history of Alexander's wars; he beautified Alexandria, and distinguished himself by his good government. He abdicated in favour of (2) in 285, and died in 283. 2. PTOLEMÆUS II., PHILADELPHUS, *phil-à-del'-phus*, succeeded on the abdication of his father, Ptolemy I., of Egypt, 285 B.C. He devoted himself to the commercial development of his kingdom and the patronage of literature and science; he founded many commercial cities in his dominions, constructed the famous Pharos off Alexandria, and made the harbours Berenice and Myoshormos, on the Red Sea. Among the literary men at his court were Manetho, Aratus, Theocritus, Callimachus, Lycophron, Zenodotus, Aristophanes the grammarian, &c.; and the famous *Septuagint* translation, into Greek, of the Hebrew Scriptures was made under his orders. Ptolemy also made valuable additions to the royal library. He died 247; he had married his sister Arsinoë, to whom he was deeply attached, and to whose memory he commissioned Dinocrates to raise a monumental temple. 3. PTOLEMÆUS III., EUERGETES, *eu-cr'-gè-tès* (*benefactor*), succeeded his father, Ptolemy II. of Egypt, 247 B.C. To avenge the death of his sister Berenice, he marched through Syria and Babylon to the borders of India, and brought back the Egyptian gods carried off by Cambyses; whence his epithet of *Euergetes*. Seleucus, however, succeeded in wresting a considerable portion of territory from him. Like his two predecessors, Ptolemy patronized literature, science, and the arts: he died 222. 4. PTOLEMÆUS IV., PHILOPATOR, *phil-òp'-à-tor* (*father-lover*), was ironically so named from being suspected of having poisoned his father, Ptolemy III. of Egypt, whom he succeeded 222 B.C. He rendered himself odious by his maladministration, and his murder of his mother, brother, and uncle; he allowed Cœle-Syria and Palestine to be wrested from him by Antiochus the Great, but he recovered them, 217. Ptolemy patronized philosophers and literary men, and especially Aristarchus; but he disgraced himself by his licentiousness and luxury,—whence his epithets of *Gallus* and

Ptolemæus

Tryphôn,—and became the tool of his uncle and chief minister Sosibius: he died 205. 5. PTOLEMÆUS V., EPIPHANES, *è-pìph'-à-nes* (*illustrious*), succeeded his father, Ptolemy IV. of Egypt, 205 B.C., when only five years old. Philip V. of Macedonia and Antiochus III. of Syria at once attempted to divide his dominions, but were restrained by the Romans. He eventually married Antiochus's daughter Cleopatra. Ptolemy's reign was at first benign, but gradually became oppressive, and the power of Egypt declined: he died 181. 6. PTOLEMÆUS VI., PHILOMETOR, *phil-ò-mè'-tor*, succeeded his father, Ptolemy V. of Egypt, 181 B.C., when a child. His ministers, who assumed the regency on the death of his mother, attacked Antiochus Epiphanes, to regain Cœle-Syria, but were defeated near Pelusium, and Ptolemy himself was made a prisoner (*see* 7). He was afterwards expelled by his brother (7), but was reinstated as sole ruler by the Romans, who assigned Cyrenaica to Euergetes II. Ptolemy supported the usurper Alexander Balas, of Syria, but afterwards broke with and defeated him, but died of injuries received in the battle, 146. 7. PTOLEMÆUS VII., EUERGETES II., or PHYSCON, *phys'-côn* (*pot-bellied*), the brother (*see* 6) of Ptolemy VI. of Egypt, on the death of the latter seized the throne, put to death the young son of his brother, and married his widow Cleopatra, who was his own sister, whom he afterwards divorced for her daughter, his own niece, Cleopatra. For his cruelties and debaucheries he was expelled, 130, from Alexandria in an insurrection, and fled to Cyprus, where he killed his son Memphitis, on learning that Cleopatra, his first wife, was proclaimed queen regnant; but on her expulsion he was recalled, 127: he died 117. Ptolemy patronized literature and the arts, and wrote some historical memoirs in twenty-four books; he also increased the library, and, to prevent the extension of the library of King Attalus, of Pergamos, he prohibited the exportation of papyrus. 8. PTOLEMÆUS VIII., LATHURUS, *là-thùl'-rus*, SOTER II., or PHILOMETOR II., succeeded his father, Ptolemy VII. of Egypt, 117 B.C., his mother Cleopatra being associated with him on the throne. He was expelled by her, 107, and his brother, Alexander I., placed in his stead; but, after her murder, 90, Alexander was expelled, and Ptolemy recalled, 89, and he reigned till his death, 81. He was a mild but weak prince: in his reign Thebes revolted, and after three years' siege was reduced and destroyed. 9. PTOLEMÆUS IX., ALEXANDER I., *àl-ex-an'-der*, was raised to be joint sovereign with her by his mother, Cleopatra, on her expulsion of his brother, Ptolemy VIII. of Egypt, 107 B.C. On his murder of his mother, 90, he was expelled, 89, and Ptolemy VIII. was recalled. Ptolemy IX. was defeated and slain in an attempt on Cyprus. 10. PTOLEMÆUS X., ALEXANDER II., son of Ptolemy IX. of Egypt, was placed on the throne conjointly

Ptolemæus

with his sister and wife, Cleopatra, 81 B.C.; but having assassinated her, 80, he was slain in an insurrection. 11. PTOLEMÆUS XI., DIONYSUS, *dī-ō-nī-sus* (from his debauchery), or AULETES, *au-lē-tēs* (*flute-player*), illegitimate son of Ptolemy VIII., was proclaimed king on the murder of Ptolemy X. of Egypt, 80 B.C., and was not able, even with great bribery, to procure the ratification of his title from the Romans till 59. He was expelled in an insurrection, consequent on the taxes levied for these bribes, 58, but restored by the Senate, when he put to death a hundred of the leading Alexandrians, and his sister Berenice, who had been placed on the throne: he died 51. 12. PTOLEMÆUS XII., succeeded, 51 B.C., his father, Ptolemy XI. of Egypt, conjointly with his sister, the famous Cleopatra, who was expelled by his minister Pothinus, 49. She invaded Egypt from Syria with a large army, and, in 47, was placed on the throne by her lover Cæsar. Ptolemy XII. had, in her absence, caused the death of Pompey the Great; Pothinus fomented an insurrection against Cæsar and her, and the *Alexandrine war* broke out; it was terminated by the death of Ptolemy XII., who was drowned in the Nile in an attempt to escape after defeat. 13. PTOLEMÆUS XIII., youngest son of Ptolemy XI. of Egypt, was placed on the throne, 47 B.C., on the death of his brother, Ptolemy XII., by Julius Cæsar, conjointly with Cleopatra, by whom, in 43, he was put to death. 14. ALORITES, *a-lō-rī-tēs* (i.e. of Alorus, a city of Macedonia, on the Thermaic gulf), regent or king of Macedonia, was assassinated by Perdiccas III., 364 B.C. 15. APION, *ā-pī-ōn*, an illegitimate son of Ptolemy VII. of Egypt, became king of Cyrenë, 117 B.C. On his death, 96, he bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans, but his legacy was declined. 16. CERAUNUS, *cē-rau-nus* (*the thunderbolt*, from his recklessness), was son of Ptolemy I. of Egypt, on whose death he fled to the court of Seleucus, 280 B.C., whom he perfidiously murdered, and thus became king of Macedonia. His dominions were, a few months after, invaded by the Gauls, who defeated his troops, took him prisoner, and put him to death. 17. The illegitimate son of Ptolemy VIII. of Egypt, became king of Cyprus, 80 B.C. P. Clodius proposed, when tribune of the plebs at Rome, a law to deprive Ptolemy of his throne, 58, on the pretext that he had abetted the Cilician pirates; Cato was appointed to carry out the decree, and Ptolemy committed suicide in the following year. 18. The second son of Alexander II. of Epirus, and grandson of Pyrrhus, reigned over Epirus from about 239 to 229 B.C. 19. King of Mauretania, succeeded his father, Juba II., A.D. 17. He was summoned to Rome by Caligula, and put to death for the sake of gaining his wealth, 40. He was connected with the Egyptian Ptolemies, his mother, Selēnē Cleopatra, being the daughter of Marc Antony and the famous Queen Cleopatra. 20. The tetrarch of Chalcis,

Publicani

in Syria, 70—40 B.C. 21. CLAUDIUS, *claudī-us*, a celebrated geographer, mathematician, and astronomer, of Alexandria, flourished A.D. 139—161. He corrected Hipparchus's catalogue of fixed stars, and his work on astronomy, commentaries on which by Theon and Pappus are still extant, and which was translated into Arabic in the ninth century, contained the full ancient (Ptolemaic) system of astronomy, in which the earth was regarded as the centre of the universe, a doctrine universally believed till the propagation of the Copernican system in the sixteenth century; his extant *Geography*, in eight books, was highly valued till rendered obsolete by the progress of maritime discovery in the fifteenth century. 22. A grammarian of Alexandria, *temp.* Hadrian and Trajan. 23. A priest of Mendes, in Egypt, wrote the history of Egypt. 24. A son of King Pyrrhus of Epirus, was killed in Pyrrhus's expedition against Sparta and Argos.

PTOLEMAIS (-idis), *ptōl-ē-mā-is*. 1. A coast city of north-western Cyrenaica. 2. *Hermi's*, a city of Upper Egypt, north-west of Abydos. 3. A town of middle Egypt. 4. *Thērōn*, a coast town of the Troglodytæ, on the Red Sea. 5. Or *A'cā*, an ancient coast city of Phœnicia, south of Tyre.

PTOUS, *ptō-us*, son of Athāmas and Themisto, gave his name to a mountain, PTOON, *ptō-ōn*, of Bœotia, near Copais, on which he built a temple to *Apollo Ptōus*: the temple had a celebrated oracle of the god.

PUBLICANI, *pub-li-cā-ni*, the contractors who undertook to levy, in Italy and the provinces, the dues let out to them on lease, and to pay a fixed sum annually into the treasury at Rome. They were designated *Dēcūmāni*, *Scriptūrārīi*, or *Portūtōres*, according as they levied the *Dēcūmæ* (tithes or tax on the produce of the earth), from the *Arātōres*, the *Scriptūrā* (the tax for grazing on the public pasture-lands), from the *Pēcūrīi* or *Pasūtōres*, or the *Portūrīa* (custom dues for exports and imports), from the *Mercātōres*. Generally, as the service necessarily required a large establishment of subordinates, warehouses, ships, &c., several Publicani banded together as a joint-stock company, or *Sōcīetas*, each, like the modern companies, under a *mauceps* (or chairman), who took the contract, generally for five years, from the Censors, and gave the requisite security, and a *Māgīster Sōcīetātis* (or manager), who conducted the business at the company's central office at Rome. The equestrian order had such a monopoly of the revenue, that Equites and Publicani became almost convertible terms. Even as early as the second Punic war the Publicani were a body of great importance at Rome, and their influence necessarily increased with the extension of the Roman dominion and revenue: as a rule, they were detested in the provinces. The *Tribūtum*, the property-tax on Roman citizens, which was chiefly applied to the

Publicola

as militā'rē, or military charges, was raised, not by the Publicani, but by special officers, the *Tribūni arā'rii*.

PUBLICOLA, *pub-lic'ō-la* (see VALERIUS, 1).

PUBLIUS, *pub-ll'ī-us*. 1. Q. PHILO, *phil'o*, dictator 339 B.C., abolished the power of the Comitia Curiāta, and practically placed the Plebs on a political equality with the Patricians. 2. VOLERO, *vo'-lērō*, was tribune of the plebs 472 and 471 B.C., and, by his *Publiian law*, ordained the election of the Tribunes of the plebs and the *Ædiles* by the Comitia Tribūta instead of Centuriata, and the decrees of the same Comitia (*plebiscita*) were declared binding on all citizens.

PUBLIUS SYRUS, *pub-ll'ī-us sji'us*, originally a Syrian slave, sold to a Roman patrician, brought to Rome, and, after being carefully educated, manumitted about 50 B.C., became a writer of mimes. A compilation, from his mimes (low comedies), of moral sentences is extant. He was much esteemed at Rome, and had Julius Cæsar among his patrons.

PUNICUM BELLUM, *pi'ni-cum bel-lum*, the great contest, consisting of three separate wars, between the Romans and the *Pani*, as the Carthaginians were called by the Romans. The development of Rome in the first instance was necessarily westwards, from her physical situation, and therefore, when she stepped beyond Italy seawards, a collision was inevitable with the great republic of Carthage, which then ruled without a rival the western waters of the Mediterranean. The FIRST PUNIC WAR (264—241 B.C.) originated in the aid given to the Campanian mercenaries of King Agathocles, the Mamertini (q. v.). The latter having expelled the Carthaginian garrison, Messāna was besieged by the united forces of the Carthaginians and King Hiéro of Syracuse. Rome, which had also been appealed to by the Mamertines, resolved to interfere, and declared war against Hiéro and the Carthaginians. Hiéro made peace with the Romans in 263. The chief events in the First Punic War were— victory of Appius Claudius in Sicily, 264; the capture of Agrigentum by the Romans, 262; their naval victory under Duilius, 260; the successes of Regulus in Africa, 256; the defeat and imprisonment of Regulus, and loss of a Roman fleet, 255; the loss of another fleet, 253; the siege of Lilybæum (lasted till the end of the war), and the victory of Metellus at Panormus, 250, followed by the Carthaginian embassy, when Regulus displayed his heroism; the defeat of Claudius Pulcher, and loss of another Roman fleet, 249; the successes of the Carthaginians under Hamilcar Barca, 247—241; the great victory of Lutatius Catulus off the *Ægates*, followed by the conclusion of peace, 241, Carthage evacuating all Sicily, and paying a heavy indemnity, 3,200 talents (about £780,000 *sterling*). The SECOND PUNIC WAR (219—201 B.C.) was the result of the Carthaginian conquests in Spain, to which country Hamilcar had gone in 235. He was succeeded

Puteoli

by his son-in-law Hasdrūbal in 229, on whose death Hamilcar's son, the famous Hannibal, took the command, in 221. The peace had been a mere truce, and on the storming of Saguntum, a city in alliance with Rome, by Hannibal, in 219, the Romans declared war. The chief events of the war occurred in Italy (see HANNIBAL). After the defeat, at the Metaurus, and death, in 207, of Hannibal's brother Hasdrubal, who had been engaged in Spain with the two Scipios, and now wished to join his brother in Italy, Hannibal acted only on the defensive. The invasion of Africa in 204, by Scipio (afterwards Africānus), led to the recall, in 203, of Hannibal, and the war was decided by the total defeat of the Carthaginians, in 202, at Zama. Peace was made in 201, Carthage being deprived of all its dominions out of Africa, restricted in its military and naval establishments, and fined in an indemnity of 10,000 talents (about £2,437,500 *sterling*), to be paid in the course of fifty years. The THIRD PUNIC WAR (149—146 B.C.) was really due to the hostility of Cato the Censor, who, when in Africa, had been alarmed by observing the restoration of the great commercial prosperity of Carthage. He constantly afterwards, whenever he was asked his vote on any subject whatsoever in the Senate, exclaimed, "Carthage must be destroyed!" (*Dēlanda est Carthāgō!*) He succeeded in raising such a feeling of animosity against Carthage, that when the Carthaginians repelled an invasion of Masinissa, king of Numidia, the Romans took advantage of this nominal breach of the treaty, Carthage not having first consulted Rome, and the Consuls were sent to destroy the city. Their resolution was concealed till they had obtained from the Carthaginians the surrender of their war material; but even then, on learning their fate, the Carthaginians resolved to resist. They made superhuman exertions to defend the city, and when the Consuls advanced they found the city so strongly protected that they could not storm it. The war languished till the appointment of Scipio (the younger Africānus), who stormed and razed Carthage in 146.

PUPIENUS, M. CLODIUS MAXIMUS, *pi-pi'ē-nus, clō'di-us max'ī-mus*, Roman emperor, of obscure birth, but rose through the various grades of the army to the highest military and civil offices, and, on the death of the two Gordians in Africa, was elected by the Senate joint emperor with Balbinus, A.D. 238. In the same year both were murdered by the prætorian guards.

PUTEOLI, *pi-tē'ō-lī*, a noted port of Campania, east of Cumæ, was founded under the name *Dicaar'chia*, by a Greek colony from Cumæ, 521 B.C., and subsequently named Puteoli, either from the great number of mineral wells in its neighbourhood, or from the stench of the waters. It was colonized by the Romans, 194, and became the great centre of the trade with Egypt and Spain; and its fine harbour was still further protected, under Cali-

Puticulæ

gula, by a mole, connected by a floating bridge with Baiæ, the favourite Roman watering-place, on the opposite side of the bay. The whole coast between Puteoli and Baiæ was studded with the villas of Roman nobles, and in its vicinity Cicero's country-house, *Pūtēdōl'num*, was situated. Its bay, extending from the promontory Minervæ to the promontory Misēnum, was called the SINUS PUTEOLANUS, *sin'-us pūt-ē-dōl'-nus* (originally *Cāmā'nus*).

PUTICULÆ, *pū-tic'-ū-læ*, a place near the Esquiline gate at Rome, where the poorest were buried.

PYONA, *pyd'-na* (or, in Roman times, *Cit-rum*), a town of Pieria, in Macedonia, west of the Thermaic gulf. Under its walls the last king, Perseus, of Macedonia, was conquered by Æmilius Paulus, 168 B.C.

PYGMÆI, *pyg-mæ'-i*, the *Pygmies*, a fabulous race of dwarfs, whose height was only a *πυγμή* (13½ inches). They lived on the shores of the Ocean, or, according to later writers, in Æthiopia, or India, or the extreme north. These Lilliputians, mounted on goats and lambs of proportionable stature to themselves, warred with cranes, which every spring came to plunder them. They were originally governed by a princess, Gērāna, who was changed into a crane for boasting of her beauty as superior to that of Juno.

PYGMALION (-ōnis), *pyg-māl'-i-ōn*. 1. See DIDO. 2. A king and statuary of Cyprus, was a misogynist, but became enamoured of an ivory statue of a maiden, which he himself had made, and at his earnest prayer Venus animated the statue. Pygmalion married the woman thus created, and she bore him Paphos, who founded the city of that name in Cyprus.

PYLADES, *pyl'-æ-dēs*. 1. Son of King Strophius, of Phocis, and Agamemnon's sister Anaxibia, was educated with his cousin Orestes (q.v.), with whom he contracted so great a friendship that it has become proverbial, like that of Damon and Pythias, or Nisus and Euryalus, or Theseus and Pirithōus. His services to Orestes were rewarded with the hand of his sister Electra, who bore him Medon and Strophius. 2. A celebrated Greek musician, *temp.* Philopœmen.

PYLÆ, *pyl'-æ* (gates), a common name for any narrow pass, as *Thermopylæ*, *Pylæ Caspiæ*.

PYLAGORÆ, *pyl-æg'-ō-ræ*, members of the Amphictyonic council, from their meeting at Pylæ (*Thermopylæ*).

PYLOS, *pyl'-os*. 1. A port in south-western Messenia, near the promontory Coryphasium, at the northern entrance of the modern Bay of Navarino. The Athenians made it a military port of great importance during the Peloponnesian war, and forced the surrender of the Spartans who were in the isle Sphacteria, at the entrance of the harbour. 2. A coast town of Elis, near the base of Mount Scollis. 3. The capital of Elis Triphylia, on the coast.

PYRAMUS, *py'-rā-mus*. 1. A Babylonian youth, became enamoured of his neighbour, a

Pyrrho

beautiful virgin, Thisbē. The union was disapproved of by their parents, and they could only communicate with each other through a chink in the partition-wall which separated their houses. On one occasion they agreed to meet one another at the tomb of Ninus under a white mulberry-tree outside the walls of Babylon. Thisbē first reached the appointed place, but the sudden arrival of a lioness frightened her, and, as she fled, she dropped her veil, which the lioness, having just torn an ox to pieces, soiled with blood. When Pyramus came and found Thisbē's veil blood-stained, he supposed she had been killed, and he at once stabbed himself; and Thisbē, returning soon and finding her lover's corpse, fell upon his sword. The mulberry-tree, whose leaves were stained with the blood of the lovers, ever after bore blood-coloured fruit. 2. A river of Cilicia, flowing from Anti-Taurus (partly underground) into the Mediterranean, near Mallus.

PYRENEUS, *py-rē-nē-us*, a king of Thrace, who sheltered the Muses in a storm and attempted to offer them violence. The goddesses flew away; and Pyreneus, trying to imitate their aerial flight, flung himself from the top of a tower, and was killed.

PYRENE (-es), *py-rē-nē*. 1. Or PYRENÆI, *py-rē-næ'-i* (-ōrum), a lofty mountain-range separating Gaul from Spain, and running, above 270 miles, from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean; the south-eastern extremity was termed *Pyrē-nēs Prōmontōr'ium*, or *Prō-montōr'ium Vēn'ēris* (from its temple of Venus). 2. A daughter of King Bebrycius, of the southern parts of Spain. Hercules, on his route to Gades, offered her violence, and she fled to (1), which was called after her.

PYRGI, *pyr'-gi*. 1. A coast town of Etruria. 2. A town in the south of Elis Triphylia, built by the Minyæ.

PYRRA, *pyr'-rha*. 1. See DEUCALION. 2. A coast town of western Lesbos. 3. A town and promontory of Phthiôtis, on the Pagasean gulf, off which were two isles, Pyrrha and Deucalion.

PYRRHIDÆ, *pyr'-rhī-dæ*, Neoptolemus's successors.

PYRRHO (-ōnis), *pyr'-rho*, the founder of the *Pyrrhonists* or the *Sceptics'* school of philosophy among the Greeks, was a native of Elis, and in his youth maintained himself by his paintings. He afterwards studied under Bryson and Anaxarchus, and is said to have gone with the latter in the expedition of Alexander the Great. He flourished 304 B.C., and died at the age of 90. He left no writings behind him, and his system, *Pyrrhonism*, was first presented in a written form by Timon, his disciple. His main tenets were that the end of philosophy was practical,—it ought to lead to happiness; but, to live happily, things, and their relation to us, must be known; but, according to Pyrrho, all things are indifferent as to truth or falsehood, no certainty can be attained by our senses or mental faculties, and to every position a contrary may be advanced; and the true

Pyrrhus

relation of the philosopher, the happy man, to things, consists in the entire suspension of judgment and the withholding of every positive assertion. The scepticism, however, of the New Academy, under Arcesilāus and Carneādes, and of the Pyrrhonists, or of the later Sceptics, Ænesidēmus, Agrippa, and Sextus Empīricus, were of slight influence on the course of philosophic development, when compared with that of Zeno the Eleatic.

PYRRHUS, *pyr'-rhus*. 1. See NEOPTOLEMUS. 2. A celebrated king of Epīrus, was son of Æacides and Phthia, born 313 B.C., and claimed descent maternally from Achilles, and paternally from Hercules. He was educated at the court of King Glautias, of Illyricum, his family being in banishment from Epīrus, and when twelve years old he was placed on his ancestral throne by Glautias, but was expelled five years after, through the intrigues of Cassander, who again procured the throne for the usurper Neoptolēmus, who had held it from the exile of Æacides to the restoration of Pyrrhus. The youthful exile then went with his brother-in-law Demetrius to the East, and took a prominent part in the battle of Ipsus, 301, and, on afterwards going as a hostage for Demetrius into Egypt, he received the hand of Berenice's daughter Antigōnē, and soon obtained from Ptolemy I., Sōtēr, a sufficient force to attempt the recovery of his throne, in which he was successful, 295. He then attacked King Lysimachus of Macedonia, and was for a time in possession of a part of his dominions, 286. He now devoted himself to developing his resources, and, in 280, crossed over with an army to Italy, to aid the Tarentines, at their request, against the Romans; but in a storm on the voyage he lost a large portion of his troops. On his entrance into Tarentum he began to reform the manners of the inhabitants, and, by introducing the strictest discipline among their troops, to accustom them to bear fatigue and despise danger. In his first battle with the Romans he obtained the victory, but with great loss, over the consul Valerius Lævīnus, near Heraclēa, but for this he was especially indebted to his elephants, whose bulk and novel appearance terrified the Roman cavalry, and forced the foot at last to give way. Pyrrhus advanced within twenty-four miles of Rome, and sent his minister, Cinēas, to propose peace; but the persuasive eloquence of Cinēas was unavailing, and, while reporting the failure of his mission, he said that the Roman Senate was a venerable assembly of kings, and that to attack the Romans was to attack another Hydra. In 279 Pyrrhus again defeated the Romans under the consuls P. Decius Mus and P. Sulpicius Saverrio, near Ascūlum; but his losses were so considerable that he gladly accepted the invitation of the Greek cities in Sicily to cross over to aid them against the Carthaginians. His operations in Sicily, 278—276, were marked by no successes, and, after his failure in an attempt on Lily-

Pythagoras

bæum, which made him very unpopular among the Greeks, and occasioned several plots against him, he returned to Italy, in the autumn of 276, to resume the war with Rome, and united with his forces the garrison which he had left in Tarentum. In 275 he was defeated, near Beneventum, by the consul Curius Dentātus: his forces were by this defeat reduced to 8,000 foot and 500 horse, and he was therefore compelled to return to Epīrus. To recruit his exhausted exchequer he attacked King Antigōnus II., of Macedonia, and succeeded in wresting the throne from him. He afterwards marched against Sparta, but, being unsuccessful in his assault, he retired, and encamped before Argos, which was then torn with political dissensions. He marched his forces into the town by night, but the delay caused by bringing in the elephants gave opportunity to the citizens to rally, and a fierce engagement ensued, in which Pyrrhus, in disguise, was killed with a tile thrown from a housetop by a woman whose son he was about to run through, 272. Thus perished, in his 46th year, an excellent and sagacious prince, extolled by the great Hannibal as the first of commanders. 3. PYRRHUS II., of Epīrus, 367 B.C., grandson of (1) and son of Alexander II., of Epīrus, and Olympiās, was murdered by the people of Ambracia.

PYTHAGORAS, *py-thag'-d-ras*. 1. A famous early Greek philosopher, about 540—510 B.C., was a native of Samos, and son of Mnesarchus. After being well educated in poetry, music, eloquence, and astronomy, he proceeded abroad, and is said to have travelled not merely in Egypt, but far in the East; returning to Greece, he received great honours at the Olympic games, where he was saluted publicly as *Σοφιστής* (in the sense of *wise man*), but he declined the appellation, and assumed, in preference, that of *φιλόσοφος* (*friend of wisdom*). After visiting the various states of Greece, he withdrew to southern Italy, and settled at Crotōna, where he founded a fraternity of 300 members,—the *Pythagorean Brotherhood*, bound by vows to conform to the religious theories and ascetic life of Pythagoras, and devote themselves to the study of his religious and philosophical theories. Similar fraternities, whose members had secret signs or words for mutual recognition, were established in the other cities of southern Italy; but, at Crotōna, the people rose against them and burnt their house, when only the younger monks escaped; and in other places they were equally unpopular. Pythagoras is said by some to have perished in the fire at Crotona with his disciples, but by others to have fled to Tarentum, and thence to Metapontum, where he starved himself; however, little is really known personally of himself or his doctrines. The latter are chiefly inferred from the system of his followers, the *Pythagoreans*, among whom there was an absence of individuality, though in Aristotle's time divergences of doctrine occurred among them.

Pytheas

The chief Pythagorean is Philoláus, the contemporary of Socrátes, but Plato was considerably tinged with Pythagoreanism, which he is said to have eventually adopted. The development of the Ionic philosophy—Thales, Anaximander, Anaximēnes—was towards the abstraction of *Matter* from all else, but this process was directed solely to the determined *quality* of matter. Pythagoras, a metaphysical and geometrical rather than a physical philosopher, carried this abstraction higher, looking away from the sensible concretions of matter and its *qualitative* determinateness, as water, air, &c., and regarding only its *quantitative* determinateness, its space-filling property, *i.e.*, *Number*, which is the principle (ἀρχή), or first cause, of Pythagoras; but the ancients differ as to whether he held that things had their origin in Number, or that it was merely their archetype; probably it was first regarded in the former light, and afterwards in the latter. Of course the carrying out of this abstract principle into the province of the real could only lead to a fruitless symbolism. The only value in this mysticism of numbers is the thought—at the bottom of it, but hidden under extravagant and vapid fancies—that there really are a rational order, harmony, and conformity to law in the phenomena of nature, and that these laws of nature can be represented in measure and number. The Physics of the Pythagoreans possessed little value except Philoláus' doctrine respecting the circular motion of the earth. All that is known of their Ethics refers to their canon of life, which, like the Orphic (both of them supposed by Herodótes to be chiefly derived from Egypt), was distinguished by a multiplicity of abstinences, disgusts, antipathies, in respect to food and other physical circumstances of life—elevated into rules of the most imperative force and necessity. Connected with this asceticism were their doctrines respecting the *metempsychosis* or transmigration of the soul, their view of the body as the soul's prison, their opposition to suicide, &c. 2. A celebrated Greek statuary, of Rhegium, 460 B.C.

PYTHEAS, *py'-thē-as*, a native of Massilia (*Marseilles*), *temp.* Alexander the Great, distinguished as a geographer and astronomer. He travelled extensively.

PYTHIA, *py'-thi-a*. 1. Apollo's priestess at Delphi, consecrated to celibacy and the service of the god for life, was always a native of Delphi, and in early times always a young girl; but after violence had once been offered the Pythia by a Thessalian, Echécrates, no one was elected under 50. When she was to give the oracle of the god, the Pythia was led by her spokesman (προφήτης), and seated on a high tripod over an opening in the ground, from which there issued an intoxicating smoke that was believed to be connected with the well of Cassōtis, the waters of which disappeared in the ground close to the temple. The Pythia became delirious from the fumes, and

Quæstor

her ravings were carefully noted down, and regarded as the god's response. The oracles extant are chiefly in Ionic hexameters. In later times there were two Pythias, who took their seats alternately, and a third was kept for any exigency, for it sometimes happened that the Pythia was ill for some time after being seized with the divine enthusiasm on the tripod, and occasionally death occurred from the excitement. 2. One of the four great Greek festivals (Pythian, Olympian, Isthmian, Nemean), celebrated near Delphi (Pytho) on the Crissæan plain, in honour of Latōna, Diāna, and Apollo, by the last of whom they were instituted to commemorate his slaying the Python. They became gradually extended from a local festival in connection with the Delphic oracle, when hymns were sung, into a great national gathering, at which all the contests of the Olympic games were exhibited. Originally they were celebrated every eighth year, but after 527 B.C. at the end of every fourth year and in the third year of each Olympiad, the celebration of the games being at the same time transferred from the Delphians to the Amphictyonic Council.

PYTHIAS, *py'-thē-as* (see DAMON).

PYTHIUS, *py'-thi-us*, Apollo, from the Python (q. v.), or from Pytho (q. v.).

PYTHO, *py'-thō*, the ancient name of Delphi, from the Python having rotted there.

PYTHON (-ōnis), *py'-thou*, a celebrated serpent, sprung from the mud on the earth's surface after Deucalion's deluge, lived in the caves of Mount Parnassus, near Delphi. The Python was sent by Juno to torment Latōna (q. v.), and it was killed by Apollo (*Pýthius*) immediately after his birth, who, in commemoration, founded the *Pythia* (2, q. v.).

PYTHONISSA, *py'-thō-ni's-sa*, any prophetess, but especially Apollo's priestess, the *Pýthia*.

Q

QUADI, *qua'-di*, a warlike people of south-eastern Germany, east of the Marcomanni.

QUADRICEPS (-cipis), *quad'-ri-cēps*, or QUADRIFRONS (-ontis), *quad'-ri-frons*, Janus, from his being represented with four heads.

QUÆSTOR, *quæs'-tor*, or QUÆSTOR, *quæs'-sī-tor*, a name applied in common to the members of two sets of Roman magistrates, who performed very different functions. They were—1. QUÆSTORES ÆRARIJ, *quæs-tō-res æ-rā'-ri-i*, the *Commissioners of the Treasury* (and the Record-office), annually appointed by the Senate to receive, take charge of, and disburse, the public money under the orders of the House. They were originally two, but four after 421 B.C., two remaining as *Quæstōres Urbāni* in the city, and two going with the Consuls to take charge of the military chest and the plunder. Other four were added on

Querquetulanus

the subjugation of Italy, about the beginning of the first Punic war; Sulla increased the eight to twenty, and Julius Cæsar made the number forty. The Quæstors were chosen exclusively from the Patricians till 421 B.C., and when the numbers were increased they were distributed among the provincial governors, except, of course, the Quæstores Urbâni. The *Quæstura* was regarded as the lowest of the great offices of state, and the Quæstors had no outward mark of distinction. Under the Empire the *Ærariûm* was chiefly transferred to the Prætors. Two Quæstors were attached to each consul, and the emperor had a special officer, *Quæstor Prin'cipis*, who for one year acted as a principal secretary of state, and drew up and communicated to the Senate the imperial rescripts, and when the emperor was also Consul he had two Quæstors, called *Quæstores Cæ'saris*.

2. QUÆSTORES PARRICIDII, *par-ri-cî-dî-i*, extraordinary magistrates, appointed in primitive times at Rome to preside at criminal trials, originally at those for homicide. The *Décem-vîri Perduell'iosis*, nominated by Tullius Hostilius for the trial of Horatius, and the *Duum-vîri* who investigated the charge of treason against Manlius and the charge against C. Rabirius, belonged to this class of magistrates (see TRIUMVIRI CAPITALIS). From these were derived the *Quasitôres* or magistrates to whom the Comitîa, which possessed the right of judging in all causes affecting the rights of Roman citizens, delegated its powers when the number of trials increased. The earliest appointment of these latter was 413 B.C., when the Consuls were appointed Quæstors, or special commissioners for investigating the murder of Postumius by his soldiers. Gradually all criminal trials passed to these judicial Quæstors, whose special commission, or *Quasitio*, was assisted by a *Consilium*, or body of assessors, or a jury. After 149 B.C., by the *Calpurnia lex de Rêpëtundis*, standing commissions, QUÆSTIONES PERPETUÆ, *ques-ti-ô-n'es per-pët-û-æ*, were appointed. Each *Quæstio Perpëtua* took cognizance of one class of offences only, and though a permanent court, it was regarded as only a delegacy of the people. Any one might lodge an accusation in it. Each of these courts consisted of the Quæstor or Judge, who was either a prætor or one specially nominated *Jûdex Quæstiosus*, and the *Consilium* of *Jûdices* or Jurors, who were necessarily Senators till 122 B.C., when Gracchus transferred the *Jûdicia*, by his *Lex Sempronîa*, to the Equestrian order, with whom the *judicia* generally remained, despite the efforts of the Senate, till the abrogation of Gracchus's law by Sulla, 81; but by the *Aurêlia lex* of Aurelius Cotta, 70, the *judicia* were divided among the Senate, Equestrian order, and Tribûni Ærariû, but the latter were deprived by Pompey, 55.

QUERQUETULANUS, *quer-que-tû-lâ-nus*, Mount Cælius, from its oaks.

Quirites

QUINDECIMVIRI, *quin-dê-cim'-vîr-i* (see DUUMVIRI).

QUINQUATRIA, *quin-quâ-trî-a*, a Roman festival of five days, from 19th March, in honour of Minerva.

QUINTILIANUS, M. FABIUS, *quin-tîl-i-â-nus, fâb'-i-us*, a famous Roman rhetorician and critic, born at Calagurris, in Spain, A.D. 40, studied at Rome, where he began to practise, and with great success, as a barrister, about 68, and also opened a school of rhetoric; in both pursuits he was eminent. The emperor Domitian created him Consul, and made him tutor of the two young princes whom he destined for his successors on the throne; and Vespasian put him on the civil list; thus making him first public Professor. He is said, however, to have amassed but little, and to have been relieved, in his retirement, by the liberality of the younger Pliny, one of his pupils. He died about 118. His great extant work is the *Institutiônes Orâtôriæ* (or *De Institutiône Orâtôriâ*), a complete system of rhetoric in twelve books, a worthy production of a man distinguished for his ripe experience, solid learning, excellent critical taste, and good sense; there also exist 164 various declamations attributed to him.

QUINTILLUS, M. AURELIUS CLAUDIUS, *quin-tîl-lus, au-re'-li-us clan'-dî-us*, brother of the emperor Claudius II., on whose death he proclaimed himself emperor, and seventeen days after killed himself, on learning that Aurelian was marching against him, A.D. 270.

QUINTUS, *quin'-tus*. 1. CURTIUS RUFUS, *cu'-tî-us rû'-fus*, a Roman, probably temp. Vespasian or Trajan, wrote a history of Alexander the Great in ten books, of which eight, but not in a complete state, are extant. 2. SMYRNÆUS (see CALABER).

QUIRINALIS, *quî-rî-nâ-lis*, formerly *Agô-nîus*, and latterly *Collînus* and *Câballînus* (from its two marble figures of a horse, the one by Phidias, the other by Praxiteles), was one of the seven hills of Rome. It was early inhabited by a Sabine colony, Quirites (q.v.). The gate in that part of Rome also bore the name Quirinalis.

QUIRINUS, *quî-rî-nus*, a Latin word, said to be connected with the Sabine *quîris*, spear, was applied to Romulus after his deification, but also to Mars and Janus, and, out of flattery, to Augustus. Romulus's festivals, *Quîrînâlia*, were celebrated on the XIII. Kal. Mar.

QUIRITES (-um), *quî-rî-tes*, was the title of the Roman citizens in their *civil* capacity, and therefore never applied to the citizens when in military service, except contemptuously in seditions. The name is said to have originated in the extension, to all the citizens, of the name of the Sabine colony, Quirites, from Cures, which settled in a town, probably *Quîrim*, on the Quirinalis, and amalgamated with early Rome: it was probably connected with Quirinus (Romulus).

Rabirius

R

RABIRIUS, *rā-bī-rī-us*. 1. **C.**, a Roman senator, was accused, 63 B.C., by tribune T. Labienus, of having been instrumental in causing the death, in 100, of the turbulent tribune L. Appuleius Saturninus. The obsolete *Duumviri Perduellionis* were resuscitated for the trial, C. J. and L. Cæsar being appointed to this office, though the accusation was really at the instigation of C. J. Cæsar, who wished, by an assault on so venerable and influential a man, to frighten the Senate from taking strong measures against the popular party. The prosecution evoked was not carried out. The comitia was about to ratify the condemnation by the *Duumviri*, when the prætor, Q. Metellus Celer, broke up the meeting. 2. **C.**, **POSTUMUS**, *pos-tū-mus*, a Roman knight, son of (1), was appointed by King Ptolemy XI., Auletes, his treasurer, and afterwards imprisoned by the king for his extortions; but he escaped, and was prosecuted in Rome, along with Gabinus, for embezzlement.

RAMNES, *ram-nēs*, or **RAMNENSES**, *ram-nen-sēs*, one of the three ancient tribes of Rome, constituted by Romulus.

RASENNA, *ra-sen-na* (see **ETRURIA**).

RAUDII, **CAMPI**, *raul-dī-i, cam-pī*, a plain near Verōna, in northern Italy, where the Cimbrî were defeated by Marius and Catulus, 101 B.C.

RAURACI, *raul-rā-ci*, a people of Gallia Belgica, south of the Helvetiî, with whom they emigrated, 58 B.C.

RAVENNA, *rā-ven-na*, a city of Cisalpine Gaul, in a marshy district, near the sea, founded by Thessalians and re-peopled by Umbrians, was of little importance till made by Augustus a naval station. It was afterwards strongly fortified, and therefore became an imperial residence when the Western empire was threatened by the barbarian hordes. It became the capital of Theodoric the Ostrogoth A.D. 490, and, after the fall of his kingdom, was the seat of the Exarch, the Byzantine viceroys in Italy, till its capture by the Lombards, 752.

REATE, *rē-ā-tē*, a Sabine town, near the Lake Velinus, in a beautiful valley.

REDONES, *red-ō-nus*, a people of Lugdunense Gaul.

REGILLIANUS, **Q. NONIUS**, *rē-gil-li-ā-nus, nō-ni-us*, a Dacian, rose to the highest military offices under Valerian. From the unpopularity of Gallienus, Regillianus was elected emperor by the populace, but was soon after murdered by his soldiers, A.D. 262.

REGILLUS LACUS, *rē-gil-lus lac-us*, a lake near Tuscūlum, between Lavicum and Gabii, scene of the victory of the Romans under Postumius over the Latin supporters of the expelled Tarquins, 498 B.C.

REGIUM, *rē-gi-um*, or *Rēgium Lēp'idi* (or

Rhadamanthus

Lēp'idum), or *Fōrum Lēp'idi*, now *Reggio*, a town of the Boii, in Cisalpine Gaul.

REGULUS, *rē-gū-lus*. 1. **M. ATILIUS**, *ā-tī-lī-us*, celebrated for his simplicity of life, frugality, and heroic conduct in the first Punic war; was consul 267 B.C., when he conquered the Sallentines; when consul a second time, 256, with his colleague L. Manlius Vulso Longus, he crossed over to Africa, defeating the Carthaginian fleet on the way, off Ecnōmos, in southern Sicily, and landed near Clupēa, which the consuls made their head-quarters, whence they ravaged the Carthaginian territory. Regulus remained with half the army in Africa during the winter, and, 255, followed into the hilly districts the Carthaginian army under Hasdrūbal, Bostar, and Hamilcar, which he attacked and utterly routed, and took Tunis; but in 255, Xanthippus, a Spartan mercenary officer, having been appointed Carthaginian general, attacked Regulus in the plain, utterly routed his forces, of whom scarcely 2,000 escaped safely to Clupea, and took Regulus himself prisoner; Regulus remained in confinement till, after the great Roman victory gained by L. Cæcilius Metellus under the walls of Panormus, 250, the Carthaginians, dispirited, sent an embassy to Rome to solicit peace, and sent Regulus along with the ambassadors, after having exacted a promise from him that he would return if their offers were declined. When Regulus was asked his opinion by the senators, he dissuaded them from peace, and diverted their thoughts from his probable fate by saying that the Carthaginians had administered to him a slow poison, and that therefore in any case his hours were numbered. When he returned to Carthage he was, according to the common story, confined in a barrel studded over with iron nails till he perished; and others add that, when placed in the barrel, his eyelids were cut off, and he was first placed in a dark dungeon and then exposed to the burning rays of the sun. His family inflicted cruel reprisals on the Carthaginian prisoners in their custody. 2. **C. ATILIUS**, **SERRANUS**, *ser-rā-nus*, consul 257 B.C., in the first Punic war, defeated the Carthaginian fleet off Lipāra, and when consul a second time, 250, with L. Manlius Vulso, he began the siege of Lilybæum, which continued for the remaining years of the war.

REMI, *rē-mi*, or *Rhē-mi*, a powerful people of Gallia Belgica, north and east of the Nervii; their capital was *Dūrōcor'tōrum*, and afterwards Remi, now *Rheims*; they allied with Cæsar, 57 B.C.

REMURIA, *rē-mū-rī-a* (see **LEMURIA**).

REMUS, *rēm-us* (see **ROMULUS**).

RHA, *rha*, now *Volga*, a river of Asia, flowing south-west from northern Sarmatia till near the Tanais, when it flows south-east into the Caspian.

RHADAMANTHUS, *rhād-ā-mant-thus*, was elder brother of Minos I., from whom he fled to Ocalēa, in Bœotia, where he married Alcēmēnē, and was made king. From the justice and

Rhætia

impartiality of his rule he was said to have been made a judge in the nether world, along with his brother Minos, and Æacus.

RHÆTIA, *rhæ-ti-a*, a mountainous country at the north of Italy, between the Alps and the Danube, inhabited by a warlike people, the *Rhæti* (of the same race as the inhabitants of Etruria), who, expelled from northern Italy by the invasion of the Celts, immigrated into Rhætia, under a leader *Rhætus*. They were reduced under Augustus by Drusus and Tiberius, and Rhætia made a province, to which Vindelicia was added about the end of the 1st century A.D. Rhætia is traversed by the *Alpes Rhæticae*, the chain extending from the St. Gothard to the Orteler, from which most of the rivers of northern Italy flowed.

RHAMNUS (-untis), *rhant-nūs*, a coast deme of eastern Attica, had a famous temple of Nemesis.

RHAPSODI, *rhap-sō-dī*, the itinerant professional reciters of epic poems, especially of those of Homer. In the early times they wandered from city to city among the Greeks, and recited the great poetic works, which, from the infrequent use of writing, were accessible in that way alone to all but the most cultivated.

RHEA, *rhē-a* or *rhē-a*. 1. An ancient goddess, daughter of Cælus and Terra, and wife of Saturnus (q.v.), to whom she bore Vesta, Ceres, Juno, Pluto, Neptune, and Jupiter. Rhea has been confounded with several of the other goddesses; she was strictly a goddess of the Greeks, who later identified her with the great Asiatic goddess *Cybele*, the "Mother of the Gods" (*μεγάλη μήτηρ*, *Magna Mater*), whose wild rites passed from Phrygia into Greece, where they were connected with those of Bacchus. By the Romans, Rhea was identified with their ancient goddess Ops, whom they regarded as wife of Saturn and mother of Jupiter. 2. SILVIA, *sil-vi-a* (see ILIA).

RHEGIUM, *rhē-gi-um*, now *Reggio*, a city on the coast of Bruttium, opposite Messana.

RHENEÆ, *rhē-nē-a*, anciently *Ortygia* and *Celadussa*, one of the Cyclades, west of Delos.

RHENUS, *rhē-nus*, the *Rhine*, a famous river, bounding Gaul and Germany, flows from Mount Adula west, and when past Basilia (*Basle*) north into the Ocean, after a course of nearly 950 miles, by several mouths: its chief mouth on the west was called the *Vahalis*, the *Helium* of Pliny, that in the centre the *Rhenus*, and on the east the *Flevum*. Its chief tributaries were the Mosella, Mosa, Luppia, Mœnus, Nicer. It was not crossed by the Romans till Cæsar's time.

RHESUS, *rhē-sus*. 1. The son of King Eïōnus of Thrace, after many warlike exploits in Europe, marched to assist King Priam of Troy against his Greek besiegers. An oracle had declared that Troy would never be taken if the white horses of Rhesus once

Rogatio

drank of the Xanthus and fed on the grass of the Trojan plains. On his encamping in the Trojan territory, Diomēdēs and Ulysses penetrated into his camp at night, killed Rhesus, and carried off his horses: his wife, the huntress Arganthōnē, killed herself in despair. 2. A river-god of Bithynia, son of Oceanus and Tethys.

RHIUM, *rhī-um*, a promontory in Achæia, at the south side of the narrow entrance to the Corinthian gulf, opposite *Antirrhium*, in Ætolia.

RHIPÆI MONTES, *rhī-pæ-i montes*, the name applied by the ancients to a range of mountains which they supposed to run along the northern parts of Europe.

RHODANUS, *rhōd-ā-nus*, the *Rhone*, a great river of Gaul, flows from Mount Adula west through the Lemannus lake, and then south into the Gallicus Sinus.

RHODE, *rhōd-ē* (see RHODOS).

RHODIUS, *rhōd-i-us*, a river of the Troad.

RHODOPE, *rhōd-ō-pē*, a wooded mountain-range of Thrace, named from the wife of King Hæmus, of Thrace, changed into it for considering herself more beautiful than Juno. *Rhōdōpētus* is used for *Thracian*.

RHODOPIS (-idis), *rhō-dō-pis*, or *Dōrīcha*, a famous Greek courtesan, was a fellow-slave with Æsop, of Iadmon of Samos; she was afterwards purchased by a Samian, Xanthes, who placed her for immoral purposes in Nau-cratis in Egypt, *temp.* King Amāsīs; there Sappho's brother Charaxus fell in love with her and purchased her freedom, and she was in consequence satirized by Sappho.

RHODOS, *rhōd-ōs*, a nymph, bore seven sons to Sol in *Rhodus* (which was named from her).

RHODUNIA, *rhō-dū-ni-a*, the top of Mount Ceta.

RHODUS, *rhōd-us*, an island about twelve miles from the promontory Cynossema, in southern Caria, named from Rhōdos, or from its abundant roses (*ρόδα*). It was colonized by the Greeks under Hercules' son Tlepōlēmus, and afterwards by Althamēnes. Its three cities, Lindus, Camirus, and Ialysus, which, with Halicarnassus, Cos, and Cnidus, formed the Dorian Hexapōlis in south-western Asia Minor, early rose to great naval power, and a new city, *Rhodus* (Rhodes) was built in 408 B.C. Rhodes was famous for its Colossus (q.v.).

RHÆCUS, *rhæ-cus*. 1. A centaur, killed by Atalanta for pursuing her with Hylæus (see RHÆTUS, 1). 2. An architect of Samos, 640 B.C. 3. A giant killed by Bacchus.

RHÆTEUM, *rhæ-tē-um*, a town and rocky promontory of Mysia, on the Hellespont, near Æantium.

RHÆTUS, *rhæ-tus*. 1. A centaur (but probably the same as Rhæcus, 1), said to have been killed at the nuptials of Pirithōus, after attempting to offer violence to Atalanta. 2. A king of the Marrubii, father of Archemōrus (by a former wife), and husband of Casperia.

ROGATIO, *rō-gā-ti-ō*, a *proposed law* or

Roma

decree at Rome, a *Bill*, which became an *Act*, *lex*, when passed by the people in the *Comitia* (q. v.) under all legal forms; but later *Rogatio* and *Lex* were used as convertible terms. A *Sēnātūs-consultum* was a decree of the Roman Senate, which, if not vetoed by one of the tribunes of the plebs, possessed the binding force of a *Lex* in matters not provided for by any existing law, but could not overturn any existing law; and if it was vetoed by a tribune, it had no legal efficacy whatsoever, but was merely a protest on the part of the members whose names it bore. At Athens the term *προβούλευμα* was applied to the preliminary decree by the Senate, which became a *βούλευμα* or law when passed by the people in the Assembly.

ROMA, *rō-ma*, a famous city of Italy, for centuries the mistress of the civilized world, situated about sixteen miles from the sea, in N.W. Latium, on the left bank of the Tiber, on the far-famed seven hills—*Capitolinus* in the N., S. of it the *Pālātīnus*, S. of the latter, and nearly touching the river, the *Aventīnus*, S.E. of the Palatine the *Collis* (originally *Querquetulanus*), and W. of the Cœlian, going from W. to N., the *Esquilīnus*, *Viminālis*, and *Quirīnālis*. The *Vaticānus* lay E. of the Tiber, the *Janiculum* S. of it in the bend of the river. The *Collis Hortilōrum*, afterwards *Mons Pincius*, was N. of the Quirinal. The *Campus Martius* was between the river and the two mounts, Capitoline and Quirinal. The original city, as founded by Romulus (q. v.), 753 B.C., comprised only the Palatine, and being of a square form, walled, was called *Rōma Quadrāta*, while the Sabine colony (*Quirites*), under Titus Tatius, occupied the Quirinal and Capitoline, and the Etruscans the Cœlian mount. In the reign of Romulus these were amalgamated into one people, divided by him into three tribes, *Rannes* (Romans), *Tities* (Sabines), and *Luceres* (Etruscans); and after the death of his colleague, Titus Tatius, Romulus reigned as sole king. Tullus Hostilius, 673—641, increased the population of Rome by the removal to it of the people of Alba Longa; and King Ancus Marcius, 640—616, again increased the Plebs by his Latin wars, and inclosed the Aventine within the city for the new population, and fortified the Janiculum, in connection with which he built the *Pons Sublicus*. Under Tarquinius Priscus, 616—578, the buildings and population increased; and Servius Tullius, 578—534, made Rome *Septicollis* (seven-hilled) by the addition of the Viminal and Esquiline; and under the last king, Tarquinius Superbus, 534—510, beyond the Capitoline temple, little was done to improve the city. Rome was at first one of the cities of the great confederacy of Latium. It was probably originally a colony of Alba Longa—an origin to which the legend of Romulus seems to point; but it overthrew its mother-city, and attained considerable power under the Tarquins. Its power declined after the expulsion of the kings (510 B.C.), but again

Romulus

revived rapidly, and in 272 the whole of Italy was subjugated by Rome. The order of her foreign conquests is given under *PROVINCIA*. For the long internal contest for political equality on the part of the Plebs against the Patricians, see *PLEBS*, and for the political organization see *CENTURIA*, *COMITIA*, *SENATUS*, *CONSUL*, *PRÆTOR*, *ÆDILES*, *CENSOR*, *QUÆSTOR*, *TRIBUNI PLEBIS*, *DICTATOR*, *DECEMVIRI*, *PRÆFECTUS URBI*, *PROVINCIA*.

ROMANI, *rō-mā'-ni*, the inhabitants of Rome (q. v.).

ROMULUS, *rō-mū-lus*. 1. The mythical founder and first king of Rome, was, according to the common legend, twin-brother of Remus and son of King Numitor's daughter Ilia (or Rhea Silvia) and the god Mars. When their mother (see *ILIA*) was thrown with them into the Tiber, the twins, the river being in flood, were floated ashore, and were suckled by a she-wolf, which took them to her lair, where they were found by the king's shepherd Faustulus, whose wife, Acca Larentia, adopted and reared them. A contest about flocks led to the twin-brothers, now grown up, being led before the deposed Numitor, who recognized their features. Their real origin being now known to them, they slew Amulius, and placed their grandfather Numitor on his rightful throne. Romulus and Remus then went to found a city, 753 B.C., on the Tiber, and agreed to give the name to it according to the auguries, to observe which Romulus went to the Palatine and Remus to the Aventine. Remus saw first six, and Romulus afterwards twelve, vultures; whereon the former claimed the right of founding the city from having first seen the birds, and the latter from having seen double the number. A quarrel ensued, and Remus, in derision, jumped over the sacred *pomerium*, or sacred city-boundary, which Romulus had traced with his plough. To appease the manes of his murdered brother, Romulus instituted the *Rēmūria* (see *LEMURIA*). To obtain a population for his city, Romulus made an asylum, or place of refuge, for fugitive slaves and homicides; and to obtain wives for these, he invited to the festival of the god Consus his Latin and Sabine neighbours. His armed followers rushed in during the festival, and seized the virgins. From this *Rape of the Sabine Women* a war resulted with the Sabines; but in a desperate struggle with them for the citadel, the Sabine women rushed between the combatants, and appealed to their Roman husbands and Sabine fathers and brothers to stay the combat. A peace was made, and a union of the peoples effected. The Sabine king, Titus Tatius, became joint king with Romulus, but was soon after killed at Lavinium by some Laurentines, and Romulus became sole king, and reigned till 716, when he was carried in a storm up to heaven in a fiery chariot by his father Mars, and soon after appeared, with divine beauty, to a senator, Julius Proculus, and ordered his worship under the name *Quirīnus*. According to the later tale, he was murdered in the storm

Roscius

oy the senators, who cut his body to pieces, and carried away the fragments under their robes. The popular belief ascribed to Romulus the organization of the *Populus* into *Patricii*, and *Clientes* (the *Plebs* being yet non-existent), the division of the *Patricii* into three tribes, *Ramnes*, *Luceres*, *Tities*, the subdivision of each tribe into thirty *curiæ*, and each *curiæ* into ten *gentes*, the establishment of the *Comitia Curiata* and the *Senatus*, and the *Legio* of 3,000 foot and 300 *Equites*. 2. SILVIUS, *sil'-vī-us*, the son of Ascanius. 3. AUGUSTULUS, *au-gust'-ū-lus*, the last Roman emperor of the West, was conquered by the Heruli under Odoacer, A.D. 476.

ROSCIUS, *ros'-cī-us*. 1. Q., a celebrated Roman comic actor, born at Solonium, near Lanuvium, enjoyed the favour of many patricians, including Sulla, who gave him the golden ring (*annulus aureus*) of the *Equites*. 2. SEXTUS, *sex'-tus*, a rich citizen of Ameria, in Umbria, was murdered *temp.* Sulla. His son, of the same name, was accused of the murder, and eloquently defended by Cicero, 80 B.C. 3. L., ΟΥΘΟ, *oth'-ō*, tribune of the plebs 67 B.C., by his *Roscia Lex* assigned the *Equites* the fourteen rows or seats behind the senators in the orchestra at public festivals.

RUBI, *rūb'-i*, the town of the *Rūbitini* in Apulia.

RUBICON (-ōnis), *rūb'-i-cōn*, a river separating Cisalpine Gaul from Italy proper, falls into the Adriatic north of Ariminum; the crossing of it by Julius Cæsar, who thus stepped out of his province without orders to do so, constituted a declaration of war against the Republic of Rome.

RUBRUM MARE, *rūb'-rum mār'-ē* (see ERYTHRÆUM).

RUDIÆ, *rūd'-i-æ*, a town of the Peucetii. Ennius was a native of this town.

RULLUS, P. SERVILIUS, *rul'-lus, ser-vī'-lī-us*, tribune of the plebs 63 B.C., unsuccessfully proposed an agrarian law.

RUPILIUS, P., *rū-pīl'-i-us*, consul 132 B.C., strongly opposed the tribune Tiberius Gracchus.

RUSELLÆ, *rū-sel'-læ*, an inland town of Etruria, now *Roselle*, near the mouth of the Umbro.

RUSPINUM, *rūs-pī'-num*, a town near Adrumetum, in Byzacium, Africa.

RUTUBA, *rūt'-ū-ba*. 1. A river of Liguria. 2. A tributary of the Tiber, in Latium.

RUTULI, *rūt'-ū-lī*, an aboriginal people of Latium, on the coast south of the Tiber; their capital, *Ardëa* (conquered and colonized by the Romans 442 B.C.), was the residence of King Turnus (q. v.).

ΡΥΡΗΛΙ, *rū-phæl'-i* (see RHIPÆI).

S

SABA, *sāb'-a*. 1. The capital of the *Sabæi*, a people of Arabia Felix. 2. A port of

Sadyattes

Æthiopia, on the Red Sea, south of Ptolemæis Thērōn.

SABAZIUS, *sa-bā'-zī-us*, a Phrygian god, son of Rhea (or Cybèle), was torn into seven pieces by the Titans: he was identified with Bacchus or Jupiter.

SABELLI, *sā-bel'-lī* (see SABINI).

SABINA, *sā-bī'-na*. 1. JULIA, *jū'-lī-a*, the grand-niece of Trajan, and wife of Hadrian; killed herself about A.D. 138. 2. See POPPÆA.

SABINI, *sā-bī'-nī*, a powerful aboriginal people of Italy, named from Sabinus, son of the god Sancus, consisted of three great branches, —the *Samnites* (q. v.); the *Sabini* proper, between the Tiber, Anio, and Nar (bounded N. by the Apennines and Umbria, S. by Latium, E. by the Æqui, W. by Etruria); and the *Sabelli*, or group of small tribes of Sabine origin (the Vestini, Marsi, Marrucini, Fren-tani, Hirpini, Picentes, Lucani, Peligui). The Sabines proper were a hardy race, distinguished by temperance, simplicity of life, and good faith. After the *Rape of the Sabine Women* by the followers of Romulus (q. v.) a portion of the Sabines amalgamated, under their king Titus Tatius, with the Romans, forming the new people *Quirites*, and the rest were subdued by Curius Dentatus, 290 B.C.

SACÆ, *sā'-cæ*, a powerful Scythian nomad tribe east of the Massagætæ.

SACER MONS, *sā'-cer mons*, a hill on the right bank of the Anio, three miles from Rome, in Sabine territory: to it the *Plebs* (q. v.) four times seceded.

SACRA VIA, *sac'-ra vī'-a*, the main street in Rome, led from the valley between the Esquiline and Cælian mountains past the Forum to the Capitol.

SACRIPORTUS, *sac'-ri-por'-tus*, a place in Latium, where Sulla defeated the younger Marius, 82 B.C.

SACRUM BELLUM, *sac'-rum bel'-lum*, the name applied to each of three wars relating to the Delphic temple or its property. The *First Sacred War* (or the *Cirrhæan War*), 595—586 B.C., declared by the Amphictyonic Council against the people of Cirrha for their robberies of, and outrages to, the visitors to the temple of Delphi, resulted in Cirrha being stormed and razed, and the surrounding country dedicated to the god. The *Second Sacred War*, 448—447 B.C., a contest between the Phocians and the Delphians for the possession of the temple of Delphi. The Spartans took the temple from the Phocians, but the Athenians restored it to them. The *Third Sacred War*, 357—346 B.C., arose from the Phocians having been heavily fined by the Amphictyonic Council for an alleged cultivation of the consecrated Cirrhæan plain; the Phocians thereupon seized the temple of Delphi, from which they were expelled by Philip II., of Macedonia, who, as champion of the Amphictyonic Council, conquered them, and depopulated their cities.

SADYATTES, *sad-yat'-tēs*, one of the Mer-

Sagaris

mnādæ kings of Lydia, 629—617 B.C., son of Ardy's; he was succeeded by his son Alyattes (q. v.).

SAGARIS, *säg'-ä-ris*, a river of European Sarmatia, falls into the *Sägär'icus Sin'us* in the north-west of the Euxine.

SAGUNTUM, *sä-gun'-tum*, a town of the Sedetäni, south of the Ibërus, in Spain, founded by Zacynthians, and by some of the Rutüli of Ardea; it was famous for its earthenware goblets. Its surrender to Hannibal, after eight months' siege, 219 B.C., was the cause of the second Punic war.

SAIS, *sä'-is*, a city of the Delta of Egypt, on the Canopic branch of the Nile. It contained the tomb of Osiris, and a splendid temple of Minerva (whose epithet *Säi'tis*, at her temple on Mount Pontinus, in Argölis, was traced to this city).

SALAMIS (-inis), *säl'-ä-mis*. 1. An isle off western Attica, in the Saronic gulf, about ten miles long and twelve broad, named from a daughter of Asöpus, and early colonized by Æäcus's son Telämon (the father of Ajax), after his killing his half-brother Phocus. After being independent till about 620 B.C., it was subjugated by the Megarians, from whom the Athenians under Solon took it. The Athenians removed here when the Persians seized Athens, and off it Xerxes' fleet was defeated, 480. 2. A coast city of eastern Cyprus, north of the Pedäeus, built by Teucer.

SALAPIA, *säl-äp'-i-a*, an ancient town of Daunäia, in Apulia, near the marsh *Säläp'i-na pä'lus*.

SALII, *säl'-i-i*, the two priests of Mars Gradivus, instituted by Numa, had charge of the twelve holy shields, *Ancilia* (q. v.), in Mars's temple on the Palatine. On the kalends of March and following days they went in procession through the city, singing hymns, and dancing (whence their name); they then wore an embroidered tunic, the priestly conical cap, a brazen cuirass; they had swords by their sides, and carried spears, or long wands, in their right, and in their left, or suspended from their necks, the *ancilë*. At the end of their solemnities they gave a magnificent banquet, whence *Sälä'res däp'es* became proverbial. These Salii were called *Salii Pälä'ti'ni* (from their sanctuary on the Palatine), in contradistinction to the twelve *Salii Agönä'les*, or *Coll'i'ni*, a college of priests on the Quirinal, instituted by Tullus Hostilius for the *Tities* tribe, that of Numa having been originally confined to the *Ramnes*.

SALIENTINI, *sal-len-ti'-ni*, a people of southern Calabria, subdued by Rome about 270 B.C.

SALLUSTIUS, *sal-lus'-t'i-us*. 1. C., CRISPUS, *cris'-pus*, the Latin historian, born at Amiternum, 86 B.C., was tribune of the plebs 52, when he supported Clodius. He was expelled from the Senate by the aristocratical party, 50, and afterwards attached himself to Cæsar, who set him over Numidia, 46, where he is said to have amassed a great fortune by mal-

Samnites

versation; on his return to Rome he built himself a magnificent house, and, at great expense, constructed gardens (*horti Sallustiani*) of singular beauty on the Quirinal, and there remained till his death, about 34. Sallust wrote an extant account of Catiline's conspiracy, an extant account of the Jugurthine war, and a History of Rome, in five books, of which only fragments exist. He imitated the style of Thucydides, and, like his model, is at times so concise as to be almost unintelligible; but his descriptions are true, and his harangues nervous and animated, and well suiting the character and the different pursuits of the men in whose mouths they are placed. 2. The grand-nephew and heir of (1), succeeded Mæcenas as Augustus's minister. He died about A.D. 20.

SALMACIS, *sal'-mä-cis*, a fountain of Caria. SALMONEUS, *sal-mö'-neus*, son of Æölus and Enarëtë, brother of Sisöphus, and father of Tyro (*Salmö'nis*), built *Salmö'ne*, in Elis. He was destroyed by Jupiter's bolts for imitating the father of the gods.

SALONÆ, *sä-lö'-ne*, the capital of Dalmatia. SALYES (-um), *säl'-y-es*, a powerful coast people between the Rhone and the Maritime Alps, subdued by Rome 123 B.C.

SAMARIA, *sä-mä'-i-a*, a district of Palestine, bounded N. by Cæsarea and S. by Joppa. Its capital was Samaria.

SAMAROBRIVA, *säm'-är-o-br'i'-va*, the capital of the Ambiani, now *Amiens*.

SAME (-es), *säm'-ë*, or *Säm'ös*. 1. Afterwards *Cephallënia* (q. v.). 2. A coast town of eastern Cephallenia, destroyed by the Romans 189 B.C.

SAMNITES (-um), *sam-ni'-tes*, or SAMNITÆ, *sam-ni'-tæ*, the Sabine immigrants into SAMNIUM, *sam-ni'-um*, a district of central Italy, bounded on W. by Latium and Campania, N. by the Marrucini, Peligni, and Marsi, E. by the Frentäni and Apulia, S. by Lucania. These migratory mountaineers were very formidable to Rome, with which they engaged in three destructive wars. The *First Samnite war*, 343—341 B.C., arose from the aid rendered by the Campanians (themselves of Samnite origin) to the Sidicini when attacked by the Samnites. The Samnites then attacked Capua, which appealed for aid to Rome; the Romans gained a great victory at Mount Gaurus, and two others before peace was concluded. The *Second*, 326—304, was from the aid given by the Samnites to Neapölis and Palæopölis against Rome, for which the latter declared war. The Romans, under Papirius Cursor and Fabius Maximus, were very successful; but in 321 C. Pontius inclosed the army under T. Veturius and Spurius Postumius in the *Caudine Forks* pass, and compelled them to pass under the yoke. The treat y he imposed was repudiated by the Senate, and the tide again turned, and, after the reduction of Bovianum, the Samnites had to sue for peace. But, alarmed by the conquests of Rome in central Italy, a coalition of the Etruscans,

Samos

Umbrians, and Samnites was formed in 300, whence the *Third Samnite war*, 298—290, decided by the battle of Sentinum, 295, where the younger Decius nobly sacrificed himself. In 292, C. Pontius was taken prisoner and put to death. The Samnites remained quiet till the Marian wars, when they were defeated by Sulla, 82, after which the whole population was sold into slavery, and their towns were assigned to Roman colonists.

SAMOS, *săm'ôs*. 1. A large isle in the Icarian Sea, off Mount Mycæle in Ionia, about 80 miles in circumference, early inhabited by Carians and Lelæges under King Ancaeus, then Lesbians, and finally by Epidaurians. Its naval power and its splendour were at a height under the tyrant Polycrætes, 530 B.C. Samos was famous for its sculptors, architects, and painters, and its pottery was in high esteem; Pythagoras and Melissus were born here. 2. The capital of (1), on its south-eastern coast; it was a splendid city in Herodotus's time; the *Heraeum*, or temple of its patron goddess Juno, was uncommonly magnificent. 3. See SAME.

SAMOSATA, *să-môs'-ă-ta*, the capital of Commagene.

SAMOTHRACE, *săm-ô-thră'-cê*, or SAMOTHRACIA, *săm-ô-thră'-cî-a*, an isle thirty-eight miles off the mouth of the Hebrus, in Thrace. It was the seat of the worship of the *Cabiri* (q.v.).

SANCHONIATHON, *san-chô-nî'-ă-thôn*, an ancient Phœnician historian, translated by Philo Byblius, about 80 A.D.

SANCUS, *sanc'-us* (see DIUS).

SANNIO, *san'-nî-ô*, the buffoon (*zany*) in mimes.

SANTONES, *san'-tô-nês*, a warlike people of Gallia Aquitania, north of the Garumna.

SAPÆI, *să-pê'-i*, a tribe on Pangæus, in Thrace.

SAPOR, *săp'-or*. 1. SAPOR I., one of the *Sassanidæ* kings of Persia, succeeded A.D. 240; he wasted the Roman provinces in the East, and took the emperor Valerian prisoner, but he was routed by King Odenâthus of Palmyra, and soon after assassinated, 273. 2. SAPOR II., POSTUMUS, *pos'-tû-mus*, the *Great*, succeeded his father, Hormisdas II., A.D. 310, and carried on war with great success against the Romans; he died 381.

SAPPHO (-ûs), *săp'-phô*, the famous Æolian lyric poetess, was born at Mytilênê (or Erêsos), in Lesbos, about 630 B.C. She was intimate with Alcæus, and is said to have thrown herself from the Leucadian rock when her love was rejected by Phaon. Her nine books of lyric poems, of which only fragments exist, were much admired. She was very licentious.

SARDANAPALUS, *sar'-dû-nă-pă'-lus*, the last king of Assyria, celebrated for his luxury and voluptuousness. An insurrection took place, when, after making a brave stand in the field, he was at length shut up in Nineveh, where he raised a funeral pile and burnt himself, his wives, and all his possessions, 876 B.C.

SARDI *sar'-di*, the inhabitants of SARDINIA,

Saturnia

sar-din'-i-a, the largest island in the Mediterranean, between Italy and Africa, at the south of Corsica, originally *Sandântō'tis* or *Ichnū'sa*, from its resembling the human foot, and named Sardinia from Sardus, a son of Hercules, who colonized it. Sardinia was colonized by the Greeks, but early passed to the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans soon after the first Punic war, but its inhabitants gave the Romans much trouble. A large amount of corn was exported from Sardinia, and salt; it abounded in a poisonous herb, *σαρδόνιον*, which, when eaten, contracted the nerves and was attended with a paroxysm of laughter, the forerunner of death; whence *σαρδόνιος* (or *σαρδάνιος*) *γέλως*, a sardonic laugh.

SARDIS (-is), *sar'-dis*, or *Sardes* (-ium), the capital of Lydia, at the base of Mount Tmolus, on the Pactölus. The burning of Sardis by the Athenians in the Ionic revolt led to the Persian invasion of Greece.

SARMATÆ, *sar'-mă'-tæ*, or SAUROMATÆ, *saurôn'-ă-tæ*, a people of Asia, north-east of the Pălûs Mæotis, from whom the name SARMATIA, *sar-măt'-ia*, was given to the part of northern Europe and Asia bounded on S. by the Caucasus, Euxine, Tibiscus, and Ister, E. by the Rha, N. by the extreme north of Europe, W. by the Vistula and Sarmatic Montes, and divided by the Tanaïs into *Sarmatia Europä'a* and *Sarmatia Asiă'tica*.

SARMATICÆ PORTÆ, *sar-măt'-i-cæ por'-tæ*, a pass over the Caucasus between Sarmatia and Iberia.

SARMATICUM MARE, *sar-măt'-i-cum măr'-e*, the *Baltic* (but sometimes applied by the poets to the *Black*) Sea, on the coast of Sarmatia.

SARNUS, *sar'-nus*, a river of Campania.

SARONICUS SINUS, *să-rô'-nî-cus sîn'-us*, a bay of the Ægean, within a line from Scyllæum in Argolis to Sunium in Attica, named from SARON, *săr'-ôn*, a king of Trezênê, who was devoted to hunting, and was drowned in it when pursuing a stag which had taken to the water.

SARFEDON (-ônîs), *sar-pê'-dôn*. 1. Son of Jupiter and Euröpa, was banished from Crete by his brother, Minos I., and founded Milêtus; he became king of Lycia. 2. A Lycian prince, assisted Priam at Troy, and was killed by Patroclus.

SARRA, *sar'-ra* (see TYRUS).

SARSINA, *sar'-sî-na*, a town of Umbria.

SASSANIDÆ, *sas-sân'-i-dæ* (see PERSIA).

SATICULA, *să-tî'-cû-la*, a town of Samnium.

SATRICUM, *săt'-rî-cum*, a town near Antium, in Latium.

SATURÆ PALUS, *săt'-ă-ræ păl'-ûs*, a part of the Pomptine marsh, formed by the Nymphæus.

SATURNALIA, *să-tur-nă'-li-a*, the Roman festivals to Saturn, in December, extending eventually to seven days, when great license was allowed, and mirth and riot reigned.

SATURNIA, *să-tur'-nî-a*. 1. Italy, from its king in the golden age, Saturn. 2. Juno, as

Saturninus

the daughter of Saturn. 3. Or *Aurinia*, an ancient town of Etruria, near Caletra.

SATURNINUS, L. APFULEIUS, *sā-tur-nī-nus*, *ap-pū-lē-us*, a Roman demagogue and supporter of Marius; was tribune of the plebs 102 B.C., when his hired ruffians murdered Memmius, the competitor with the demagogue Glaucia, for the consulship. The Senate ordered the consul Marius to proceed against Saturninus and Glaucia as public enemies. Saturninus, Glaucia, Saufeius, &c., seized the Capitol, but the water-pipes having been cut, they had to surrender to Marius, who, to save their lives, put them in the Senate's usual place of meeting, the Curia Hostilia; but the mob broke in and killed them with the tiles.

SATURNUS, *sā-tur-nus*, son of Cœlus (Uranus) and Terra (Gē), was identified with the Greek god *Crōnōs*, who mutilated his father Cœlus. Saturn succeeded to his father's kingdom by consent of his brother Titan, on promising that he would never rear up any male children by his wife Rhea (Ops); but Rhea gave him large stones, wrapped up as infants, to swallow instead of his sons Jupiter, Pluto, and Neptune, and these stones, with the other children, were afterwards vomited up by a potion given him by Metis. Titan, learning that sons were being reared to Saturn, warred with him, and made him fly to Latium, where he was received by King Janus, and settled on the Capitoline (anciently Saturnian) Mount, where he reigned as king. He suddenly disappeared from earth, and was reckoned a god. Saturn was usually represented as an old man, holding a pruning-knife, while his feet were girt with a woollen fillet; his festivals were the *Sātumnālia* (q.v.), and his temple was the Treasury.

SATYRI, *sāt-y-ri*, Greek demigods, sons of Mercury and Ipthima (or the Nāiādes), were identified by the Romans with the Italian *Fauni* (q.v.).

SAUROMATÆ, *sau-rōm'ā-tæ* (see SAR-MATÆ).

SAVUS, *sāv'u-s*, the *Save*, a river flowing between Italy and Noricum, Pannonia and Illyria, into the Danube, near Singidūnum.

SAXONES, *sax'ō-nes*, a people of Germany, between the *Albis* (Elbe) and *Chalusus* (Trave).

SCÆA, *scæ'-a* (*left*), a gate of Troy.

SCÆVOLA, *scæ'-vō-la*. 1. Q. MUCIUS, *mū'-cī-us*, first obtained the name Scævola (*left-handed*) from having destroyed his right hand by holding it in the fire to show his firmness when threatened with death by King Porcenna (q.v.), into whose camp he had penetrated to kill him; the king spared him, and learning that 300 noble youths of equal endurance had sworn to take his life, he raised the siege of Rome. 2. P. MUCIUS, a learned jurist, consul 133 B.C. 3. Q. MUCIUS, son of (2), a distinguished politician and jurist, consul 95 B.C. 4. Q. MUCIUS, a learned jurist, son-in-law of C. Lælius, consul 117 B.C.

SCAMANDER *scā-man'-der*, a famous river

Scipio

of the Troad: its god, *Xanthus*, had a priest and sacrifices.

SCAMANDRIUS, *scā-man'-drī-us* (see ASTY-ANAX).

SCAPTE HYLE, *scap'-tē hyl'-lē*, or SCAPTE-SYLE, *scap-tē-syl'-lē*, a coast town of Thrace, famous for its gold-mines.

SCAPTIA, *scap'-tī-a*, a town of Latium.

SCARPHE, *scar'-phē*, a town of the Locri Epicnemidii.

SCEPSIS, *scēp'-sis*, a city of the Troad.

SCHERIA, *schēr'-ī-a* (see PHÆACES).

SCHŒNEUS, *schœ'-neus*, a king in Bœotia, the father of Atalanta (*Schœn'is*).

SCIATHUS, *sci'-ā-thus*, an isle north of Eubœa.

SCIPIO (-onis), *sci'-pī-ō*, a celebrated family of the Cornelia gens, named from its founder having conducted his blind father, and served as a *staff* to him, produced many of the highest magistrates, of whom the most illustrious were — 1. P. CORNELIUS, *cor-nē'-lī-us*, Master of the Horse to Camillus, 396 B.C., and consular tribune 395—4. 2. L. CORNELIUS, consul 259 B.C., defeated Hanno, and expelled the Carthaginians from Sardinia and Corsica. 3. P. CORNELIUS, son of (2), consul 218, was defeated by Hannibal at the Ticinus, and again at the Trebia. In 217 he went to Spain with (4), meeting with considerable success, but both were slain, 211. 4. CN. CORNELIUS, the brother of (3), was consul 222, and slain in 211 with his brother. 5. P. CORNELIUS, afterwards AFRICANUS, *af-ri-cā'-nus*, born 234 B.C., was son of (3), whose life he saved at the Ticinus defeat. He served at Cannæ, and displayed great vigour among the survivors at Canusium. He was ædile 212, though under age, and was sent, 211, to Spain, to take the command when his father fell. After conquering Spain, he was consul 205, and, having collected a large volunteer force in Sicily, he crossed to Africa, where he defeated the Carthaginians and Syphax, and on the 19th October, 202, routed Hannibal, who had been recalled from Italy, at Zama; thus terminating the second Punic war, for which he received the surname Africānus. In 193 he was sent to mediate between Masinissa and the Carthaginians; and he was legate to his brother (6) in the war with Antiöchus the Great; and on the conclusion of peace both brothers were prosecuted for receiving a bribe from the king. Lucius was convicted; but Scipio, when arraigned, summoned the people to go with him to the Capitol to return thanks for the victory of Zama, of which that day was the anniversary, and the prosecution was allowed to drop. Scipio retired to Laternum, where he spent the rest of his life, dying about 180. He was regarded in the following generations as a pattern of virtue, simplicity, courage, and liberality. 6. L. CORNELIUS, ASIATICUS, *a-sī'-ā-tī-cus*, was brother of (5), with whom he served in Spain and Africa. He was consul 190, his brother (5) Africānus then becoming his legate, and marched against Antiöchus the

Sciron

Great, whom he defeated at Mount Sipylus. On the conclusion of peace he was charged with having received a bribe from Antiochus, and the condemnation reduced him to poverty.

7. P. CORNELIUS NASICA, *nā-sī'-ca* (pointed nose), son of (4) and cousin of (5), went, 204 B.C., as commissioner with the Roman matrons to bring from Ostia Cybēlē's statue from Pessinus. He was prætor of Hispania Ulterior 194; and when consul, 191, defeated the Boii.

8. P. CORNELIUS, ÆMILIANUS, *æ-mīl'-i-ā'-nus*, adopted by (9), was son of Æmilius Paulus, the conqueror of Perseus, and named AFRICANUS the younger. He was born about 185 B.C., and fought at Pydna, 168. In the third Punic war he was intrusted with the attack on Carthage, being elected consul, though under the legal age, and he stormed it, 146. After being censor, 142, he was accused of treason, 139, but acquitted. He reduced Numantia, 133; whence his new surname of NUMANTINUS, *nū-man-tī'-nus*. He opposed the popular party on his return to Rome, and was found dead in his bed. It is supposed that he was murdered by Carbo. Scipio was devoted to literature, and numbered Lælius, Panætius, Polybius, Lucilius, and Terence among his intimate friends, and he saved many Phœnician works from the flames of Carthage. He emulated the virtues of the elder Africanus.

9. P. CORNELIUS, NASICA, son of (7), a celebrated lawyer, styled from his sagacity CORCULUM, *cor'-cū-lum*.

10. L. CORNELIUS, ASIATICUS, grandson of (6), consul 83 B.C., supported the Marians.

11. P. CORNELIUS, NASICA SERAPIO, *sē-rā'-pī-ō*, son of (9), was the chief instigator of the murder of Tiberius Gracchus, 133 B.C., in consequence of which he had to retire from Rome.

12. P. CORNELIUS, NASICA, grandson of (11) by his son P. (the consul 111 B.C.), was the father-in-law of Pompey the Great, and was himself adopted by Metellus Pius. He led the Pompeians at Thapsus, and killed himself soon after the defeat, 46 B.C.

SCIRON, *scī'-rōn*, a famous robber on the borders of Attica and Megaris, was slain by Theseus. He used to make his captives wash his feet on the rocks, *Scīrōnia Saxa*, on the eastern coast of Megaris, and then kicked them into the sea.

SCODRA, *scod'-ra*, a town of Illyricum.

SCOPAS, *scōp'-as*, a famous sculptor and architect of Paros, 380 B.C.

SCORDISCI, *scor-dis'-ci*, a people of Upper Pannonia.

SCOTUSSA, *scō-tus'-sa*, a town of Thessaly.

SCRIBONIA, *scri-bō'-nī-a*, the first wife of Augustus (to whom she bore Julia), was repudiated for Livia.

SCYLACIUM, *scy-lā'-cī-um*, a coast town of eastern Bruttium.

SCYLAX, *scyl'-ax*, a geographer of Caryanda, in Caria, temp. Darius Hystaspis.

SCYLLA, *scyl'-la*. 1. Daughter of King Nisus of Megara, became enamoured of the besieging king Minos, and offered to betray

Seleucus

the city to Minos if he would marry her. He consented; and Scylla cut off from her father's head, when he was asleep, the golden hair on which the prosperity of Megara depended. The subsequent sorties failed, and Megara fell; but Minos treated Scylla with contempt, and she flung herself from a tower. According to some, she was made a lark, and her father a hawk.

2. The daughter of Typhon, or of Phorcys, despised the addresses of Glaucus, who applied to Circe for advice; but Circe fell in love with him, and poured some drugs into the water where Scylla was bathing, when the body of Scylla was at once changed into a monster, barking like a dog, with twelve feet and six heads, each having three rows of teeth. Horrified, she flung herself into the sea, and was changed into the rocks opposite Charybdis (q.v.). According to others, Scylla was killed by Hercules for stealing some of the oxen of Geryon, and was restored to life by Phorcys.

SCYROS, *scy'-ros*, one of the Sporades, east of Eubœa, the seat of the mythical king Lycomedes.

SCYTHÆ, *scyth'-æ*, the partly nomad, partly agricultural tribes which inhabited SCYTHIA, *scyth'-i-a*, the region, in Herodotus's time, between the Tanais and the Carpathian mountains.

SEBENNYTUS, *sē-ben-ny'-tus*, a city of the Delta, on the west of the *Sebennytic mouth* of the Nile.

SEBETHUS, *sē-bē'-thus*, a river of Campania.

SEDETANI, *sē-dē-tā'-nī* (see EDETANI).

SEGESTA, *sē-ges'-ta* (see EGESTA).

SEJANUS, ÆLIUS, *sē-jū'-nus, æ-ll'-us*, born about A.D. 14, at Vulsinii, succeeded his father Seius Strabo in command of the prætorians, and became the favourite minister of Tiberius: he aimed at the throne, and cleared his way by procuring the death of Tiberius's son Drusus, and the banishment of Agrippina and her sons Nero and Drusus. His infamous career was stopped, 31, by Sertorius Macro, who was sent by Tiberius from Capræa to supersede him, and Macro having read the letter of the emperor to the Senate, Sejanus was at once condemned to death by the obedient house. He was killed, and his body, after being dragged about the streets, was thrown into the Tiber: his children and relations were involved in his ruin.

SELEUCIA, *sē-leu-cī'-a*. 1. A great city on the Tigris, on the borders of Assyria and Babylon. 2. *Piē'ria*, a city of Syria, at the bare of Mount Pieria.—The name belonged to several cities.

SELEUCIDÆ, *sē-leu'-cī-dæ*, the successors of (Antiochus's son) Seleucus I. on the throne of Syria.

SELEUCIS, *sē-leu'-cis*, the north-western part of Syria.

SELEUCUS I., *sē-leu'-cus*. 1. NICATOR, *nī-cā'-tor* (victor), son of Antiochus (an officer of Philip II. of Macedonia), born about 358 B.C., served with Alexander in the East. and afterwards under Perdiccas, from

Selimnus

whom he mutinied, 321, and founded the kingdom of Syria, 312, to which he added Media, &c., and, having joined the coalition against Antigonus, his dominion was extended after the battle of Ipsus, 301, so as to embrace all from the Mediterranean on the west to the Oxus and Indus on the east. In 286 he defeated Demetrius of Macedonia, soon after which he broke with Lysimachus, whom he defeated, 281. In 280 he crossed to Macedonia, where he was assassinated by Ptolemy Ceraunus. 2. SELEUCUS II., CALLINICUS, *cal-li-ni-cus*, succeeded his father, Antiochus II., Theos, 246 B.C.; he warred with Ptolemy Euergetes of Egypt, and King Arsaces of Parthia: he died 226. 3. SELEUCUS III., CERAUNUS, *cē-rai-nus*, succeeded his father (2), 226 B.C.: he was assassinated 223. 4. SELEUCUS IV., PHILOPATOR, *phil-ōp-ā-tor*, succeeded his father, Antiochus the Great, 187 B.C.: he was assassinated 175. 5. SELEUCUS V., succeeded his father, Demetrius II., 125 B.C., but was soon afterwards assassinated by his mother Cleopatra. 6. SELEUCUS VI., EPIPHANES NICATOR, *e-pi-phā-nēs*, succeeded his father, Antiochus VIII., Grypus, 95 B.C.: he defeated his rival, his uncle Antiochus Cyzicenus, who fell on the field; but he was soon after expelled by Antiochus Eusebes, Cyzicenus's son, and was shortly after killed.

SE LIMNUS, *sē-lim-nus*, a shepherd beloved by the nymph Argýra; she was changed into a fountain, and he into a river.

SELINUS (*-untis*), *sē-lī-nūs*. 1. A river and a coast town of south-western Sicily (the town colonized from Megara Hyblæa, 628 B.C.). 2. A river flowing past Pergamos into the Cæcus. 3. A river of Elis Triphylia. 4. A coast town of Cilicia. 5. A river of Achæa.

SELLI, *sel'-lī* (see DODONA).

SEMELE, *sēm'-ē-lē*, the daughter of Cadmus and Hermiōnē, of Thebes, was beloved by Jupiter, whom, incited by Juno (in the form of her nurse Berōē), she asked to appear to her in his splendour; he did so, but Semele was consumed in his lightnings. Her son Bacchus (q.v.) was saved, and afterwards took her up to Olympus, where she was deified as *Thýōnē*.

SE MIRAMIS (*-idis*), *sē-mī-rā-mis*, was daughter of the fish-goddess Dercetō, by whom she was exposed; she was fed by doves, and afterwards by shepherds. She married Onnes, a general of King Ninus of Nineveh, and distinguished herself by her daring at the siege of Bactra. Ninus then took her from Onnes, and made her his queen, and on his death she became sole ruler. After a distinguished reign, she disappeared from earth in the form of a dove, leaving the throne to her son Ninyas.

SEMPRONIUS, *sem-prō-ni-us* see GRACCHUS).

SENA, *sē-na*. 1. A coast town of Umbria. 2. JULIA, *jū-ll-a*, a town of Etruria.

SENATUS, *sē-nū-tus*. 1. At Rome, the Council of Elders, first instituted by Romulus,

Senatus

who created 100 *Patres*, or Senators. To these 100 more were added on the union with the Sabines (*Titienses*, under Titus Tatius); and when the third tribe, *Luceres*, was incorporated under Tarquinius Priscus, another 100 (called *Patres Minōrum Gentium*, by way of distinction from the *Patres Mājōrum Gentium*, or older Senators), were added, thus raising the number to 300. After the expulsion of Tarquin Superbus (510 B.C.) the much-reduced Senate was filled up by the consuls, and the new Senators (many of whom were wealthy plebeians) were termed *Conscripti*, and hence the common subsequent designation of the Senate, *Patres (et) Conscripti*, the *et* being later dropped. Under the Republic the Senate was the executive, the magistrates being only its ministers, and its decree (*Sēnātus-consultum*, q.v.) was authoritative without the sanction of the Comitia, and in foreign affairs it was absolute, except as regarded war or peace. The Senate superintended also religion and the finances (see QUÆSTOR), and could at any time suspend the constitution by ordering the consul to name a dictator, or by investing the consuls with a dictator's powers. The dignity of a Senator was for life, but not hereditary, and vacancies were filled up every five years by the Censors from those who had held any of the higher offices, but the Senate always remained an aristocratic house. The *insignia* of a Senator consisted of the *Tūnica Laticlāvīa* (an under garment ornamented with a broad vertical purple stripe), an *Anulus Aurēus* (golden ring), a *Calceus Sēnātorius* (a shoe of a particular form, fastened by four straps round the calf of the leg, and adorned with a crescent-shaped (*lūnula*) piece of ivory), seats reserved in the Orchestra and at the public games, and a *legātio libēra*—i.e., the privilege of being invested with the character of an ambassador when abroad, though he had gone merely on his own private business. Under the Empire the power of the Senate was merely in appearance. Nominally it had the election of magistrates with the emperor; its decrees, and the constitutions of the emperor, which it ratified, were the laws; it decided important criminal trials, and elected the emperors. The real power assigned to it depended, of course, on the temper of the reigning emperor. The right of summoning the Senate was vested in the consuls, prætors, and tribunes of the plebs, and afterwards the emperor. The Senate could only meet in a *templum*—i.e., place consecrated by augurs. The ordinary council-hall was the *Cūrīa Hostilia*, and when the Senate conferred with the ambassador of a hostile state, or with a Roman general who did not wish to forfeit his *impērium* (military command) by crossing the *Pomærium*, the meeting usually took place in the temple of Bellōna, or of Apollo, in the *Prata Flaminia*, at the south of the Campus Martius. 2. At Athens, the Βουλῆ, Senate or Council, consisted in Solon's time of 400 members, 100 from each φυλῆ, and after

Senatus-Consultum

Clisthēnes' time the dignity was conferred annually by lot; but after being elected, each had to submit to a δοκιμασία, to see if they were in every way fit for their duties. Under Clisthēnes the number of members was raised to 500. Each senator received one drachma (about 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.) for each meeting, and was exempt from military service, had a particular place in the theatre, and wore a myrtle chaplet as a badge, and a golden chaplet was generally awarded to the whole college at the expiration of the year of office. The Athenian Senate acted merely as a sort of committee of the Ἐκκλησία, or popular Assembly, preparing the business for it, and it was itself for convenience subdivided into monthly committees (see PRYTANES). The Ἐκκλησία was ordinarily held four times under each set of Prytānes, in the theatre of Dionysus, or, for election of commanders, in the Pnyx (an ordinary meeting was κύρια, an extraordinary, σύγκλητος). The *Prōedri* of the Prytanes presided. The voting was usually by holding up the hand, χειροτονία, except in Ostracism (q. v.). All authority was really vested in this Assembly, but for legislative purposes a board of *Nómōthētāi* decided on the expediency of new laws. However, the power of these commissioners was resumed gradually by the democracy as it became more unbridled. All the more important trials were brought before the Assembly, but generally referred by it to a board of judges, *Heliastāi*. 3. At Sparta, the Γερουσία, consisted of the two kings and twenty-eight members (γέροντες). The latter, elected for life by popular acclamation, were above 60 years old, and irresponsible. They transacted, nominally, all affairs of state, and sat in judgment on capital crimes or offences of the kings; but their age was a bar to active participation in government, and all real power was in the hands of their ministers, the *Ephōri* (q. v.). The Ἄλεια, or popular Assembly, like the Senate, possessed no real power. Its meetings were merely formal, to ratify the decisions of the Senate, or to hear what had been done abroad. It possessed no judicial powers. Its formal voting was usually by acclamation.

SENATUS-CONSULTUM, *sē-nā-tus-con-sul-tum* (see ROGATIO).

SENECA, *sēn-ē-ca*. 1. M. ANNÆUS, *an-næ-us*, the *Rhetorician*, born at Corduba, about 61 B.C., taught at Rome, *temp.* Augustus. Two of his rhetorical works are extant. 2. L. ANNÆUS, the philosopher, son of (1), was banished to Corsica, A.D. 41, being implicated by Messalina in the charges brought against the paramours of Julia. He was recalled, 49, by Claudius's sixth wife, Agrippina, to become tutor of Nero, whom he afterwards supported in the contest which resulted in the death of Agrippina, 60. He was accused of participating, with his nephew the poet Lucan, in Piso's conspiracy, and by Nero's orders killed himself, 65. His wife Paulina resolved to die with him, and their veins were opened at the same moment; but by Nero's orders her wounds

Servi

were closed, and she lived some years after. His extant works are chiefly on moral subjects, and are written in a nervous and ornate, but somewhat affected style. His doctrines were Stoical. Various extant tragedies are, without any basis, attributed partly to him and partly to his father.

SENONES, *sēn-ē-nes*, a Gallic tribe on the Sequāna. Some of them migrated to Italy, 400 B.C., and captured Rome 390. They fixed their abode in Umbria, but were, after prolonged warfare, almost exterminated by the consul Dolabella, 283.

SENTINUM, *sen-tī-num*, a fortified town of Umbria, where the Romans defeated the united Etruscans, Umbrians, Gauls, and Samnites, 295 B.C.

SEQUANA, *sē-quā-na*, the *Seine*, flowing through Lugdunense Gaul into the ocean.

SEQUANI, *sē-quā-ni*, a people of Belgic Gaul.

SERAPIS (-idis), *sē-rā-pis*, an Egyptian god, at first a symbol of the Nile, and so of fertility, but later an infernal god.

SERICA, *sē-ri-ca*, the country of the SERES, *sē-res*, (perhaps *China*) in eastern Asia, whence *sēricum*, silk, was brought.

SERIPHUS, *sē-rī-phus*, one of the Cyclādes, residence of King Polydectes; it became a Roman state prison.

SERTORIUS, Q., *ser-tō-rī-us*, a famous Roman general, born at Nursia, served under Marius against the Cimbr and Teutōnes, 105—102 B.C., and as military tribune under T. Didius in Spain, 97. He supported Marius against Sulla; he afterwards went to Lusitania, where he headed the insurgent Lusitani, and was soon joined by many officers who had fled from the proscription by Sulla; he organized the province and appointed a senate, &c., and maintained his independence against the Roman armies under Metellus Pius and Pompey, till assassinated by his subordinate, M. Perperna, at a banquet, 72.

SERVI, *ser-vi*, slaves. 1. Among the ROMANS, persons might become slaves by their mother being a slave at the time of their birth, by being taken in war, or as a punishment for heinous offences. The slaves had no personal or political rights, and could not contract a regular marriage, but only a *contubernium*, with another slave, the offspring being *vernae*; and for any wrong done to or by a slave, satisfaction was due to or by his master, who also could seize any property (*pecūlium*) he accumulated. A great slave trade was carried on under the Empire, and enormous sums were given for accomplished slaves, and before the close of the Republic their numbers became very formidable, and they maintained a bloody revolt (the *Servile wars*) against the Romans, under Eunus and Athenio in Sicily, 135—132 B.C., and 103—99, and under Spartacus, with the gladiators, in Italy, 73—71. The Romans divided the slaves into those on their country estates, *fāmilia rustica*, and those employed for domestic purposes, *fāmilia urbāna*. Slaves were often let out by their masters to work at

Servius Tullius

trades, and much money was made by educating them and then selling them or setting them up in a profession. Their *mānūmissio* was effected in three ways:—(1) *Vindicta*, when the slave, accompanied by his master, appeared before the prætor, and a third person laid a *rod* on his head and claimed him as a free man; his master turned the slave three times round and gave him a slight blow on the cheek, and the prætor then pronounced him free. (2) *Census*, by the mere act of his master returning his name as that of *civis* to the censor. (3) *Testamento*, or *per fidēi commissum*, the freedom being bequeathed by his master's will. (4) The Senate occasionally bestowed freedom on meritorious slaves. And (5) there were also various informal modes of liberation, as by the master pronouncing him free in the presence of witnesses or by a letter, or by allowing him to sit at table with him; but in this case the slave's freedom was less secure. A freedman, called *libertus* in relation to his master, and *libertinus* in relation to his social position, took the nomen and prænomen of his master, his previous appellation being now his cognomen, and was bound to his master, like the old client (see *PLEBS*) to his patron. Freedmen were confined to the four city tribes till Appius Claudius, 312 B.C., dispersed them among all: they were nominally eligible to all offices. 2. In the best days of *ATHENS*, her slaves, whose condition was much the same as among the Romans, constituted nearly two-thirds of the population; their masters were forbidden to put them to death, and in case of gross cruelty they might demand to be resold. When emancipated by the state or their masters, they occupied the same position as the *Mētaci* (foreign residents), their former master being now their *προστάτης*, *patron*. A special armed police, called the *Scythians*, or *archer-guard* (τοξόται), composed of slaves, guarded the Agora and the Areopagus. 3. For the *SPARTAN* slaves, see *HELOS*.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, *ser'-vī-us tul'-lī-us*. 1. The sixth king of Rome, was son of Ocrisia, a female slave of Tanāquil, the queen of Tarquinius Priscus, and was reared as a royal child, Tanāquil having, from her powers of divination, foreseen his greatness. He distinguished himself in several battles against the Etruscans and Sabines, and married the daughter of Tarquin. On the murder of his father-in-law by the sons of Ancus Marcius, he was made king, 578 B.C. To him are ascribed the division of the Roman territory into thirty tribes, the institution of the census, and division of political power according to property (see *CENTURIA*), increase and walling of the city, and alliance with the Latins. He married his daughters to the two Tarquins, Lucius and Aruns; and he was murdered by Lucius, 534. 2. **MAURUS**, *maur'-rus* (or **MARIUS**, *mār'-i-us*) **HONORATUS**, *hōn-ō-rā'-tus*, a celebrated Latin grammarian and commentator on Virgil, about A.D. 400.

SÆSOSTRIS (-īdis), *sēs-sos'-tris* or *Ram'ses*,

Sibyllæ

the third king of the 19th Egyptian dynasty, enriched Egypt by his extensive conquests and magnificent buildings.

SESTOS, *ses'-tōs*, an Æolian town of Thrace, opposite Abydos, famed for the loves of Hero and Leander and Xerxes' bridge of boats.

SETHON, *seth'-on*, a king of Egypt.

SETIA, *set'-i-a*, an ancient town of Latium, east of the Pomptine marshes, famous for wines.

SEVERA, *sē-vēr'-a*. 1. A vestal, married by Heliogabālus. 2. **VALERIA**, *vā-lēr'-i-a*, the wife of Valentinian.

SEVERUS, *sē-vēr'-us*. 1. **L. SEPTIMIUS**, *sep-tim'-i-ūs*, born A.D. 146, at Leptis, in Africa, was made Senator by M. Aurelius, and distinguished himself in Africa, Spain, Gaul, and Pannonia. He was proclaimed emperor, 193; he warred successfully with the Parthians, 198, and passed to Britain 208, where he built a wall against the Caledonian incursions, from the Solway to the Tyne: he died at Eborācum (*York*), 211. 2. **ALEXANDER M. AURELIUS**, *āl-ex-an'-der, au-rē-lī-us*, son of Gessius Marcianus, and cousin and adopted son of Heliogabālus, was born at Arce, in Phœnicia, A.D. 205; he succeeded Heliogabālus, 222; he warred with King Artaxerxes of Persia, 232, and was slain by some mutinous troops on his march to Gaul, 234. 3. **FLAVIUS VALERIUS**, *flā-vī-us vā-lēr'-i-us*, of Illyricum, associated with Galerius, A.D. 306; was, in 307, killed by Maxentius. 4. **LIBIUS**, *lib'-i-us*, a Lucanian, proclaimed Roman emperor by Ricimer, A.D. 461; died 465.

SEXTUS EMPERICUS, *sex'-tus em-pē'-rī-cus*, a physician of Mytilēnē, about A.D. 180, studied under the Sceptic Herodotus of Tarsus. He carried to an extreme the sceptical system of Pyrrho, his maxim being οὐδέν μαλλον, i.e., no one thing deserves to be preferred to another, for all things are uncertain, and the perfect state of mind is ἐποχή, suspension of judgment; whence comes ἀταραξία or μετροπάθεια, mental repose and perfect equanimity.

SIBYLLÆ, *sī-byll'-æ*, prophetic women, who flourished in different parts of the ancient world. Ten Sibyls were generally spoken of; viz., the Sibyl of Persia, of Libyā, of Delphi, of Cumæ in Italy, of Erythræa, of Samos, of Cumæ in Æolia, of Marpessa on the Hellespont, of Ancyræ in Phrygia, and of Tiburtis. Of these the most famous is the Sibyl of Cumæ in Italy, who was consulted by Æneas before his descent to the nether world, and she was generally believed to be the one who, according to the legend, delivered the famous *Sibyllini Libri* to King Tarquinius Superbus. According to the story, an aged woman appeared before the king at Rome, and offered him nine books at a high price, which he refused; she afterwards returned and offered six for the same price, having destroyed three, and he again refused; she retired, destroyed three, and appeared with the remaining three, demanding the same price as originally for the nine, and the king, by

Sicambri

advice of the augurs, purchased them. A college of priests, *Decemviri*, was instituted to guard these sacred *Sibylline verses*, which were always ordered by the Senate to be consulted when the state was in peril. The original verses perished in the fire of the Capitol, during the Marian wars, and a collection of reputed Sibylline verses was made throughout the world.

SICAMBRI, *sī-cam'-bri*, a people north of the Ubii.

SICELI, *sī-cē-li*, or SICULI, *sīc'-ū-li*, or SICANI, *sī-cā-ni*, the chief inhabitants of SICILIA, *sī-cīl'-i-a*, the largest isle, next to Sardinia, in the Mediterranean, also called, from its triangular shape, anciently *Thrinacia* (or from *θρίναξ*, *trident*, as sacred to Neptune), or *Trinac'ria*, and by the Romans *Trīquetra*. It is at the south-west of Italy, and its three corners are the promontories Lilybæum, Pachynus, and Pelorus. It was exceedingly fertile in fruits and corn, and hence was early colonized; its aboriginal Cyclopes and Læstrýgōnes were succeeded by the Siceli from Italy, and the Phœnicians founded emporia on the northern coast, and in the eighth and seventh centuries B.C. many Greek colonies were founded,—Naxos, Syracuse, Leontini, Catana, Megara, Gela, Selinus, Agrigentum, &c.; and these Greek immigrants were later designated SICELIOTÆ, *sī-cel'-i-ō'-tæ*. The struggle between the Siceliotæ and the Carthaginians, who had won the west, resulted in the Punic wars, in the second of which Sicily passed to the Romans, and was made a province.

SICHÆUS, *sī-chæ'-us* (see DIDO).

SICINIUS, *sī-cin'-i-us*. 1. L. DENTATUS, *den-tā'-tus*, tribune of the plebs 454 B.C., was distinguished for his courage and deeds in the field. He was murdered by the Decemviri, 450. 2. L. BELLUTUS, *bel-lū'-tus*, led the first secession of the plebs, 494 B.C.

SICORIS, *sīc'-ō-ris*, now the *Segre*, a river of Hispania Tarraconensis.

SICULUM, *sīc'-ū-lum*, or SCYLLÆUM FRETUM, *scyl-læ'-um frēt'-um*, now the *Straits of Messina*, between Sicily and Italy.

SICYON, *sī-cy'-ōn*, the capital of SICYONIA, *sī-cy'-ō-ni-a*, a fertile district in north-east of the Peloponnæus, east of Achæia, and west of Corinth. Sicyon, anciently *Ægiæla*, and afterwards *Mecōnē*, was subjected to Agamemnon, from whose successors it passed to the Heraclidæ. It was famous for its painters and statues.

SIDE, *sī'-dē*, a coast city of Pamphylia.

SIDICINI, *sīd'-i-cī-ni*, a people of north-west Campania.

SIDON, *sīd'-ōn*, a famous city, twenty-five miles north of Tyre, and sixty west of Damascus, on the coast of Phœnicia.

SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS, *sī-dō-ni-us ā-pōl'-lī-nā'-ris*, a Christian writer, A.D. 470, was born at Lugdunum, and made a senator by the emperor Avitus. He wrote extant poems and epistles.

Siris

SIGEUM, *sī-gē'-um*, a promontory of south-western Troas.

SILARUS, *sīl'-ā-rus*, a river of Picenum.

SILENUS, *sī-lē'-nus*, a demigod, represented as chief of the Satyrs, and nurse, preceptor, and attendant of Bacchus. He was born at Nysa, or at Malea, in Lesbos. He is generally represented as a fat and happy old man, riding on an ass, crowned with flowers, and always intoxicated. He had the gift of prophecy, and those who consulted him had to surprise him asleep and bind him with floral chains. The Fauni in general, and the Satyri are all often called *Silēni*.

SILIUS ITALICUS, C., *sīl'-i-us ī-tāl'-i-cus*, a Roman epic poet, was born about A.D. 25, and starved himself, 100; he was distinguished at the bar, and was consul 68. His great epic, *Panica*, on the second Punic war, is extant; he imitated Virgil, but with little success.

SILVANUS, *sīl-vā'-nus*, an Italian god of the woods, fields, and flocks; he is often confounded with Faunus, Pan, and Silēnus. He is represented as a cheerful old man, often carrying a cypress. Pomona was loved by him.

SIMOIS, *sīm'-ō-is*, a river of the Troad.

SIMONIDES, *sī-mōn'-i-dēs*. 1. A celebrated lyric poet of Cos, born 556 B.C. He amassed a large fortune by acting as a poet laureate to several Greek states. He died 467. He is said to have added η, ω, ξ, ψ to the Greek alphabet; his poetry, of which only some fragments exist, was distinguished for elegance and sweetness rather than vigour. 2. An iambic poet of Samos, flourished at Amorgos 660 B.C.

SIMPLICIUS, *sīm-plīc'-i-us*, of Cilicia, a Neo-Platonic philosopher, A.D. 540.

SINNIS, *sīn'-nīs*, a famous robber of Corinth.

SINON, *sīn'-ōn*, son of Æsimus or Sisýphus, and grandson of Autolycus, went with Ulysses to Troy. He let himself be taken prisoner, pretending that he had fled from the Greek camp because the lot had, by Ulysses' artifice, fallen on him to be offered in sacrifice. When received by the Trojans, he persuaded them to admit the wooden horse.

SINOPE, *sī-nō'-pē*, an important Milesian colony in the Euxine, rose to power, and became the capital of Pontus.

SINTI, *sīn'-ti*, the people of *Sintica*, in Macedonia, a district east of Crestonia.

SINUSSA, *sīn-ū-es'-sa*, a coast city of Latium.

SIPONTUM, *sī-pōn'-tum*, a town of Apulia.

SIPYLUS, *sīp'-y-lus*, a mountain on the frontiers of Lydia and Phrygia, on which Niobē was changed into a stone, and near which L. Scipio (Asiaticus) defeated Antiöchus III. of Syria, 190 B.C.

SIRENES, *sī-rē'-nes*, sea-nymphs, whose songs so charmed listeners that they forgot all their employments and continued listening till death overtook them. They were placed by Homer on the south-western coast of Italy, but by the Latin poets off the coast of Campania, on the three rocky isles *Sīrēni'sæ* or *Sīrē-num Scōp'ūli*.

SIRIS, *sī'-ris*, a river of Lucania, with an ancient Greek city, Siris, at its mouth.

Sisenna

SISENNA, L. CORNELIUS, *si-sen-nay*, *li-us*, prætor 78 B.C., and legate of Pompey against the pirates 67, wrote on his own times, translations, &c.

SISYPHUS, *si-sy-phus*, or *Æol'idēs*, king of Corinth, son of Æolus and Enarētē, married Meropē the Pleiad, who bore him Glaucus, Thersander, &c. He marked the feet of his oxen, and thus was able to recover them when stolen by Autolycus (q.v.), who became his friend. Sisyphus is said to have been the real father of Ulysses by Autolycus's daughter Anticleā, whom he debauched before her marriage with Laertes. He built Ephyra (Corinth). For his wickedness on earth he was condemned in the lower world to perpetual punishment, rolling up hill a huge stone, which, as soon as it reached the top, fell back into the plain.

SITHONIA, *si-thōn'-i-a*, a peninsula of Chalcidicē, in Macedonia, between the Toronaic and Singitic gulfs, named from King Sithon of Thrace.

SMERDIS, *smēr-dis*, the brother of King Cambyses of Persia, was put to death by the tyrant's orders. 2. The *Pseudo-Smerdis*, Patizthes, one of the Magi, who had been set over the palace and treasures of Cambyses, proclaimed himself king, representing himself to be (1), and that he had escaped from the murderers sent by Cambyses. He held the throne eight months, till killed by the seven noble conspirators, when Darius I. Hystaspes, became king.

SMINTHEUS, *smint'-theus*, epithet of Apollo, either from the town *Smint'hē*, in Troas, or from the *mouse* (σμίμβος), a prophetic animal.

SMYRNA, *smyr'-na*, a famous commercial city of Ionia, at the base of Mount Tmolus.

SOCII, *sō'-ci-i*, the *allies* of the Romans. The population of the Roman world consisted of (1) *Civēs Romāni*, who alone enjoyed the full *civitas*, i.e., the *jus suffragiū*, right of voting in the popular assemblies; *jus hōnōrum*, eligibility to all public offices; *jus prōvōcātōnis*, right of appeal to the Comitia from any sentence depriving one of the *caput* (i.e., involving loss of life, personal freedom, or political or social privileges); *jus connūbiū*, right of contracting a lawful marriage; and *jus commercii*, right of acquiring, transferring, or holding property of all kinds according to the Roman laws. These rights might be acquired by birth, gift, or manumission, and some might be held without the others: the rights belonged to the members of the thirty-three tribes at Rome, the citizens of Roman colonies in Italy, and, by gift, to the citizens of certain towns. (2) *Nōmen Latīnum*, Roman colonies which had not the full citizenship, but stood in the same relation to Rome that the members of the old Latin league had: what these privileges were is uncertain. And (3) *Socii*, the towns which voluntarily or after conquest had concluded a treaty, *fœdus*, with Rome, which determined the rights of each town: *Municipia*, administered their internal affairs and had the *civitas*

Socrates

in various degrees; *Præfecturæ* were admitted in other respects annually sent from Rome, the various hamlets, *oppida*; i.e. the Municipia; *vici*, *castella*, surrounding a municipiū; i.e. præfectūra, stood in the same relation to it that it itself did to Rome.—Many Roman statesmen had meditated conferring the full *civitas* on all Italy, as the younger Scipio Africanus, C. Gracchus, &c.; and the rejection of the proposal of the tribune M. Livius Drusus to that effect, 91 B.C., led, all Italy having eagerly expected the franchise, to the *Social* or *Marsic* war, 90—89, which broke out at Asculum, in Picenum. The allies intended to make *Confinium* (*Italica*) the capital of the new confederation. The Socii formed two groups, the Marsi, Marrucini, Peligni, Vestini, Picentes, and the Samnites, Lucanians, Apulians. At length they submitted, the franchise being conferred on them all by the *Plautia Papiria Lex*. Julius Cæsar granted the full *civitas* to Gallia Cisalpina, the emperor Claudius readily sold it for money, and finally Caracalla conferred it as a gift on all the inhabitants of the Roman empire.

SOCRATES, *sō'-crā-tēs*, the famous Athenian philosopher, son of the Athenian statuary Sophroniscus and the midwife Phænarete, and husband of the shrew Xanthippe, born 469 B.C., served in the battles at Potidæa, Delium, and Amphipolis, and was a senator, 406. He was brought up as a statuary, but abandoned his profession to become a teacher of a most unique character, unparalleled in history, and only possible in the then state of society, when all the citizens had a certain amount of education, and lived quite a public life in the Agora. Socrates professed that he himself knew nothing, and the great mission of his life, which he believed to be imposed on him by the gods, was to expose the false persuasion of knowledge which was universal: this he did by his *Socratic dialectic*, i.e., cross-examining a person on his alleged knowledge of any subject, and gradually bringing him to confess his ignorance; but Socrates himself had no positive solution to offer for the difficulties he made patent, and hence his unpopularity at Athens; for, like the Sophists whom he opposed, he generated a sceptical spirit. Socrates believed himself to be inspired by a *dæmon*, or inward spiritual voice, a divine agency, which by different workings and manifestations conveyed to him special revelations; he also believed in dreams, &c., and conformed to the polytheistic worship of the time. Being hated by all parties, he was at length accused, 399, by the orator Lycon, the tragic poet Melætus, and the demagogue Anytus, of corrupting the youth, and of substituting new for the tutelary deities of the state. He was condemned, and on his boldly refusing to acquiesce in a greater punishment than a fine of 60 minæ (one talent, or £243. 15s. sterling), he was sentenced to death. The sentence could not be carried out for thirty days, till the return of the periodical

Sogdiana

Theoric mission to Delos ; at the expiration of that time he was obliged to drink the $\rho\alpha\iota\sigma\mu\beta\omega\lambda\iota\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$ bowlful of hemlock, $\psi\upsilon\lambda\iota\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$ his last moments posure, and in conversations with his disciples on the immortality of the soul. The personal appearance of Socrates was striking : he had a flat nose, thick lips, and prominent eyes, like a Silenus ; he went barefooted at all seasons, and was capable of bearing great physical fatigue. His value in the history of philosophy is that he "brought down philosophy from heaven," he revolutionized the method and the object of philosophic inquiry, directing philosophy away from physics to social, political, and ethical topics. He combated commonplace, and substituted morality from ethical grounds for the morality of custom and habit ; for this new morality the determination of conceptions was necessary ; hence the origination of the method of Induction, and the giving of strict Logical Definitions must be ascribed to him. His only positive doctrinal sentence transmitted to us is that "Virtue is knowledge." in his view the good action followed as necessarily from the knowledge of the good as a logical conclusion from its premise. His disciples branched into the schools of Antisthènes the *Cynic*, Aristippus the *Cyrenaic*, Euclides the *Megarian*, and Plato the *Academic*.

SOGDIANA, *sog-di-ā-na*, a north-eastern province of Persia.

SOGDIANUS, *sog-di-ā-nus*, illegitimate son of Artaxerxes I. Longimanus, murdered Xerxes II., 423 B.C., and was in seven months murdered by his brother Oechus.

SOL, *sōl'* (the sun) (see **APOLLO**).

SOLINUS, C. J., *sō-lī-nus*, a geographer, A. D. 240.

OLON (-ōnis), *sōl'-ōn*, a famous Athenian legislator, born about 638 B.C., was in early life a foreign trader, and first became prominent on occasion of the quarrel between Athens and Megāra for Salāmis, when he rushed into the Agora, feigning madness, and reciting an elegiac poem calling on the Athenians to regain the isle. Solon was himself made general, and, after a protracted war, Sparta, chosen arbiter, assigned the isle to Athens. After the first Sacred War, of which he was the promoter, he was archon, 594, at Athens, and instituted his reforms. These consisted of a *σεισάχθεια* (a measure for releasing debtors equitably), division of citizens into classes, enlargement of the power of the Ecclesia, and creation of the Senate of 400. Having bound the people to observe his laws for ten years, he travelled abroad, in Egypt, Cyprus, Lydia (see **CRÆSUS**), &c., and on his return to Athens found his reforms to a considerable extent nullified by his cousin-german, Pisistrātus (q. v.) : he died about 560. Some fragments of his terse poems remain.

SOPHENE, *sō-phē'-nē*, a district of Armenia.

SOPHISTÆ, *sō-phī's'-iæ*, a name under which a large number of persons are included, who had nothing more in common than the carry-

Sophor¹⁻²

ing $\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\eta\tau\iota\sigma\mu\alpha$ morals, politics, and religion, of the intellectual tendency of their age. The original meaning of *σοφιστής* was equivalent to our *philosopher*, and it is applied by Herodotus to both Solon and Pythagoras : in Greece, in the 4th century B.C., every man who taught or gave lessons to audiences, more or less numerous, was so called, and in the Athenian law, enacted 307 B.C., against the philosophers and their schools, the philosophers generally are designated *σοφισταί*. The moderns speak of the Sophists as if they were a professional body of men, maintaining theses, and employing arguments which every one could easily detect as false ; but such a class never could have maintained its existence, and this character is assigned to them as they are usually depicted from their opponents' misrepresentations. By Plato and his critics they are represented as having prostituted their talents for gain, in teaching and in political life, of having laid claim to universal knowledge, of having generated scepticism and uncertainty by their carrying out the negative dialectic,—the maintaining of opposite theses as equally true,—of having catered for popular favour, &c. ; but as regarded their negative dialectic, Socrātes and Plato (except in his later days) were Sophists, and the claim to universal knowledge was then common to all philosophers. The Sophists really mark merely a transition period, the clearing-up period, as necessarily preparatory to the dogmatic, and they were the natural result of the restlessness of the time. Of the Sophists, the Hegelian writer Dr. Schweglar says:—"They threw among the people a fulness in every department of knowledge ; they strewed about them a vast number of fruitful germs of development ; they called out investigations in the theory of knowledge, in logic, and in language ; they laid the basis for the methodical treatment of many branches of human knowledge, and they partly founded and partly called forth that wonderful intellectual activity which characterized Athens at that time. Their greatest merit is their service in the department of language ; they may be even said to have created and formed the Attic prose. . . With them, Athenian eloquence, which they first incited, begins." The Sophists are divisible into two classes,—those teachers who were of real value in regard to philosophy, as Protagōras, Gorgias the Leontine, Hippias of Elis, Prodicus, &c. : and those to whom the usual meaning of Sophist applies, who "sank to a common level of buffoonery and disgraceful strife for gain, and comprised their whole dialectic art in certain formulæ for entangling fallacies."

SOPHOCLES, *sōph'-ō-clēs*. 1. The famous Athenian tragic poet, son of Sophillus, was born at Colōnos, in Attica, 495 B.C., and received a liberal education. From his skill in music and dancing he was chosen, when sixteen, by the Athenians to lead the chorus that danced around the trophy erected in

Sophonisba

honour of the victory of Salamis. His first tragedy was represented 468, his competitor being the famous Æschylus; party spirit was so much evoked that the archon hesitated to name the judges, when the victorious Cimon and his nine colleagues, from Scyros, entered the theatre, and were at once appointed judges. They awarded the prize to Sophocles; whereon Æschylus retired from Athens. In 440 Sophocles took part with Pericles in the war against Samos, and in the following years his star paled before that of his young rival Euripides. In his old age he was charged with imbecility by his son Iophon, who was jealous of the old man's affection for a grandson, Sophocles; but the judges at once dismissed the case when he read to them the magnificent chorus in his *Œdipus Coloneus*, 668—719; he died 406. Of his 130 plays, eighty-one of which were written after he was 54, only seven are extant. 2. The son of (1), was also an Athenian tragic poet.

SOPHONISBA, *sôph-ô-nis'-ba*, daughter of Gisco's son Hasdrûbal, was betrothed to Masinissa, but married Syphax. On his death she was captured by Masinissa, who married her: she poisoned herself when Scipio demanded her surrender.

SORA, *sô'-ra*. 1. A town of Latium, on the Liris. 2. A town of Paphlagonia.

SORACTE, *sô-rad'-tê*, a mountain of Etruria.

SOSIGENES, *sô-si'-gê-nes*, an astronomer, 46 B.C., assisted Cæsar in reforming the Calendar.

SOSIUS, *sôs'-i-us*, two brothers, the *Sosii*, were noted publishers at Rome *temp.* Horace.

SOSPITA, *sos'-pî-ta* (*saving goddess*), Juno.

SPARTA, *spar'-ta*, or *Lacedæmôn*, the capital of the country (*Lacô'nia* or *Lacô'nica*) of the SPARTIATES, *spar-tê'-tê-s*, or SPARTANI, *spar-tâ'-ni*, or LACONES, *lâ-cô-nes*, or LACEDÆMONII, *lâ-cê-dæ-môn'-i-i*, was on the plain of the river Eurôtas (on its right bank), about twenty miles from the sea; it was not walled till very late. In the pre-historic period Sparta was the seat of Menelâus, and it was united with Argos by the marriage of Agamemnon's son Orestes, with Menelâus's daughter Hermiônê. On the conquest by the Heraclidæ, Sparta fell to Eurysthènes and Procles, the twin sons of Aristodêmus, whence its two lines of jointly-reigning kings, *Eurysthênidæ* (q.v.) and *Proclidæ*. It received a new constitution from Lycurgus (q.v.). At the close of the second Messenian war, 668, Sparta became the most powerful state in the Peloponnêsus, and, after the overthrow of its rival Athens, 404 (*see* PELOPONNESIACUM BELLUM), it held the hegemony in Greece till humiliated by the victory of the Thebans at Leuctra, and the restoration of the Messenians. It thereafter gradually declined, despite the endeavours of Agis and Cleomènes III. The population of Sparta consisted of Dorian citizens only, while the *Hêlôtæ* (serfs) and the old Achæan remnant, the *Pêriæci* (*dwellers around*), occupied the country districts and the towns. The

Stilpo

life of the citizens of military age was that of a regular garrison, and all family life, or literary, &c. pursuits, were discouraged; the citizens of military age took their meals together (*see* PHIDITIA). The government was vested in two kings (*see* EURYSTHENIDÆ), the *Ephôdri* (who really wielded all power), a *Gêrousia* (*see* SENATUS, 3), and a popular Assembly, who had no real power.

SPARTACUS, *spar'-tî-cus*, a Thracian gladiator, headed a revolt in Italy, 73—71 B.C.

SPARTI, *spar'-ti* (*stown-men*), the offspring of the dragon's teeth (*see* CADMUS).

SPERCHIUS, *sper-chî'-us*, a river of southern Thessaly.

SPEUSIPPUS, *speu-sip'-pus*, the successor of Plato in the Academy, taught 347—339 B.C.

SPHACTERIA, *sphac-tê'-ri-a*, an isle in the Bay of Pylos (*Navarino*), now *Sphagia*.

SPHINX (*-gis*), *sphinx*, a female monster, having the winged body of a lion and the breast and head of a woman, came from the country of the Arimi to Thebes in Bœotia, and put to death all who could not solve her riddle—"What being has four feet, two feet, three feet, and one voice, and is weakest when it has most feet?" *Œdipus* (q.v.) solved it by saying that it was man, who crawls on all fours in infancy, walks on two feet in manhood, and on three (by supporting himself with a stick) in old age: the Sphinx then threw herself into the sea.

SPOLETUM, *spô-lê'-tum*, a town of Umbria.

SPORADES, *spôr'-â-des*, a number of scattered isles in the Ægean. (*See* CYCLADES.)

STABIAE, *stâb'-i-æ*, a town of Campania.

STAGIRA, *stâ-gê'-ra*, a town of Chalcidicê, in Macedonia, the birthplace of the philosopher Aristotle.

STATIUS, *stât'-tî-us*. 1. P. PAPINIUS, *pâ-pîn'-i-us*, a Roman epic poet, son of a grammarian of Neapôlis, became tutor to the emperor Domitian. He died about A.D. 96, aged about 35; his works, an epic, *Thebâis*, in twelve books (expedition of the Seven against Thebes), five books of *Silvæ* (miscellaneous poems), and an *Achillêis*. 2. *See* CÆCILIUS (3).

STATOR, *stât'-or* (*staying-flight*), Jupiter.

STENTOR, *stên'-tor*, a Greek herald at Troy, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty men.

STENYCLERUS, *stên-ÿ-clê'-rus*, a town of northern Messenia.

STEROPE, *stêr'-ô-pê* (*see* PLEIADES).

STESICHORUS, *stê-sich'-ô-rus*, a famous lyric poet of Himêra, in Sicily, 600 B.C.

STHENEBEA, *sthên'-ê-bê'-a*, daughter of Jobâtes of Lycia, married Bellerophon.

STHENELUS, *sthên'-ê-lus*. 1. The father of Eurystheus. 2. A son of Capâneus, was in the wooden horse at Troy.

STHENO, *sthên'-ô* (*see* GORGONES).

STILICHO, *stîl'-i-cho*, a famous Vandal general of Theodosius I. and Honorius. He was slain at Ravenna, A.D. 408.

STILPO, *stîl'-pô*, a philosopher of Megâra, 330 B.C., developed the philosophy of Euclid.

Stobæus

STOBÆUS, JOANNES, *stō-bæ'-us, jō-an'-nēs*, a learned Macedonian of *Stōbi*, probably A. D. 480. His valuable extracts from ancient writers exist.

STOICI, *stō'-i-ci* (see ZENO, 2).

STRABO, *strāb'-ō*, the geographer, born at Amasia, in Pontus, about 55 B. C., died about A. D. 24.

STRATON, PHYSICUS, *strāt'-on, phīs'-i-cus*, a Peripatetic of Lampsacus, was tutor to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

STRATONICEA, *strāt'-ō-nī-cē'-a*, a town of Caria.

STRONGYLE, *stron'-gyl-ē*, one of the Æolides.

STROPHADES, *strōph'-ā-des*, originally *Plōta*, two isles in the Ionian Sea, off western Peloponnēsus.

STROPHIUS, *strōph'-i-us*, the father of Pylades.

STRYMON, *strī'-mōn* (see LAOMEDON).

STRYMON, *strī'-mōn*, a river of Macedonia.

STYMPHALUS, *stym-phā'-lus*, a town, river, lake, and mountain of north-eastern Arcadia. The neighbourhood was infested with carnivorous birds, *Stymphā'lides*, which were at length destroyed by Hercules.

STYX (gen. *Stygis*), a river of the nether world. The gods' oath by it was inviolable.

SUBURA, *sū-bū'-ra*, a street connecting the Viminal and Quirinal at Rome. It was the haunt of bad characters.

SUESSA, *sū-es'-sa*, a town of Latium.

SUETONIUS, *sū-ē-tō'-nī-us*. 1. C. PAULINUS, *paū-lī'-nus*, governor of Britain under Otho. 2. C. TRANQUILLUS, *tran-qui'l-lus*, a famous Latin biographer, the favourite of Hadrian. He was banished by the influence of the empress Sabina. His lives of the first twelve Cæsars and fragments of his lives of grammarians exist.

SUEVI, *sū-ē'-vi*, a powerful people in the north-eastern parts of Germany.

SULLA, L. CORNELIUS, *sul'-la, cor-nē'-lī-us*, born 138 B. C., served as quæstor under Marius in Africa. The surrender of Jugurtha to Sulla gave umbrage to Marius, and thus laid the basis of a future quarrel. After being prætor he was sent to restore Ariobarzānes to Cappadocia; and on settling the Marsic war he was elected consul. He wished to have also the conduct of the Mithridatic war, and the resistance of Marius (q. v.) to this led to Sulla marching upon Rome, and putting to death many of the partisans of the popular or Marian party, 87. He then proceeded to the East, and compelled Mithridates' forces to retire from Greece, of which he made himself master by two battles at Chæronea and Orchomēnos, and he followed the Pontic king to Asia; but he granted peace, 84, and returned to Rome, leaving Murēna in charge. He collected a large army in Italy, 83, and marched into Rome, 82, where he was made dictator; and in the proscription that followed the streets ran with blood. After passing several laws in favour of the aristocratical party, he abdicated

Sysstia

his dictatorship, 79, and retired to Puteoli, where he spent the rest of his life in voluptuousness. He died 78. His character is that of an ambitious, dissimulating, tyrannical, licentious, but resolute man.

SULMO, *sul'-mo*, a town of the Peligni.

SUNIUM, *sū-nī-um*, a promontory of southern Attica, now Cape *Colonna*.

SUPERUM MARE, *sūp'-ē-rum mār'-e*, the Upper or Adriatic Sea (see ADRIA, 3). The Tyrrhene was *Infērūm*.

SURENAS, *sū-rē'-nas*, or *grand vizier*, of King Orōdes of Parthia, defeated Crassus.

SUSA, *sū'-sa*, the capital of Persia, in *Sūsāna*, built by Tithōnus, the father of Memnon.

SUSARION, *sū-sār'-i-ōn*, of Megāra, founder of the Attic Comedy, flourished 580 B. C.

SUTRIUM, *sut'-ri-um*, a town of Etruria.

SYBARIS, *sīb'-ā-ris*, a famous Achæan city on the Bay of Tarentum, noted for the effeminacy and debauchery of its inhabitants. It was destroyed by Crotona, 510 B. C.

SYBOTA, *sīb'-ō-ta*, a harbour of Epirus, opposite which are several islets of the same name.

SYENE, *sī-ē'-nē*, a town of Thebais, in Egypt.

SYGAMBRI, *sī-gam'-bri* (see SIGAMBRI).

SYMPLEGADES (-um), *sym-plē'-gā-des* (see CYANEÆ).

SYPHAX, *sīph'-ax*, king of the Massæsyli, in Mauretania, concluded an alliance with the Romans, but deserted to the Carthaginians on his marrying Sophonisba. He was captured by Masinissa at Cirta, and adorned the triumph of Scipio: he died in prison, 201 B. C.

SYRACUSÆ, *sīr-ā-cū'-sæ*, a famous city of eastern Sicily, founded by Corinthians, 732 B. C. Its districts were Achradina, Tychē, Epipolæ, Neapōlis, and the isle Ortygia. It had two great harbours, separated by Ortygia. After being freed from the tyranny of Thrasylulus, 416 B. C., it enjoyed security till the usurpation of the Dionysii, who were expelled by Timolcon, 343. Its king, Hiero II., allied with the Romans; but after the defection of his successor, Hieronymus, it had to withstand a famous siege by Marcellus, by whom it was stormed, 212, the science of Archimēdes being unavailing.

SYRIA, *sīr'-i-a*, a large country of Asia, in its widest sense bounded E. by the Euphrates, N. by Mount Taurus, W. by the Mediterranean, S. by Arabia, and including Phœnicia, Seleucia, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Babylon, and Assyria proper. It is often called Assyria. Its later rulers were the *Seleucidae*.

SYRINX, *sī'-rinx*, a nymph of Arcadia, was changed into a reed when pursued by Pan.

SYROS, *sī'-ros*, an isle east of Delos.

SYRTES, *sīr'-tes*, two large sandbanks off Africa, one near Leptis, the other near Carthage. The *Major Syrtis* was the easternmost.

SYRUS, *sīr'-us* (see PUBLIUS).

SYSSITIA, *sys-sī'-tī-a* (see PHILITIA).

Tabellarie Leges

T

TABELLARIÆ LEGES, *tā-bel-lā-rī-æ lē-ges*, four laws regulating the manner of voting by ballot in the comitia at Rome: *Gabinia lex*, 139 B.C.; *Cassia*, 137; *Papiria*, 131; *Cælia*, 107.

TABERNÆ, *tā-ber' -næ*. 1. *NOVÆ*, *nōv' -æ*, a traders' street in Rome. 2. *TRES*, *trēs*, a village on the Appia Via, in Latium.

TACITUS, *tāc' -i-tus*. 1. **C. CORNELIUS**, *cor-nē-lī-us*, a celebrated Roman historian, was son of a Roman knight, governor of Belgic Gaul, and born about A.D. 60. He was patronized by Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan. He was prætor 88, and consul 97. He was an intimate friend of the younger Pliny, and married a daughter of the famous general C. J. Agricola. He died about 120. His works consist of the *Annales* from A.D. 14 to 68, of which only I.—IV., VI., XII.—XV., parts of V., XI., and XVI. exist; the *Histories* (A.D. 68—96), of which only I.—IV. and part of V. are extant; the *Vita Agricolæ*, and *De Mōribus et Pōpulis Germāniæ*; a *Diālōgus de Orātōribus* is also attributed to him, but its authenticity is doubtful. The style of Tacitus is epigrammatic and vigorous, but so elaborately concise as to be at times obscure. 2. **M. CLAUDIUS**, *claud' -dī-us*, elected Roman emperor on the death of Aurelian, by the Senate, 25th September, A.D. 275, when 70 years old; died 9th April, 276.

TÆNARUM, *tæ' -nā-rum*, a promontory and town of southern Laconia, celebrated for its temple of Neptune, statue of Arion (who landed here) and the dolphin, and a cave, supposed, from its black and unwholesome vapour, to be the mouth of hell through which Hercules dragged Cerberus.

TAGES, *tāg' -ēs* (see HARUSPEX).

TAGUS, *tāg' -us*, a river of Celtiberia.

TAL AUS, *tāl' -ūs*, king of Argos, son of Bias and Pero, and father of Adrastus, Parthenopæus, Pronax, Mecisteus, Aristomachus, Eriphyle.

TALTHYBIUS, *tal' -thýb' -i-us*, Agamemnon's herald.

TAMESA, *tām' -ē-sa*, now the *Thames*, in England, the river on which *Londinium* stands.

TANAGER, *tān' -ā-ger*, a river of Lucania.

TANAGRA, *tā-nā-gra*, a town of Bœotia.

TANAIIS, *tān' -ā-is*, the *Don*, a river of Scythia.

TANAQUIL, *tān' -ā-quil* (see TARQUINIUS, 1).

TANTALUS, *tan' -tā-lus*, king of Lydia, son of Jupiter and a nymph, Pluto, was father of Niobe, Pelops, &c., by the Atlantid Diōnē (Euryanassa); for his cruelty to Pelops (q.v.) he was condemned in the nether world to perpetual thirst, and was placed up to the chin in water, which fled from his lips the moment he attempted to touch it.

TARENTUM, *tā-ren' -tum*, a Greek city of

Tarquinius

Calabria, near the mouth of the Galesus, re-founded from Sparta (see PARTHENIÆ). Its struggle with Rome led to the invasion of Italy by Pyrrhus, and it fell, after his departure, 282 B.C., under Rome.

TARPEIUS, *tarp' -ē-i-us*, a steep hill at Rome, whence malefactors were thrown. It was named from Tarpēia (daughter of Tarpēus, the governor of the citadel), who betrayed the Capitol to the Sabines under T. Tatius, being promised "what they wore on their arms" (bracelets); when they entered, they flung their shields on her.

TARQUINI, *tar-quīn' -ī-i*, a city of Etruria.

TARQUINIUS, *tar-quīn' -i-us*. 1. **PRISCUS**, *L., pris' -cus*, the elder *Tarquin*, the fifth king of Rome, was son of a Corinthian, Demarātus, who settled at Tarquini, in Etruria. Tarquin married Tanaquil, an Etruscan woman, and he removed to Rome, an eagle swooping down upon him, lifting his cap, and again replacing it, as he entered the city, from which Tanaquil augured his becoming king. He rose to power, and was nominated by the king, Ancus Marcius, guardian to his two sons; but the people assigned the crown to Tarquin, 616 B.C. He tried to incorporate the Plebs, but was prevented: however, he added 100 to the Senate, among whom were many wealthy plebeians. He obtained several successes over the Latins, Sabines, and Etruscans, and improved the city by sewers and aqueducts. He was assassinated by the two sons of Ancus Marcius, 578; but Tanaquil secured the throne for Servius Tullius (q.v.). 2. **L. SUPERBUS**, *sū-per' -bus* (the Proud), grandson of (1), by Tullia, younger daughter of Servius Tullius, whom he murdered; he then ascended the throne without the constitutional election by the *Pōpulus*, 534 B.C. His continued disregard of the Senate and Comitia made him very unpopular, and to divert the popular feeling he undertook wars against the neighbouring cities. When he was encamped before Ardea, a discussion arose among the young nobles as to the domestic virtues of their wives, when each praised his own wife; and it was agreed to go to see what their wives respectively were occupied in. Lucretia, the wife of Collatinus, was found spinning among her female servants; her beauty attracted the lust of Sextus Tarquin, cousin of Collatinus, who again revisited her house at midnight, and compelled her, by threats of death, to yield to his passion. Lucretia afterwards sent for her husband, and, having related the violence to him and his friends, stabbed herself. Brutus (q.v.), who had till then feigned madness, seized the reeking blade, and swore on it vengeance against the Tarquins. Collatinus's party proceeded to Rome, and the city rose in insurrection. The king hastened back to Rome, but was refused admission, 510, and retired among the Etruscans, who, under Por-senna, and again with the Latins (defeated at Lake Regillus), tried to restore him. He died 496, and with him the Roman monarchy ended. For his famous purchase of the Sibyl-

Tarracina

line books, *see* SIBYLLÆ. 3. SEXTIUS, *sex'-tū-s*, the eldest son of (2), entered Gabii when his father was besieging it, mutilated, and pretending he had fled from his tyranny. He was received by the inhabitants, and intrusted with the command. His messenger to his father for advice was replied to only by the king cutting off the heads of the tallest poppies before the messenger. Tarquin acted on the hint, and procured the death of the chief citizens, and then betrayed the city to his father.

TARRACINA, *tar-rā-cī-na*, a town of Latium.

TARRACO, *tar-rā-cō*, the capital of Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Tarragona*.

TARSUS, *tar'-sus*, a city of Cilicia.

TARTARUS, *tar-tār-us*, or *Tar'tāra* (-ōrum), the region of punishment in the nether world.

TARTESSUS, *tar-tes'-sus* (*see* GADES).

TATIUS, T., *tā-tī-us* (*see* ROMULUS).

TAURI, *tau'-ri*, a people of the *Taur'rica Chersōnēsus* (the *Crimea*), a peninsula southwest of Palus Mæotis.

TAURINI, *tau-rī-nī*, a people of Cisalpine Gaul.

TAUROMENIUM, *tau-rō-mēn'-i-um*, now *Taormina*, a city on the eastern coast of Sicily.

TAURUS, *tau'-rus*, a finely wooded mountain-range of Asia Minor.

TAYGETUS, *tā-yg'-ē-tus*, a mountain of Laconia.

TEANUM, *tē-ā-num*, a town of Campania.

TEGUA, *tēg'-ē-a*, a town of Arcadia.

TELAMON, *tēl'-ā-mōn*, son of Æacus and Endēis, fled from Megāra after the homicide of his brother Phocus, to Salāmis, where he married King Cychreus's daughter Glaucē, and succeeded to the throne. He accompanied Jason to Colchis, and was armour-bearer to Hercūles against King Laomēdon. Hercūles rewarded him with the hand of Hesione.

TELCHINES, *tel-chī'-nes*, the aborigines of Rhodes, destroyed by Jupiter for their wickedness.

TELEBOES, *tē-lēb'-ō-es*, the piratical inhabitants of the islets *Tāph'ia*, between Leucas and Acarnania.

TELEGONUS, *tē-lēg'-ō-nus*, son of Ulysses and Circē of Ææa, went, when grown up, to Ithāca, to make himself known to his father; he was shipwrecked on Ithāca, and plundered the inhabitants; Ulysses and Telemachus came against him, and Telegonus unwittingly killed his father. He is said by some to have afterwards married Penelōpē, who bore him a son, Itālus. Telegonus founded Tusculum and Tibur (or Præteste) in Italy, and from his daughter Mamillia the Roman Mamilli claimed descent.

TELEMACHUS, *tē-lēn'-ā-chus*, son of Ulysses and Penelōpē, went in search of his father, who had been so long absent at Troy, and visited Menelaus and Nestor; he returned to Ithāca, and by Minerva's aid discovered his father, whom he aided in killing Penelōpē's

Teucer

suitors. He is said to have married Circē, and on accidentally killing her he fled to Italy, and founded Clusium.

TELEPHUS, *tē'-lē-phus*, king of Mysia, son of Hercūles and Aleus's daughter Auga (q. v.), assisted Priam.

TELLUS, *tēl'-lus* (*see* CÆLUS).

TELMESSUS, *tēl'-mes'-sus*, a town of Caria.

TEMENUS, *tē'-mēn-us* (*see* HERACLIDÆ).

TEMESA, *tēm'-ē-sa*, a town in Calabria.

TEMPE (n. pl.), *tem'-pē*, a beautiful valley of Thessaly, between Olympus on the north, and Ossa on the south.

TENEDOS, *tēn'-ē-dos*, an isle off the Troad, originally *Leu'cophrys*, and re-named by Tenes.

TENES, *tē'-nēs*, son of Cycnus and Proclēa; he rejected the overtures of his father's second wife, Philonōme, who in revenge falsely accused him to his father, and he was then exposed on the sea, and drifted to Tenēdos (q. v.). His sister Hemithēa accompanied him, and he was killed by Achilles while defending her from the hero's violence, and she was, on her prayer, swallowed up by the earth.

TENTYRA (-ōrum), *ten'-tj-ra*, a city of Upper Egypt.

TEOS, *tē'-ōs*, a coast town of Ionia, the birthplace of the poet Anacron (*Tēius*).

TERENTIUS, *tē-er'-tī-us*. 1. P., APER, *ā'-er*, a Roman comic poet, originally a Carthaginian slave, born 195 B.C., was manumitted by his master, Terentius Lucanus, a Roman senator, after having been liberally educated. Terence was very intimate with the elder Scipio Africanus and Lælius, who were suspected of aiding his compositions. He died 158. His works were chiefly adaptations of Menander: of his 108 comedies only six are extant. Quintilian pronounced him the most elegant and refined of all the comic writers. 2. VARRO, *var'-ro*, the consul with Æmilius Paullus at Cannæ; he escaped to Canusium.

TEREUS, *tē'-reus* (*see* PHILOMELA).

TERMINUS, *ter'-mī-nus*, the Roman god of territorial bounds and limits; he was represented without a human head, and without feet or arms; his festivals, *Terminālia*, were annually observed in February, when peasants crowned the *Termini*, landmarks, with garlands, and offered libations of milk and wine, and the sacrifice of a lamb or young pig.

TERPANDER, *terp-an'-der*, a lyric poet of Lesbos, 675 B.C.; he added the fourth string to the lyre.

TERPSICHORE, *terp-sīch'-ō-rē*, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, presided over dancing.

TERRA, *ter'-ra* (*see* TELLUS).

TETHYS, *tē'-thys*, a marine goddess, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, married Oceanus (q. v.), and bore the various river-gods, the Oceanides, &c.

TEUCER, *teu'-cer*. 1. King of Phrygia (*Teuc'ria*), was son of the Scamander and Ida; his people were called *Teu'cri*. His son-in-law Dardānus succeeded him. 2. A son of King Telamon, of Salāmis, and Hesione, dis-

Teuthras

tinguished himself against Troy: from his father's severity he retired, after the war, to Cyprus, where he built Salamis.

TEUTHRAS, *teu'-thras* (see AUGA).

TEUTONES, *teu'-tō-nes* (see CIMBERI).

THALES, *thāl'-ēs*. 1. An Ionian philosopher of Miletus, about 600 B.C.; he was the founder of the Ionic school, or physical philosophers, who endeavoured to find the first cause in something physical: he supposed it to be water. His successors were Anaximander and Anaximenes. Thales was also distinguished in astronomy. 2. A lyric poet of Gortyna, in Crete, 670 B.C.

THALIA, *thā-lī'-a*, the Muse of pastoral and comic poetry, was usually represented on a column, with a shepherd's staff in her left hand, and in her right a mask.

THAMYRAS, *thām'-y-ras*, a Thracian musician who challenged the Muses, and was, as a punishment, deprived of his eyesight and his voice.

THAPSUS, *thap'-sus*, a town of Africa, where Cæsar defeated the Pompeians, 46 B.C.

THASOS, *thās'-os*, an island off Thrace.

THAUMAS, *thau'-mas*, the father of Iris.

THEBÆ, *thē'-bæ*. 1. The capital of Bœotia, on the Isthmus, founded by Cadmus (q. v.), famous in connection with Œdipus, Eteocles, and the Epigoni. In the historical period Thebes played an unpatriotic part in the Persian invasion, and it made an attack on Platæa at the opening of the Peloponnesian war. Under Epaminondas (q. v.) Thebes rose to the hegemony of Greece, but at his death it again fell; it resisted the Macedonian supremacy, and was razed by Alexander. It was rebuilt by Cassander, but never regained its importance. 2. A famous city of the district THEBAIS, *thē-bā'-is*, in Egypt; it was razed by King Cambyses, of Persia.

THEMIS, *thēm'-is*, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, married Jupiter against her own inclination; she bore Dice, Irēnē, Eunomia, &c.

THEMISCYRA, *thē-mis-cy'-ra*, a coast town and fertile plain in the north of Pontus.

THEMISTIUS, *thē-mis'-tī-us*, a philosopher of Paphlagonia, *temp.* Constantius, author of extant orations and fragments of a commentary on Aristotle.

THEMISTOCLES, *thē-mis'-tō-clēs*, a famous Athenian general, born 514 B.C., was disinherited by his father, Neocles, for his vices. This led to his reformation and devotion to the public service. He was a general of the fleet of the Athenians at the time of Xerxes' invasion, and, by sending a message to the Persians, he caused the Greek fleet to be hemmed in, and it had no alternative but to fight, as he desired, at Salamis, 480 B.C. Many suppose that Themistocles at the same time intended to curry favour with the Persian king in the event of defeat, and he afterwards informed Xerxes that the Greeks intended to cut the bridge of boats over the Hellespont, which caused the hasty flight of Xerxes. Themistocles was afterwards banished by the Athe-

Theopompus

nians, being implicated in the intrigues of Pausanias, and took refuge with the Persian king Artaxerxes, who kindly received him, and, on his offers to procure for him the subjugation of Greece, assigned him Magnesia and a great income: here he died, 449. It is said that he poisoned himself with bull's blood, feeling his inability to fulfil his promises.

THEOCRITUS, *thē-oc'-rī-tus*, a Greek pastoral poet of Syracuse, 282 B.C. He was in favour with Ptolemy Philadelphus. His thirty *Idylls*, imitated in Virgil's *Eclogues*, and some *Epi-grams*, in the Doric dialect, are extant; they are distinguished by great elegance and simplicity.

THEODORICUS I., *thē-ō-dō'-rī-cus*. 1. King of the Visigoths, killed, in his defeat of Attila at Chalons, A.D. 451. 2. THEODORICUS II., son of (1), assassinated by his brother Euric, 466. 3. THEODORICUS III., the great king of the Ostrogoths, invaded Italy, 489, and conquered Odoacer. Theodoric reigned over Italy till 526.

THEODORUS, *thē-ō-dō'-rus*. 1. A rhetorician of Byzantium, *temp.* Plato. 2. A Cyrenaic philosopher of Athens, flourished 300 B.C. 3. A rhetorician of Rhodes, 5 B.C.

THEODOSIUS I., *thē-ō-dōs'-i-us*. 1. FLAVIUS MAGNUS, *flā-vī-us mag'-nus*, Roman emperor, was invested with the purple, by Gratian, as successor to Valens, A.D. 379, and set over Thrace and the eastern provinces. He met with great success over the Goths, and restored peace to the empire. Theodosius was a warm supporter of the Church, and did public penance at Milan, imposed by St. Ambrose, for having put the people of Thessalonica to the sword for killing one of his officers; he died at Milan, 17th January, 395. 2. THEODOSIUS II., born A.D. 401, grandson of (1), succeeded, when eight years old, his father Arcadius as Roman emperor of the West; the regency was conducted by his sister Pulcheria. When of age he married the virtuous Eudoxia, and proceeded against the Persians, whom he defeated; but he failed in the siege of Nisibis, and had to bribe the Huns and Vandals. He died 450. An excellent code of laws was promulgated in his reign.

THEOGNIS, *thē-og'-nis*, a Greek gnomic poet of Megara, 549 B.C.; some of his maxims exist.

THEOPHANE, *thē-ō-phē'-ā-nē*, daughter of Bisaltus, was transformed into a sheep by Neptune, who himself took the form of a ram; she bore the ram with the golden fleece (see PHRYXUS).

THEOPHRASTUS, *thē-ō-phras'-tus*, son of a fuller of Eræsus, in Lesbos, born about 390 B.C.; he succeeded his master Aristotle in the Lyceum. He is said to have written over 200 philosophical treatises, of which about twenty are extant, consisting of his *Characters* (a moral treatise), and physical works. He died 287.

THEOPOMPUS, *thē-ō-pom'-pus*. 1. King of Sparta, 723 B.C., instituted the Ephōri. 2.

Thera

A historian of Chios, 354 B.C., disciple of Isocrates.

Thera, *thē'-ra*, one of the Sporades.

Therapnæ, *thē-raf'-næ*, a town of Laconia, birthplace of Castor and Pollux (*Thērapnēi frātres*).

Therma, *thēr'-ma*, the ancient name of Thessalonica, in Mygdonia, on the *Thermæicus Sinus*.

Thermopylæ, *ther-mōp'-y-læ* (*hot gates*), the pass by the *hot baths*, leading over the mountains from Thessaly into Locris and Phocis, celebrated for the resistance of the three hundred Spartans under Leonidas to the Persian forces, 7th August, 480 B.C.

Theron, *thē-ron*, tyrant of Agrigentum, 480 B.C.

Thersites, *ther-sī'-tēs*, a deformed Greek officer before Troy, fond of reviling the generals, especially Agamemnon, Achilles, and Ulysses. He was killed by Achilles for laughing at the death of Penthesilæa.

Theseus, *thē'-seus*, king of the Athenians (*Thēsēidæ*), was son of Ægeus (q. v.) and King Pittheus's daughter Æthra. On his way from Troezen (where he was educated) to Athens, to make himself known to his father, he slew the famous robbers, Sinnis, Sciron, Cercyon, Periphætēs, Procrustes, and the sow Phæa. On his arrival at Athens Medæa (q. v.) incited Ægeus to kill Theseus; but the king recognized his son, and Theseus then put the Pallantidæ (q. v.) to death. Theseus afterwards caught the famous bull of Maráthon, and led it in procession through the streets to be sacrificed to Minerva. His next exploit was killing the Minotaurus (q. v.), and, on his return, he abandoned Ariadnē (q. v.) in Naxos; and, through a mistake in not hoisting the white flag as agreed on when the ship of Theseus was in sight of Athens, Ægeus, supposing Theseus to be dead, killed himself. Theseus, now king, 1235 B.C., consolidated the state and united the demes of Attica into one city, Athens (see PANATHENÆA). His territories were invaded by King Pirithōus (q. v.), of the Lapithæ, but, before any engagement, the two kings became intimate friends. Theseus was afterwards present at the famous contest of the Lapithæ and Centaurs at Pirithōus's marriage with Hippodamía. Theseus, on the death of his wife Phædra, by Pirithōus's assistance carried off the famous Helen, but Castor and Pollux recovered her. The two friends afterwards descended to Hades to carry off Proserpine for Pirithous. There the latter remained for ever; but Theseus was relieved from imprisonment when Herculēs visited Hades to take away Cerberus. On his return to Athens Theseus found the throne in possession of Mnestheus, a descendant of Erechtheus; and, failing to recover the crown, he withdrew to King Lycomédēs of Scyros, who perfidiously flung him down from a precipice.

Thesmophoria, *thes-mō-phōr'-i-a*, Athenian festivals in honour of Cérēs, observed with great solemnity.

Thucydides

Thesmothetæ, *thes-mōth'-ē-tæ* (see ARCHONTES).

Thespis, *thes'-pis*, a tragic poet of Attica, 536 B.C., the inventor of Tragedy. His representations were given on a temporary stage on a waggon, which travelled from town to town.

Thespius, *thes'-pi-us*, king of *Thes'pia*, a town of Bœotia, at the base of Mount Helicon. His fifty daughters, *Thespi'ades*, bore children to Herculēs.

Thesprotia, *thes-prōt'-i-a*, a district of Epirus.

Thessalia, *thes-sāl'-i-a*, anciently *Hæmonia*, *Æmathia*, *Dryōpis*, *Pelagæicum*, &c., a country bounded S. by Greece proper, E. by the Ægean, N. by Macedonia and Mygdonia, W. by Illyricum and Epirus. It was divided into Thessalōtis, Pélasgiōtis, Histæōtis, and Phthiōtis: some add a fifth, Magnēsia. It was governed by a *Tæ'gus*, or president, till subject to Macedonia.

Thessalonica, *thes-sā-lō-nī'-ca*, a town of Macedonia (see THERMA).

Thestius, *thes'-tī-us*, a king of Ætolia, the father of Meleager, Leda, &c.

Thestor, *thes'-tōr*, the father of Calchas (*Thestōr'ides*).

Thetis, *thēt'-is*, a marine goddess, daughter of Nereus and Doris, married Æacus's son, Peleus, or Pelion, the marriage being attended by all the deities (see DISCORDIA). Her most famous child was Achilles (q. v.).

THISBE, *this'-bē* (see PYRAMUS).

THOAS, *thō'-as*. 1. The king of the Tauric Chersonese when Iphigenia (q. v.) was priestess to the Tauric Diāna. 2. King of Lemnos, abdicated for his daughter Hypsipylē (q. v.), and escaped the massacre by the Lemnian women by flight to Chios.

THRACIA, *thrā'-ci-a*, the country of the *Thrac'es* (sing. *Thrax*), bounded on the S. by the Ægean, W. by Macedonia and the Strymon, N. by Mount Hæmus and Scythia, E. by the Euxine, Propontis, and Hellespont. It was inhabited by semi-barbarous tribes, under independent princes, but also contained several Greek colonies.

THRASYBULUS, *thrās-y-bū'-lus*, a famous general of Athens, procured the downfall of the tyrants and restoration of the democracy by the Spartans, after the Peloponnesian war, 403 B.C. After various successes with the Athenian fleet on the Asiatic coast, he was killed by the people of Aspendus, 390.

THRASYLLUS, *thrā-syl'-lus*. 1. An astrologer of Rhodes, *temp.* Augustus and Tiberius. 2. A general of Athens, 410 B.C.

THRASYMACHUS, *thrā-sym'-ā-chus*, of Chalcedon, a sophist at Athens, *temp.* Gorgias.

THRASYMENUS, *thrā-sym'-nus*, a lake of Italy, near Perusium, where Hannibal defeated the Romans under Flaminius, 217 B.C.

THRINACIA, *thrī-nāc'-i-a* (see SICILIA).

THUCYDIDES, *thū-cy'-dī-dēs*, a famous Greek historian, born at Athens, about 471 B.C., son of Olōrus and a relation of Miltiades. In the Peloponnesian war he was exiled, 424, for

Thule

being too late in relieving Amphipolis, which Brasidas seized. In his banishment he wrote his extant history of the war (in eight books, of which the last is imperfect) down to its twenty-first year. He was subsequently recalled to Athens, 403, and died about 391. His style is characterized by great vigour and by epigrammatic conciseness, from which, however, obscurity and pointless antithesis frequently result; a rhetorical character is given to the work by the frequent introduction of speeches; its historical value is very great, as Thucydides spared no pains in collecting authentic materials, and his impartiality has been questioned only in regard to his description of Cleon.

THULE, *thū'-lē*, or *Ul'tima Thūlē*, an isle placed by the ancients in the remote part of the German Ocean, probably *Shetland* or *Iceland*.

THURII, *thū'-rī-i*, a Greek town of Lucania, built by a colony of Athenians near Sybaris, 444 B.C.

THYADES, *thī'-ā-des*, the Bacchantes (q.v.).

THYESTES, *thī-es'-tēs*, was placed, at Atreus's death, on the throne by Ægisthus, but was banished by Agamemnon to Cythæra, where he died. (See under ATREUS, PELOPEA, ÆGISTHUS.)

THYMBRA, *thym'-bra*, 1. A town of Lydia. 2. A plain of Troas, with a temple of Apollo (*Thymbræus*).

THYMBRIUM, *thym'-brī-um*, a town of Phrygia.

THYMETES, *thī-mæ'-tēs*, a Trojan prince, avenged the death (by Priam's orders) of his wife and son by persuading the Trojans to admit the wooden horse.

THYNI, *thī'-ni*, a people of Bithynia.

THYONE, *thī-ō'-nē*, Semélé (q.v.); whence Bacchus is called THYONEUS, *thī-ō-næ'-us*.

TIBERIS, *tīb'-ē-ris*, or TYBRIS, *tyb'-ris*, a famous river of Italy, on whose left bank Rome stands, flows into the Tyrrhenian sea at Ostia, from the Apennines; it was anciently *Albula*, from its colour, and named Tiberis from King TIBERINUS, *tīb'-ē-rī'-nus*, of Alba (son of Căpētus), who was drowned in it, and became its god.

TIBERIUS, *tī-bēr'-i-us*, the second Roman emperor (*Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nēr'o Căsar*), was son of Livia (q.v.) and Tiberius Claudius Nero, and born 42 B.C., after his mother's marriage with Augustus, by whom, with his twin brother Drusus, he was adopted. He obtained several military successes in Spain and Germany, and acquired popularity at Rome by his exhibitions of gladiators, &c. Having fallen under Augustus's displeasure, he retired to Rhodes, where he remained for seven years, till recalled by Livia's influence; he then received the command of the legions in Illyricum, Pannonia, and Dalmatia, and gained considerable renown. On the death of Augustus, A.D. 14, he succeeded to the empire, but made a great show of declining the purple. He soon riveted the fetters on the people by

Timoleon

removing the Prætorians to Rome, and he became odious for his ingratitude to Livia, to whom he was indebted for the throne, and by his cruelties to Julia, Drusus, Agrippina, &c., and all nobles whose aspirations he suspected; and he was even believed to have caused the poisoning of Germanicus (q.v.). A great deal, however, must be deducted from the charges against him, for the chief authority is Tacitus, the champion of the aristocrats against the imperialists; and it cannot be denied that his rule was beneficial to the Roman world generally, while the patricians as a class suffered from him. At length, 26, on pretence of dedicating temples in Campania, he withdrew, to shield his vices from the public eye, we are told, to Capræe, a small isle, leaving the government to Sejănus (q.v.). He is said to have spent there the remainder of his life in the most unnatural indulgences and extreme debauchery. He died 16th March, A.D. 37, Caligula, it is said, having hastened his death by suffocation. According to the accounts we have of him, Tiberius was a master of dissimulation; he feigned all the virtues till his power was sufficiently established to make it safe to throw off the cloak. He dedicated some time to study, and patronized learning.

TIBULLUS, A. ALBIUS, *tī-but'-lus*, *al'-bī-us*, a Roman elegiac poet. He was of the equestrian order, and served under Messala Corvinus at Corcŷra; but, dissatisfied with the toils of war, he soon returned to Rome, and devoted himself to literature. He lost his estates in the confiscation by the second Triumvirate, 42 B.C., for his support of Brutus. Four books of his elegies exist, written with much grace and purity.

TIBUR, *tī'-bur*, an ancient town of the Sabines, twenty miles north of Rome, founded by Catulus and Tiburtus, sons of Amphiarăus. Horace had his villa here.

TICINUS, *tī-cī'-nus*, a tributary of the Po, where Hannibal defeated the Romans 218 B.C.

TIFATA, *tī-fă'-ta*, a mountain east of Capua.

TIFERNUS, *tī-fer'-nus*, a mountain and river of Samnium.

TIGELLINUS, *tī-gel-lī'-nus*, a favourite of Nero.

TIGRANES, *tī-gră'-nes*, king of Armenia, was son-in-law of Mithridates the Great, whom he joined against the Romans; he was defeated by Lucullus, 69 B.C. He afterwards refused to receive Mithridates in his flight, 66, and continued in peace with Rome.

TIGRANOCERTA, *tī-gră'-no-cer'-ta*, the capital of Armenia, was captured by Lucullus.

TIGRIS, *tīg'-ris*, a river of Asia, flowing from Mount Niphates, in Armenia, to the Persian Gulf.

TIMEUS, *tī-mă'-us*, 1. A Pythagorean philosopher of Locris. 2. A historian of Sicily, 262 B.C.

TIMAVUS, *tī-mă'-vus*, a river of northern Italy, now the *Timao*.

TIMOLEON, *tī-mōl'-ē-ōn*, a Corinthian, after

Timon

killing his brother Timophānes, who aspired to the tyranny of his native city, sailed for Syracuse with ten Corinthian ships to put down the tyranny of Dionysius II., in which he succeeded, 343 B.C. He increased the reduced population by Corinthian immigrants, redistributed the land, drew up a new code of laws, and effectually repulsed the Carthaginians. He died 337, lamented by all the Sicilians.

TIMON, *tī'mōn*. 1. *The Misanthrope*, flourished at Athens, 420. 2. Of Phlius, a Pyrrhonist philosopher, 280 B.C.

TINGIS, *tīn'gis*, a coast town of Mauretania.

TIPHYS, *tī'phys*, pilot of the Argonauts.

TIRESIAS, *tī-rēs'ī-as*, a famous blind Theban seer, regarded as infallible by all the Greeks. His oracle at Orchomēnos was much esteemed. His shade in the nether world was consulted by Ulysses.

TIRYNS, *tī'ryns*, a town of Argolis.

TISIPHONE *tī-sīph'ō-nē* (see ERINNYES).

TISSAPHERNES, *tis-sa-pher'nēs*, a Persian satrap, 400 B.C.

TITAN, *tī'tān*, son of Cœlus and Terra, expelled his brother Saturnus (q. v.) from his throne.

TITANES, *tī-tā'nes*, the sons of Cœlus and Terra—*Tītān*, *Sātarnus*, *Hypērion*, *Ocēānus*, *Iapētus*, *Cottus*, *Briāreus*, &c.—of gigantic stature and strength, were kept in confinement by their father Cœlus (q. v.), till he was mutilated by Saturn with a scythe which Terra gave him. Titan and the others made war afterwards with Saturn (q. v.), and this contest is often confounded with the war of the Giants against the gods.

TITANIA, *tī-tā'nī-a*, Pyrrha, granddaughter of Titan and wife of Deucalion.

TITARESUS, *tī-tā-rēs'sī-us* (see EUROTAS 2).

TITHONUS, *tī-thō'nus*, son of King Laomēdon and Strýmō, was carried off by Aurōra, who was enamoured of him, and who bore him Memnon and Æmation. At his request, Aurōra granted him immortality; but he had forgotten to ask for youthful vigour, and therefore grew decrepit. As he could not die, Aurōra changed him into a grasshopper.

TITIENSES, *tī-tī-en'ses* (see ROMULUS).

TITUS, **FLAVIUS SABINUS VESPASIANUS**, *tī't-us, flā-vī-us sā-bī'nus ves-pās'ī-ā-nus*, son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, born A.D. 40, distinguished himself in the army, and especially at the storming of Jerusalem. He became Roman emperor 79, and all at once changed from one of the most dissolute men into a model of virtue. He reformed the government and social manners, and his benevolence was conspicuous during a three days' fire at Rome, and when several towns in Campania were destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius and a pestilence swept the empire. His death, 13th September, 81, was universally lamented.

TITYUS, *tī't-y-us*, a giant, son of Terra (or of Jupiter and Orchomēnos's daughter Elāra), was killed by the darts of Apollo and Diāna for offering violence to their mother Latōna. In Tartarus a serpent continually devoured his

Tribuni

liver; or, according to others, a vulture preyed upon his entrails, which grew again as soon as devoured.

TLEPOLEMUS, *tlē-pōl'ē-mus*, son of Hercūles and Astyochia, migrated from Argos, after his homicide of Licymnius, to Rhodes, and became king. He went to Troy, and was killed by Sarpēdon (see POLYXO).

TMOLUS, *tmō-lus*, a great mountain of Lydia, named from the husband of Omphale.

TOGA, *tōg'a*, the Roman civic dress.

TOLEMUS, *tō-lē'mus*, a river of Latium.

TOLOSA, *tō-lō'sa*, a town of Narbonense Gaul, now *Toulouse*, on the *Garonne*.

TOLUMNIUS, *tō-lum'nī-us*, Lars or king of; Veii

TOMI, *tōm'i*, the capital of Lower Mœsia, on the Euxine, Ovid's place of exile.

TOMYRIS, *tōm'y-ris* (see CYRUS, 2).

TORONE, *tō-rō'nē*, a town of Macedonia. Its capital was *Trāchin*.

TORQUATUS, *tor-quā'tus*, the surname gained by T. MANLIUS, *man'lī-us*, from his winning the *torques*, or collar, from the neck of a gigantic Gaul, slain by him as champion of the Roman army, 361 B.C. When afterwards in command of the troops he was very severe. From his rigour when dictator and censor, severe edicts were called *Mauliāna edic'ta*.

TRACHINIA, *trā-chīn'ī-a*, a coast district of Phthiotis.

TRAJANUS, **M. ULPIUS CRINITUS**, *trā-jā-nus, ul'pī-us crī-nī'tus*, born at Italica, in Spain, A.D. 52, recommended himself by his services as an officer, governor, and consul, to the emperor Nerva, who adopted him as his son, and associated him with himself as *Cæsar*. On the death of Nerva, 98, Trajan was elected Roman emperor amid general rejoicings. He defeated with great loss the Dacian king Decebālus; subdued Armenia, Assyria, and Mesopotamia, and advanced to the frontiers of India; but had to hurry back to repel the incursions of the barbarians. He died, on the march, at Selinus (Trajānōpōlis), in Cilicia, 117. Trajan did his best to restore the spirit and morals of ancient Rome.

TRALLES, *tral'les*, a town of Lydia.

TRAPEZUS, *trā-pez'us*, now *Trebizond*, a coast city of Pontus.

TRASIMENUS, *trās-ī-nē'nus* (see THRASYMENUS).

TREBATIUS, **C. FESTUS**, *trē-bā'tī-us, fas'tus*, a Pompeian, afterwards was recalled by Cæsar. He was distinguished for his learning and military experience.

TREBELLIIUS, **POLLIO**, *trē-bel'lī-us, pōl'lī-ō*, a Latin historian, biographer of the Roman emperors, A.D. 300.

TREBIA, *trēb'ī-a*, a river of Cisalpine Gaul.

TREBONIUS, **C.**, *trē-bō'nī-us*, a friend of Cæsar, was consul and prætor, and killed by Dolabella.

TRIBALLI, *trī-bal'li*, a people of Lower Mœsia.

TRIBUNI, *trī-bū'nī*. 1. **PLEBIS**, *p'lē-bis*, the *Tribunes of the Commons*, annu Roman

Tribuni

officers, instituted after the first secession of the Plebs, 494 B.C., to protect their interests, the Plebs being then excluded from political offices and status, and overwhelmed with debt. From the characteristics of this office, it is evident that such an anomalous feature as the Tribunes of the Commons in the constitution could at first have been intended to be merely temporary, till a different arrangement was come to between the Patricians and Plebeians; but a permanent character was given to the office 457, when the number, originally two or five, was raised to ten. The houses of the Tribunes were to be open at all hours, that any one requiring their aid might approach them; and, to give them the necessary protection, their persons were declared inviolable, *sacro-sancti*; i.e., any one offering them violence was accursed, *sacer*, and might be slain by any person. Only Plebeians (by birth or adoption) were eligible for the *Tribūnīcia potestas*, with which, under the Empire, the prince was usually invested, the Tribunate being still retained, but without any influence or authority. The Tribunes were not, strictly speaking, magistrates, nor had they any especial offices in the government. Their duty was to protect the Plebeians by imposing their veto (*intercessio*) on the encroachments of the Patricians, either in the shape of a decree of the Senate or of a magistrate; but, though probably not at their institution, one Tribune could nullify the decision of the rest by his *intercessio*, and thus, by procuring the alliance of one Tribune, the opposite party could render the veto of the rest inoperative. The Tribunes early arrogated the right of summoning the Patricians before the *Comitia Tributa*, and gradually assumed the initiative in the proposal of laws at this Assembly. After the equalization of the Plebs and Patricians, the object of the veto was to oppose those encroachments on the rights of the united people which were attempted by the government through decrees of the Senate, or by the Magistrates, and they occasionally enforced this veto by confiscation and arrest. They had the right of being present at a meeting of the Senate, and of calling it together; but they were not members of the house till 131 B.C. The authority of the Tribunes did not extend beyond 1,000 *passus* (1,618 English yards), and they could not be absent from Rome one entire day. Each Tribune had a state attendant, *viātor*, but they had no other external symbols of dignity. 2. MILITARES CONSULARI POTESTATE, *mī-lī-tā-res con-sū-lā-rī pō-tes-tā-te*, officers, chosen indifferently from Patricians and Plebeians, instituted 445 B.C., after the third secession of the Plebs, as a compromise of the proposal to throw open the Consulship, with the powers and insignia of which these officers were intrusted. Their number varied from three to six. The Consulship was restored 365. 3. MILITUM, *mī-lī-tum*, officers in the *Lēgio*. 4. CELERUM, *cēl-ē-rum*, commander of the royal body-guard (see *EQUITES*).

Troja

TRIDENTUM, *trī-den-tum*, a town in the south of Rhætia, now *Trent*.

TRINACRIA, *trī-nac-rī-a* (see *SICILY*).

TRIPHYLLIA, *trī-phŷ-ŷī-a*, the southern part of Elis (q. v.)

TRIPTOLEMUS, *trīp-tōl-ē-mus*, son of King Celeus, of Attica, and Metanira (q. v.), was gifted by Ceres (q. v.), for the hospitality of Celeus, with the knowledge of agriculture, and she gave him her chariot, drawn by two dragons, to travel over the earth and communicate this knowledge. He nearly lost his life by the perfidy of King Lyncus, of Scythia; on his return to Attica he instituted the *Eleusinia* (q. v.).

TRIQUETRA, *trī-quēt-ra* (see *SICILIA*).

TRISMEGISTUS, *trīs-mē-gis-tus* (see *MERCURIUS*, 2).

TRITON, *trī-tōn*, a sea-god, son of Neptune and Amphitritē; he was generally represented half-man, half-dolphin, and blowing a shell.

TRITONIS, *trī-tō-nis*, a lake of Africa, near which was a temple of Minerva (*Trītōnis*).

TRIUMVIRI, *trī-um-vī-rī*, three men, the name applied to the rulers in the *First Triumvirate*, 60 B.C., Cn. Pompeius Magnus, C. J. Cæsar, and M. Crassus; and in the *Second Triumvirate*, 43 B.C., Octavianus (Augustus), M. Antonius, and M. Æmilius Lepidus. The triumvirs divided the Roman power and dominion among themselves. 2. *Cōlō-niæ dēdūcēt-dæ agrō-que dīvidūn-dō*, three persons appointed to lead a colony and apportion the land. 3. NOCTURNI, *noc-tur-nī*, commissioners of the night police. 4. CAPITALES, *cāp-i-tā-les*, magistrates charged with the preservation of the public peace, along with the *Ædiles*, the custody of criminals and the execution of sentences, the care of prisons, &c., and, as successors of the primitive *Questōres Parrīcīdī*, they investigated capital crimes and committed the accused.

TRIVIA, *trī-vī-a* (see *DIANA*).

TRIVICUM, *trī-vī-cum*, a town of the *Hirpīni*.

TROAS, *trō-as*, a district of north-western Phrygia.

TREZENE, *træ-zē-nē*, the capital of *Trœzēnia*, a district in the south-east of *Argolis*.

TROGLODYTE, *trog-lō-dŷ-tē*, a pastoral people of *Æthiopia*, named from their dwelling in caves.

TROILUS, *trō-i-lus*, son of Priam, was killed by Achilles.

TROJA, *trō-ja*, the capital of *Trōas*, on a hill near Mount Ida, close to *Sigēum*, about four miles from the sea; its citadel was *Ilīōn* (or *Pergāma*), a name often applied to the city. Troy was called *Dardānīa* from King *Dardānus*, and *Troja* from King *Tros*. It was destroyed by *Hercules* in the reign of *Laomedon* (q. v.), and during the reign of his successor *Priam* it was besieged by all the forces of Greece under *Agamemnon*, for the recovery of *Helen*; but the quarrel of *Agamemnon* and *Achilles* (q. v.) led to the war languishing for ten years, while the Greeks betook themselves

Trophonius

to plundering the neighbouring country. After the return of Achilles and the death of Hector, Troy was stormed. According to the later legend, Troy was captured by a huge wooden horse, dedicated to heaven, being introduced within the walls: it was filled with armed men, who issued forth at night and opened the gates to their comrades, who had hidden themselves in Tenēdos. Ænēas, with others, fled to Italy. The subject of the Trojan war has been commemorated in the three great epics of antiquity, the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, and the *Æneid* of Virgil.

TROPHONIUS, *trō-phō-nī-us* (see under AGAMÉDES). The cave of Trophonius (near Lebādēa, in Bœotia), in which, according to the second legend, he was swallowed up alive by the earth, became the seat of a famous oracle.

TROS, *trōs*, king of Troy, was father, by Callirrhōē, of Ilius, Assarācus, Ganymēdēs.

TROSSULUM, *trōs-sū-lum*, a town of Etruria.

TUBERO, Q. ÆLIUS, *tū-bē-ro, æ-lī-us*, a Roman consul, son-in-law of Æmilius Paullus, the conqueror of King Perseus, was noted for his poverty.

TULLIANUM, *tul-lī-ā-num*, a subterranean prison at Rome, built by King Servius Tullius.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, *tul-lus hos-tī-lī-us*, third king of Rome, succeeded Numa, 672 B.C. After the famous combat between the Horatii and Curiatii, he destroyed Alba, and met with great success against other Latin cities: he died 640.

TURNUS, *tur-nus*, king of the Rutūli, warred with Ænēas (q. v.), by whom he was killed.

TUSCI, *tus-ci* (see ETRURIA).

TUSCULUM, *tus-cū-lum*, a town of Latium, founded by Telegōnus, son of Ulysses. Cicero's villa, *Tuscūlā-num*, was in its vicinity.

TYANA, *tý-ān-a*, a town of Cappadocia.

TYBRIS, *týb-ris* (see TIBERIS).

TYCHE, *tých-ē* (see SYRACUSÆ).

TYDEUS, *tý-deus*, son of King Œneus, of Calydon and Peribœa, fled, after an accidental homicide, to King Adrastus (q. v.), of Argos, whose daughter Deipylē he married. He conveyed to Eteocles Adrastus's declaration of war, and afterwards displayed great courage against the *Seven against Thebes*; he was mortally wounded by Menalippus, whom, before expiring, he killed. He was the father of Diomēdēs (*Týdī-dēs*).

TYNDARUS, *týn-dā-rus*, son of Œbālus and Gorgophōnē, was king of Sparta and husband of Leda, who bore Helen (*Tyndāris*), Castor, Pollux, Clytemnestra, Timandra, Philonōē, &c.: his children were called *Tyndārīdæ*.

TYPHON, *týph-ōn*. 1. Or TYPHOEUS, *tý-phō-eus*, a famous monster, son of Tartarus and Terra, had a hundred heads, each like a serpent's; he darted flames from his mouth and eyes, and uttered the most dissonant

Ulysses

shrieks. At his birth he began war with the gods for the death of his brothers the Giants, and the deities fled in terror, and assumed various shapes; at length Jupiter rallied, attacked Typhon with his bolts, and crushed him under Mount Ætna, on the isle Inarime. Typhon was father, by Echidna, of Cerberus, Gerýon, and Orthos. 2. See OSIRIS.

TYRO, *tý-rō*, a beautiful nymph, daughter of King Salmōneus, of Elis, and Alcídice, fled to her uncle Cretheus from the cruelty of her mother-in-law. She was enamoured of the river-god Enīpeus. Neptune assumed his form, and Tyro bore him Pelias and Neleus: the twins were exposed, but saved, and afterwards avenged Tyro on her mother-in-law. She afterwards married Cretheus, to whom she bore Amythāon, Pheres, Æson.

TYRRHENUM MARE, *týr-rhē-num mār-e*, the sea off *Etruria*, called also the *Lower (Inferum) Sea*.

TYRTÆUS, *týr-tæ-us*, a Greek elegiac poet of Attica, 684 B.C. When, in the second Messenian war, the Spartans were told by an oracle that they must procure an Athenian general, they applied to the Athenians, who spitefully sent them the deformed poet. But his martial songs, of which fragments are extant, inspired the Spartans with such courage that they were victorious.

TYRUS, *týr-us*, anciently *Sar'ra*, a Sidonian colony in Phœnicia, south of Sidon, whose power and splendour it soon eclipsed. Tyre maintained its independence till the time of Alexander the Great, by whom it was captured. It founded Carthage, Gades, Leptis, Utica, &c. It was a great emporium, and famous for its purple dyes, obtained from a small shell-fish (*murex*).

U

UBII, *ub-i-i*, a people of Germany, near the Rhine, about the modern *Cologne*.

UCALEGON, *ū-cāl-ē-gōn*, a Trojan chief, brave and prudent, but accused of betraying Troy.

UFENS, *ū-fens*, a river of Latium.

ULPIANUS, DOMITIUS, *ul-pī-ā-nus dō-mī-tī-ŭs*, a famous lawyer, the premier of Alexander Severus, was murdered by the praetorians, A.D. 226. Some fragments of his compositions on civil law exist.

ULYSSES, *ū-lys-sēs*, called *Odysseus* by the Greeks, the famous wily chief of Ithāca, son of Laertes (or Sisýphus) and Anticlēa (q. v.), succeeded to the throne of Ithāca on the abdication of Laertes. He married Penelope, after having advised Tyndārus to bind all the suitors of Helen by an oath to protect her. On the rape of Helen, Ulysses feigned madness to avoid going against Troy; he yoked a horse and a bull together, ploughed the seashore,

Umbra

and sowed salt. But Palamēdēs (q. v.) detected his dissimulation by placing Telemāchus, the infant son of Ulysses, in the furrow, when he at once turned the plough aside. Ulysses afterwards detected Achilles (q. v.) in disguise at Lycomedēs' court, and he brought Philoctētēs (q. v.) against Troy, in the siege of which his cunning, prudence, and valour were conspicuous. With Diomēdēs' aid he slew Rhesus (q. v.), and carried off the Palladium, for which he was rewarded with the arms of Achilles, which Ajax disputed with him. On his return, after the capture of Troy, Ulysses was tossed about on the Mediterranean, and his wanderings have been immortalized in the *Odyssey* of Homer. He visited the Lotophāgi, Cyclopēs (see POLYPHEMUS), Æolus, the Læstrygōnes, and Circē at Ææa, and descended to the nether world to consult Tirēsias, and, when again on earth, passed unhurt the Sirēnes, and between Scylla and Charybdis. His comrades having stolen some sacred oxen of Apollo in Sicily, the god destroyed all the ships of Ulysses and drowned the crews; Ulysses alone escaped, and was washed ashore on Ogygia, where he spent seven years with Calypso, who bore him two sons. He was ordered away by Mercury, and Calypso supplied him with a ship; but Neptune, in revenge for the mutilation of his son Polyphēmus, overwhelmed the ship. Ulysses swam ashore to Scheria, where he was found by the princess Nausicāa, who conducted him to her father Alcinoūs. He was restored to Ithāca by the Phæaciāns; he made himself known to his steward Eumæus, and with his assistance, and that of his son Telemāchus, he put to death all the suitors who had in his absence importuned Penelopē (q. v.) for her hand, and consumed his substance. He was killed in his old age by his son by Circē, Telegōnus (q. v.).

UMBER, *um'-ber*, a lake of Umbria, near the Tiber.

UMBERIA, *um'-brī-a*, a district of Italy, bounded N. by the Adriatic, E. by Picēnum and the Sabines, S. by the Nar, W. by Etruria. It was subjected to Rome about 320 B.C.

UNELLI, *ū-nell'-li*, a coast people of northern Gaul.

URANIA, *ū-rān'-i-a*, the Muse of astronomy, was represented as a virgin, clad in an azure robe, crowned with stars, and holding a globe in her hand, with mathematical instruments placed round it.

URANUS, *ū-rā-nus* (see CÆLUS).

URIA, *ū-rī-a* (*Hyrīa*), a town of Calabria.

URSO, *ur'-sō*, a strongly fortified Roman colony in Hispania Bætica, where the Pompeians made their last effort.

USIPETES, *u-sī-pē-tes*, a people of Germany.

USPE, *us'-pē*, a town of the Siraci (or Siracēni), in Sarmatia, east of the Tanāis.

USTICA, *us-tī-ca*, a valley of the Sabines.

UTICA, *ūt'-i-ca*, a city near Carthage.

UXENTUM, *ux-ent'-tum*, a town of Calabria.

UXII, *ū-xī-i*, a tribe of Persis proper.

Valerius

V

VACCÆI, *vac-cæ'-i*, a people in the north of Spain.

VACUNA, *vā-cū'-na*, the Roman goddess of leisure.

VADIMO, *vād'-i-mo*, a lake of Etruria, where the Romans defeated the Etruscans and Gauls, 283 B.C.

VAGIENNI, *vā-gi-en'-ni*, a people of Liguria.

VAHALIS, *vā-hā-lis*, the *Waal*, a river of Germany.

VALENS, *vāl'-ens*. 1. FLAVIUS, *flā-vī-us*, son of Gratian, born A.D. 328, was associated by Valentinian I. on the throne, as Roman emperor of the East, 364. He overcame his rival Procōpius, but committed a fatal error in permitting the Goths to settle in Thrace; he tried to remedy this later, but was defeated, and fled to a house, where he was burnt alive, 378. Valens was illiterate, indolent, and superstitious. 2. VALERIUS, *vā-lēr'-i-us*, proconsul of Achaia, proclaimed himself Roman emperor, and was, six months after, assassinated by his troops, A.D. 261.

VALENTINIANUS I., *vāl-en-tīn'-i-ā-nus*, son of Gratian, born A.D. 321, succeeded to the Roman purple 364, and assigned the empire of the East to his brother Valens, 365. He was victorious over the barbarians in Gaul, Africa, and Germany; in an expedition against the Quadi, he burst a blood-vessel, and died, 375. Valentinian was of a proud and cruel disposition. 2. VALENTINIANUS II., second son of (1), was proclaimed emperor, though only five years old, on the death of his father. Maximus deprived him of his throne, but Theodosius, emperor of the East, restored it. He was strangled by a favourite, Arbogastes, a Gaul, 392. 3. VALENTINIANUS III., son of Constantius and Placidia (daughter of Theodosius the Great), was proclaimed Roman emperor when six years old, A.D. 425. When he grew up he disgraced himself by his violence, oppression, and licentiousness; he was murdered 455.

VALERIA LEX, *vā-lēr'-i-a lex*, by Valerius Poplicola, sole consul 509 B.C., gave an appeal to the Comitia in all capital crimes.

VALERIANUS, *vā-lēr'-i-ā-nus*. 1. P. LICINIUS, *lī-cīn'-i-us*, proclaimed Roman emperor by the troops in Rhætia, A.D. 253. Formerly distinguished for his talents and virtues, he displayed on the throne only inability and meanness; he associated Galliēnus with him in the empire; he persecuted the Christians, warred with the Goths and Scythians; but, on an expedition against King Sapor, of Persia, 260, he was defeated, taken prisoner, and treated with the greatest contumely. At last he was flayed alive, when he died in the greatest torment. 2. See LICINIUS (4).

VALERIUS, *vā-lēr'-i-us*. 1. P., surnamed *Poplicola* or *Publicola*, from his patriotism;

Vandali

was active in the expulsion of the Tarquins. He received the consulship on the retirement of Collatinus, 509 B.C., and defeated, with Brutus, the Etruscan supporters of the Tarquins. 2. See CORVUS. 3. MAXIMUS, *max'ī-nus*, the author of biographical anecdotes, in nine books, of illustrious Romans, A.D. 30. 4. FLACCUS, *flac'-cus*, a Latin poet, *temp.* Vespasian, author of a poem, in eight books, on the Argonauts.

VANDALI, *van'-dā-lī*, a federation of German tribes on the north coast of Germany under King Genseric, conquered Africa A.D. 429, and plundered Rome 455. They were conquered by Belisarius, 535.

VARIUS, L. RUFUS, *vār'-ī-us, rū'-fus*, a tragic poet, intimate with Horace and Virgil. Some fragments exist.

VARRO, *var'-ro*. 1. M. TERENTIUS, *tē-ven-tī-us*, a learned Latin writer, born 116 B.C., was Pompey's legate in the piratical wars, and died 28 B.C. Of his numerous works, only a treatise *de Re Rusticā*, and another, in five books, *de Lingua Latinā*. 2. ATACINUS, *āt-ā-cī-nus*, of Gaul, *temp.* Julius Cæsar, wrote epigrams, elegies, translations, &c.: fragments exist.

VARUS, *vā'-rus*. 1. QUINTILIUS, *quīn-tīl'-ī-us*, governor of Syria, and afterwards proconsul of the armies in Gaul, was surprised by the Cherusci under Arminius, himself killed, and his army cut to pieces, A.D. 10. 2. A critic, *temp.* Augustus, the friend of Horace and other literary men.

VASCONES, *vas'-cō-nes*, a people of the Pyrenees.

VATICANUS, *vā-tī-cā-nus* (see ROMA).

VATINIUS, *vā-tī-nī-us*. 1. An intimate friend of Cicero. 2. A shoemaker, a favourite of Nero.

VEII, *veī'-ī*, a powerful city of Etruria, sustained many fierce wars with Rome, and at last fell, after a ten years' siege by Camillus.

VEJOVIS, *veī'-jō-vis*, the destructive Jupiter.

VELABRUM, *ve-lā'-brum*, a marsh between the Aventine and Capitoline, drained by Augustus.

VELIA, *vel'-ī-a*. 1. Or *El'ca*, a coast town of Lucania, the seat of the *Eleatic* school of Parmenides. 2. A hill in the forum at Rome.

VELINA, *ve-lī'-na*, a part near Mount Palatine.

VELINUS, *ve-lī'-nus*, a lake and river of the Sabines.

VELITRÆ, *ve-lī'-træ*, an ancient town of Latium.

VELLEIUS PATERCULUS, *vel-lē'-ī-us pā-ter-cū-lus*, a Roman historian, served under Tiberius in Gaul and Germany. Part of his epitome of Greek and Roman history is extant.

VENAFRUM, *ve-nā'-frum*, a town of Campania.

VENETI, *ven'-ē-ti*, or *Hēn'ē-ti*, a people of Cisalpine Gaul, emigrated from Paphlagonia.

VENILIA, *ve-nī'-lī-a*. 1. The goddess Amphitritē. 2. A nymph, mother of Turnus by Daunus.

VENTI, *ven'-ti*, the winds, worshipped by

Vespasianus

the ancients, especially at Athens: their king was Æolus. The four chief winds were Boræas (N.), Eurus (E.), Nôtus (S.), and Zephyrus (W.).

VENTIDIUS BASSUS, P., *ven-tīd'-ī-us bas'-sus*, a general under Cæsar and Antony.

VENUS, *ven'-us*. 1. Called *Aphrōditē* by the Greeks, arose from the sea (into which the mutilated parts of Cœlus had been cast) near Cythēra, or Cyprus, and was wafted ashore by the Zephyrs, and received by the Horæ; she was soon recognized by the other deities as a goddess. Jupiter, to punish her refusal of himself, gave her in marriage to the deformed Vulcan, to whom she often proved unfaithful, becoming mother of Hermiōnē and Cupid by Mars, Hermaphroditus by Mercury, Priāpus by Bacchus, Eryx by Neptune, Ænēas by Anchises, &c., and she was deeply enamoured of Adōnis. Her powers over the heart were assisted by her famous girdle, *ζώνη*, or *cestus*. Her contest with Juno and Minerva for the *Golden Apple of Discord*, which was awarded to her as the fairest by the *Judgment of Paris*, led to the Trojan war. Venus was regarded as the goddess of beauty, the mother of Love, and the mistress of the Graces and of pleasures. Her worship, which often degenerated into obscenity, was very general, and particularly observed at Paphos; victims were rarely offered on her altars. The rose, myrtle, and apple were sacred to her; and the dove, swan, sparrow, and, among fishes, the aphyra and lycostomus were her favourites. 2. See HESPERUS.

VENUSIA, *ve-nūs'-ī-a*, a town of Apulia.

VERAGRI, *ver-ā'-gri*, a people near the Allobroges.

VERCELLÆ, *ver-cel'-læ*, a town of Cisalpine Gaul.

VERGILÆ, *ver-gīl'-i-æ* (see PLEIADES).

VERITAS, *ve'-rī-tas*, the goddess of truth.

VERONA, *ve-rō'-na*, a town of Venetia.

VERRES, C., *ver'-res*, a Roman, prætor of Sicily 73–71 B.C., was accused by Cicero for his extortion, and withdrew from Rome, 50. He was killed by some of the soldiers of Antony, 43.

VERTICORDIA, *ver-tī-cōr'-dī-a*, Venus, as *turning the hearts* of the matrons to modesty.

VERTUMNUS, *ver-tum'-nus*, a Roman god of orchards and the spring. He married Pomōna (q. v.).

VERULÆ, *ver'-u-læ*, a town of the Hernici.

VERUS, L. CEIONUS COMMODUS AURELIUS, *ve'-rus, cei-o'-nī-us com'-mō-dus au-rē'-lī-us*, son of Ælius, was adopted and, A.D. 161, associated with himself on the throne by the Roman emperor M. Aurelius, whose daughter Lucilia he married. He was successful against Parthia, and died in an expedition against the Marcomanni, 169. Verus disgraced by his debaucheries his virtuous colleague.

VESCIA, *ves'-ci-a*, a town of Campania.

VESPASIANUS, TITUS FLAVIUS SABINUS, *ves'-pās'-i-ā-nus, tīl'-us flā'-vī-us sā-bī'-nus*, of obscure birth, served under Claudius and Nero

Vesta

against the Jews, and was proclaimed emperor A.D. 69. He died in 79, being succeeded by Titus.

VESTA, *ves'-ta*, called by the Greeks *Hes'tia*, was the goddess of the hearth. Her sacred fire was kept perpetually burning on the domestic hearth and in her public temple; and her worship was combined with that of the Penates. She was the daughter of Saturn and Ops.

VESTALES, *ves-tā'-les*, the virgin priestesses of Vesta, who kept unceasing watch over the sacred fire in the goddess's temple. They were instituted by Numa, on the model of a similar college at Alba Longa, and were six (two from each of the three tribes, *Ramnes*, *Luceres*, *Tities*), but originally four (the *Luceres* being unrepresented). Only Patrician virgins were eligible, and violation of their vow of continence was punished with burial alive in the *Campus Scellvatus*, near the Colline gate; while, for neglecting the sacred fire and allowing it to be extinguished, they were flogged by the Pontifex Maximus. They were treated with great reverence by all the people, and even the consul had to lower his fasces in token of reverence when he met them, and they occupied a conspicuous position at all solemnities. Their period of service usually extended over thirty years, but they rarely returned to the outer world. In addition to guarding the fire, they had to keep the temple clean. From the inviolability of the shrine, wills and documents of importance were intrusted to them.

VESTINI, *ves-ti'-ni*, a *Sabellian* race of Italy.

VESULUS, *ves'-ū-lus*, a mountain of Etruria.

VESUVIUS, *ves'-sūv'-i-us*, a mountain of Campania. Its first recorded eruption was A.D. 79, when Herculaneum and Pompeii were overwhelmed.

VETRANIO, *ve-tran'-i-o*, a general of Constantine, proclaimed emperor A.D. 350. He abdicated 351.

VETTIUS, L., *vet'-tū-us*, a friend of Cicero.

VETTONES, *vet-tō'-nes*, a people of Lusitania.

VETULONIA, *vet-ū-lō'-nī-a*, a city of Etruria.

VIBO, *vi'-bo*, a town of Bruttium.

VICENTIA, *vi-cent'-tī-a*, a town of Venetia.

VICTOR, SEXTUS AURELIUS, *vic'-tor, sex'-tus au-rē'-lī-us*, a Latin author of a work on the Cæsars, temp. Julian.

VICTORINUS, *vic-tō-rī'-nus*, one of the thirty tyrants, temp. Gallienus, was assassinated A.D. 268.

VIENNA, *vi-en'-na*, the capital of the Allobroges.

VIMINALIS, *vi-mī-nāl'-is*, a hill at Rome.

VINDELICIA, *vin-dē-lic'-i-a*, a Roman province, bounded S. by Rhætia, E. by the Cœnus, N. by the Danube, W. by the Helvetii. (See RHÆTIA.)

VINDOBONA, *vin-dōb'-ō-na*, a town of Pannonia.

VIPANIA AGRIPPINA, *vip-sā'-nī-a ag-rip-pī'-na*, wife of Tiberius.

Volaterræ

VIRBIUS, *vir'-bī-us*, Hippolytus when deified.

VIRGILIUS MARO, P., *vir-gil'-i-us mār'-ō*, the famous Roman epic poet, born at Andes, near Mantua, 70 B.C., studied at Neapolis under the Greek Parthenius. His farm, confiscated for Augustus's soldiers, 42, was restored by the influence of Asinius Pollio, by whom he was introduced to the emperor, whose favour he received by his affecting lines on Marcellus (4, q. v.), *Æn.* vi. 883. He died soon after returning from a visit to Greece, 19, at Brundisium, and was buried at Naples. He was always in weak health and asthmatic, but enjoyed all the luxuries of life by the liberality of the emperor. Virgil's works are his *Bucōlica*, or pastorals; *Geōrgica*, an agricultural treatise; and a famous epic in twelve books, *Ænēis*, on the wanderings of Ænēas, and his settlement in Italy. Minor poems, *Culex*, *Ciris*, &c., are ascribed to him.

VIRGINIA, *vir-gīn'-i-a*, the daughter of the tribune L. Virginus and the betrothed of L. Icilius, was one day seized by a client of the decemvir Appius Claudius, whose lust she had excited, and she was claimed as his slave before the tribunal of the tyrant, that the client might then give her up to Claudius. Her father was summoned from the camp, and, finding that the decemvir was bent on possessing her, Virginus, to save her from dishonour, stabbed her. The tumult that followed caused the overthrow of the Decemviri, 449 B.C.

VIRIATHUS, *vir-i-ā'-thus*, a Lusitanian, headed a guerilla band, and kept the Roman armies at bay, 150—140 B.C., till assassinated.

VIRIDOMARUS, *vir-i-dōm'-ā-rus*, a chief of the Æqui.

VIRTUS (-utis), *vir'-tus*, the goddess of manliness.

VISTULA, *vis'-tū-la*, a river of Germany, separating it from Sarmatia.

VISURGIS, *vi-sur'-gis*, now *Weser*, a river of northern Germany.

VITELLIUS, A., *vi-tel'-lī-us*, the favourite of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, and Galba, was proclaimed Roman emperor A.D. 69, and defeated Otho at Bedriacum; he was six months after defeated and put to death by Vespasian: during his brief reign he abandoned himself to sensualism.

VITRUVIUS POLLIO, *vi-trūv'-i-us pol'-lī-o*, an architect and writer on architecture, temp. Julius Cæsar.

VOCONIA SAXA, Q., *vō-cō-nī-us sax'-a*, tribune of the Plebs 169 B.C., by his *Voconia lex* forbade a possessor of 100,000 *sesterces* making a female his heir, or bequeathing to any one more than the heir or heirs should receive.

VOCONTII, *vō-cont'-tī-i*, a people of Narbonense Gaul.

VOGESUS, *vō-gēs'-us*, or more correctly *Vōs'ēgus*, now *Vosges*, a mountain-range of Gaul.

VOLATERRÆ, *vōl-ā-ter'-ræ*, a city of northern Etruria.

Volcæ

VOLCÆ, *vol'-cæ*, a people of Narbonense Gaul.

VOLCI, *vol'-ci*, a city of Etruria.

VOLSCI, *vol'-sci*, an ancient people of Latium, bravely maintained their independence till 338 B.C.

VOLSINI, *vol-sin'-i-i*, a city of Etruria.

VOLUMNIA, *vō-lum'-nī-a* (see **CORIOLANUS**).

VOSEGUS, *vos'-ē-gus* (see **VOGRSUS**).

VULCANIÆ INSULÆ, *vul-cā'-nī-æ in'-sū-læ* (see **ÆOLIÆ**).

VULCANUS, *vul-cā'-nus*, called *Hēphæstus* by the Greeks, was the ancient god of fire and the protector of workers in metals. Vulcan was deformed by being kicked out of Olympus on to Lemnos by Jupiter, for delivering Juno (q. v.) from her fetters; he married Venus. His workmen were the Cyclopes of Sicily, and his forges were under Mount Ætna and the Æoliæ isles. Among his famous works were the arms of Achilles and Ænēas, the shield of Herculēs, the collar of Hermiōnē, the sceptre of Agamemnon, &c. He was father of Cupid (?), Cæculus, Erichthonius, Cecrops, Cacus, Cerēyon, Periphētes, &c.

VULEATIUS, *vul-ē'-tī-us*, a senator, *temp.* Diocletian.

VULGIENTES, *vul-gī-en'-tes*, a people of Narbonense Gaul.

VULSINI, *vul-sin'-i-i* (see **VOLSINI**).

VULTUR, *vul'-tur*, a border mountain of western Apulia, now *Voltoire*, near Venusia.

VULTURNUM, *vul-tur'-num*, a town of Campania, at the mouth of the **VULTURNUS**.

X

XANTHIPPE, *xan-thip'-pē* (see **SOCRATES**).

XANTHIPPIUS, *xan-thip'-pus*. 1. See **REGULUS** (1). 2. The father of Pericles, commanded the Athenian fleet at the victory off Mycæle, 479 B.C.

XANTHUS, *xan'-thus*. 1. A large river and city of Lycia. 2. See **SCAMANDER**.

XENOCRATES, *xēn-ōc'-rā-tēs*, a philosopher of Chalcedon, born 396 B.C., studied under Plato, and succeeded Speusippus as president of the Academy, 339; he died 314.

XENOPHANES, *xēn-ōph'-ā-nes*, a famous philosopher of Colophon, 520 B.C. In his didactic poem *On Nature*, he taught the pantheistic unity of God. He established his (*Eleatic*) school at Elēa (Velia), in Lucania; his doctrines were developed by Parmenides and Zeno (1).

XENOPHON, *xēn'-ō-phon*, a famous Athenian, born about 440 B.C., was a pupil of Socrates, whose life he saved at Delium, 424; he was a general under Cyrus (2), and has immortalized

Xyniæ

the famous *Retreat of the Ten Thousand* Greek auxiliaries after Cyrus's defeat and death at Cunaxa, 401. After the death of Socrates, Xenophon was banished from Athens, and served under King Agesilaus of Sparta in Asia, and took part with him in the defeat of the Athenians at Coronæa, 394. He spent the rest of his life in retirement at Scillus, in Elis, and Corinth; he died about 350. Xenophon's works consist of the *Cyrōpædi'a*, an ideal life of Cyrus, intended as a treatise on government; *Anab'asis*, account of the expedition with Cyrus; *Mēm'orābil'ia*, valuable memoirs of his master Socrates; an *Apōlōg'ia* of Socrates; a Socratic dialogue, *H'ēro*; *Hellenica*, a continuation of Thucydides, &c.

XENOS, *xēn'-ōs*, a guest-friend, *ξένος*, i. e., any citizen of a foreign state with whom one has a treaty of hospitality for himself and his heirs, confirmed by mutual presents and an appeal to *Zeus ξένιος*. Xenos is generally applied to the *guest*, as opposed to the *host* (*ξενόδοκος*). For a similar public relation among the Greeks see **PROXENOS** (2). A similar bond among the Romans was called *Hospit'ium*, and the Xenos was called *Hospes*, and the tie was hereditary, the descendants of each being recognized by a particular token (*tes'sera hospitālis*). As also among the Greeks, some Romans seem to have acted as a *Hospes Publicus*, e. g., Cicero's cousin Lucius to Syracuse, L. Cornelius to Gades, and King Eumenes (189 B.C.) to the Rhodians, &c.

XERXES I., *xer'-xēs*, king of Persia, succeeded Darius I., 485 B.C., and after quelling the revolt in Egypt, set out for Greece, to continue Darius's war; at his bridge of boats on the Hellespont he reviewed his immense army, said to exceed 2,000,000 men, and marched by land, (his fleet keeping by the coast and through the canal he dug across Athos), through Macedonia and Thessaly, to Thermopylæ, where he annihilated the brave 300 Spartans of Leonidas (q. v.). He entered Athens in triumph, the citizens having withdrawn to Salamis; but, on the defeat of his fleet off that island, and having received a notification from Themistocles (q. v.) that the bridge of boats was to be cut on the Hellespont, he precipitately fled to Sardis by land, leaving Mardonius in command, and his splendid armaments were destroyed at Plataea and Mycæle in the following year, Xerxes was assassinated, 465, by Artabanus. 2. **XERXES II.**, succeeded Artaxerxes I., his father, and was assassinated, in two months, 425, by his half-brother Sogdianus.

XUTHUS, *xū'-thus*, son of Hellen, and father, by Cræusa, of Achæus and Ion, the mythical ancestors of the *Ionians* and *Achæans* respectively.

XYLINE, *xyl'-i-nē*, a town of Pamphylia.

XYNIÆ, *xy'-nī-æ*, a town of Thessaly.

Zacynthus

Z

ZACYNTHUS, ză-cyn'-thus, an isle off Elis.

ZAGREUS, ză-grē'-us, or *Bacchus*, son of Jupiter and Proserpine (before her marriage with Pluto), was torn to pieces by the Titans.

ZALEUCUS, ză-lev'-cus, a famous legislator of the Epizephyrian Locri, 660 B.C.

ZAMA, zăm'-a, a town of Numidia, near which Scipio defeated Hannibal, 202 B.C.

ZAMOLXIS, ză-mol'-xis, or *Zalmoxis*, a slave and disciple of Pythagoras, returned to his countrymen, the Getæ, and taught them.

ZELA, zē'-la, a city of southern Pontus, where Cæsar defeated Pharnaces, 47 B.C.

ZELIA, zē-ll'-a, a city of Mysia, on the Æsopus.

ZENO (-ōnis), zē'-nō. 1. *The Eleatic*, born at Elĕa (Velia), in Italy, about 483 B.C., was a favourite disciple of the Eleatic philosopher Parmenides, with whom he went to Athens about 450. He developed and defended the system of his master, not by any new defences of its *Absolute One* against objectors, but by directing an attack on the rival scheme of an *Absolute Many*. With Gorgias, he imparted a new character to Greek philosophy by his development of negative dialectic, or mode of arguing by meeting an opponent with starting difficulties to his system instead of defending one's own. This was carried to the extreme by Socrates and the other Sophists. Zeno denied the existence of the phenomenal world by showing the contradictions in which a belief in it involved us; and he constructed four famous arguments against the possibility of motion.

2. *The Stoic* (from his being the founder of Stoicism), was born about 340 B.C., at Citium, in Cyprus. Deprived of his property by shipwreck, he betook himself to philosophy, and went to study at Athens, first under the Cynic Cratæus, then the Megarian Stilpo, and lastly, Xenocrates and Polĕmo at the Academy, whence the eclectic character of his doctrines. He opened a school in the piazza, called the *Pæcilē stōa* (ποικίλη στοά), or *painted porch*, whence his followers were called *Stoics* (οἱ ἐκ τῆς στοᾶς, or οἱ Στωϊκοί), or philosophers of the porch. After presiding for fifty-eight years over his school, honoured with the friendship of King Antigonus Gonatas of Macedonia, and respected by the Athenians for his simple, abstemious life, he put an end to his existence about 260. The best-known of his successors were Cleanthes, Chrysippus, Panætius, and Posidonius. *Stoicism*, a development of Cynicism, made subjectivism its basis, and was essentially practical. According to the Stoics, Philosophy is the aiming at the highest perfection (*σοφία*, wisdom), or virtue of man, and develops itself in the knowledge of the nature of things, in the knowledge and practice of the Good, and in the formation of the understanding. Philosophy is thus subdivided into

Zopyrus

Physics, Ethics, and Logic. The Stoical *Physics* were pantheistic. Matter is the original substratum or ground for the divine activity; God (the formative energy) dwells within, and is essentially united to matter, as is soul to body. The universe was thus regarded as an animal (ζῷον), and its soul (God) was the Universal Reason which rules the world and penetrates all matter. This ideal conception of God was clothed in material form, and the Deity was spoken of symbolically as fire, breath, ether, &c. Their *Ethics* made Virtue consist in acting in conformity with this Universal Reason, this law pervading all nature; whence their rule of life, *Vivere convenienter naturæ*, "Live according to nature;" i. e., the individual is to be subjected to the universal, and every personal end excluded; and hence Pleasure, being an individual end, is to be disregarded; but for the most part the Stoics satisfied themselves with portraying in general terms their ideal wise man, without descending to exact rules. Their *Logic* aimed at obtaining a subjective criterion of the truth, and this they found in the sensuous impression, as they limited all scientific knowledge to the knowledge given by the senses. 3. *Of Sidon*, an Epicurean philosopher, who had among his pupils at Athens, Cicero, Atticus, Cotta, Pompey. 4. The name of several Roman emperors of the East in the fifth and sixth centuries.

ZENOBIA, zē-nōb'-i-a, a famous queen of Palmýra (q. v.), the widow of Odenáthus. She entertained Longinus (q. v.) and other literary men at her court. She tried to found an empire of the East, whereon she was attacked and taken prisoner by the Roman emperor Aurelian, A.D. 273. She was kept in easy captivity near Tibur.

ZENODOTUS, zē-nōd'-ō-tus, a grammarian of Ephesus, 210 B.C., was made keeper of the royal Museum at Alexandria.

ZEPHYRIUM, zē-phŷr'-i-um. 1. A promontory of south-eastern Bruttium. 2. A promontory and town of Cilicia. 3. A promontory of western Cyprus.

ZEPHYRUS, zēph'-ŷ-rus, the *West wind*, was the son of Astræus and the husband of Chloris (Flora).

ZERYNTHUS, zē-ryn'-thus, a town of Thrace.

ZETES, zē'-tēs, or *Zethēs*, the brother of Calais and son of Boræus and Orithyia, delivered, with Calais, Phineus from the Harpies, whom the brothers banished to the Stro-phædes.

ZETHUS, zē'-thus (see ANTIOPE).

ZEUGITANA, zeu-gi-tā'-na, a northern district of Africa Propria.

ZEUS, zeus' (see JUPITER).

ZEUXIS, zeux'-is, a famous Greek painter of Heraclea, pupil of Apollodorus, flourished at Athens 415 B.C. (see PARRHASIUS).

ZOILUS, zō'-i-lus, a grammarian of Amphipolis, 259 B.C. He was a severe censurer of Homer.

ZOPYRUS, zō'-pŷ-rus, a noble Persian, who,

Zoroaster

by stratagem, gained Babylon for Darius I. Hystaspes, after its revolt; he mutilated himself, and fled into Babylon, pretending to have been thus disfigured by the king. He was intrusted with the command, from his great military knowledge, and he then betrayed the city.

ZOROASTER, *zō-rō-as'-ter*, or *Zōrōas'trēs*, the legendary founder of what is now known as the *Parsee* religion, is said to have been a native of Bactria; but in the accounts we have of him it is impossible to say what is true and what false. His actual date is uncertain, but he cannot be placed later than 1000 B.C. Zoroaster reformed the Magian religion, which, under the fire-priests before him, the *Soshyantōs*, had consisted of the worship of a plurality of good spirits, called *Ahuras*, in place of which he established the worship of one supreme good Being, *Ahurō Mazdaō* (Creator of the Universe), the *Ormazd* of the modern Parsees; but to solve the problem of the origin of evil he supposed two original moving causes—*Vohu Manō*, the good mind, and *Akem Manō*, the bad mind,—and these twin causes are spread everywhere, in God as in

Zygritæ

men. The system of Zoroaster was thus theologically a monotheism, but its philosophical dualism soon changed its monotheism into a dualistic system, with *Ahurō Mazdaō*, the Spirit of Good (light), on the one hand, and *Angrō Mainyus* (*Ahrimanius*), the Spirit of Evil (darkness), on the other; and fire or the sun being the symbol of the Spirit of Good, with many it degenerated into a material fire-worship; but the Magi remained steadfast to the old doctrine. The Persian sacred book, the *Zend-Avesta*, gives the legendary doctrines of Zoroaster.

ZOSIMUS, *zō'-sī-mus*, a Greek writer, A.D. 410, author of an extant history of the Roman empire, in six books; he was justly severe in his strictures on Constantine, and some of his Christian successors.

ZOSTER, *zos'-ter*, a promontory and town of western Attica.

ZYGI, *zy'-gī*, or *Zy'gīi*, nomad tribes along the Euxine, between the Caucasus and Cimmerian Bosphorus.

ZYGIA, *zyg'-i-a*, epithet of Juno (*Hēra*), as the patroness of marriage, the Roman *Prōnuba*.

ZYGRITÆ, *zyg-rī'-tæ*, a tribe of Libya.

APPENDICES.

I.—The Eras of Greek and Roman Literature.

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IV.—Greek Weights, Measures, and Money.

1. *Greek Weights.* | 4. *Greek Measures of Capacity.*
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I.—Eras of Greek and Roman Literature.

I THE PRINCIPAL ERAS OF GREEK LITERATURE.

- (1.) Before 800 B.C.—The early Epic Period, comprising the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, the Homeric Hymns, and the Poems of Hesiod.
- (2.) From 800 to 530 B.C.—The Period of the early Lyric, Elegiac, and Iambic poets (chiefly in Asia Minor and the Ægean islands), Archilochus, Simonides of Amorgus, Terpander, Tyrtæus, Alcman, Arion, Pittæus, Sappho, Alcæus, Stesichorus, Anacreon, Theognis, &c.
- (3.) From 530 to 510 B.C.—The Period of Pistratus, Polycrates, &c., the beginning of tragedy at Athens (Thespis, Phrynichus, Chœrilus), and the early historians (Hecataeus, Anaximander, Scylax).
- (4.) From 510 to 470 B.C.—The Period of the Persian wars, when Æschylus improved Greek tragedy, and Pindar, Simonides of Ceos, Corinna, and Myrtis perfected lyric poetry.
- (5.) From 470 to 431 B.C.—The Period of Athenian supremacy: perfection of Greek tragedy by Sophocles and Euripides, and the Ionic prose of Herodotus and Hippocrates, and early Attic prose of Antiphon.
- (6.) From 431 to 403 B.C.—The Period of the Peloponnesian war: perfection of the Old Comedy by Cratinus, Plato, Aristophanes, Phrynichus, Cephisodorus; best Attic prose in Pericles' speeches, Thucydides, &c.
- (7.) From 403 to 336 B.C.—The Period of Spartan and Theban supremacy, and of Philip: the Middle Comedy (Eubulus, Araros, Anaxandrides, Alexis), the Attic

- prose of Lysias, Plato, and Xenophon, and perfection of oratory by Demosthenes, Æschines, &c.
- (8.) From 336 to 146 B.C.—Comprising the *Macedonian Period* (prose of Aristotle and Theophrastus, and the New Comedy of Philippides, Sopater, Menander, and Posidippus), and the *Alexandrian Period* (the later Epic and Elegiac poets, Callimachus, Theocritus, Aratus, Apollonius Rhodius, &c., and the critics and scientific writers, Aristophanes of Byzantium, Apollodorus, Archimedes, Eratosthenes, Aristarchus, Ctesibius, &c.
- (9.) The Roman Period: Epigrammatic poets, the Hellenic prose of Polybius, &c., the Alexandrian prose of Philo, &c., and critics, the revived Atticism of Lucian, &c.
- ## 2. THE FOUR ERAS OF ROMAN LITERATURE.
- (1.) *The Golden Age*, 217 B.C.—A.D. 14, comprising the period before Cæsar, in which the poets Livius Andronicus, Cn. Nævius, Plautus, Cæcilius, Terence, and Lucilius, and the prose writers Fabius, Cato the Censor, and Sisenna flourished; the Period of Cæsar,—the poets Catullus and Lucretius, and the prose writers Cæsar, Sallust, Hirtius, Cicero, and Cornelius Nepos, and the mimographers Dec. Laberius and P. Syrus; and the Augustan Age,—the poets Virgil, Horace, Propertius, Tibullus, Ovid, Macer, Græcius Faliscus, and Gallus, the historians Livy and Varro, and the fabulists Phædrus and Hyginus.
- (2.) *The Silver Age*, A.D. 14—117, comprising the poets Persius, Lucan, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, Juvenal, Statius, Martial, and the satirist Petronius; the rhetoricians Seneca, Porcius Latro, and Quintilian; the historians Valerius Maximus, Velleius Paterculus, Curtius, Tacitus, Florus, and Suetonius; the physicians Celsus, Scribonius Largus; the agricultural writer Columella; the geographer Pomponius Mela; the natural historian the elder Pliny; and the grammarians Asconius, Solinus, and Aulus Gellius.
- (3.) *The Brazen Age*, A.D. 118—416, comprising the poets Calpurnius, Nemesianus, Avienus, Ansonius, Prudentius, Claudian; the historians Justin, Spartianus, Capitolinus, Lampridius, Gallicianus, Vopiscus, Ampelius, Aurelius Victor, Eutropius, Ammianus, Trebellius Pollio, Orosius; the grammarians Terentianus Maurus, Donatus, Macrobius, Servius; the lawyer Ulpian; and the physicians Serenus and Cælius Aurelianus.
- (4.) *The Iron Age*, A.D. 422—600, comprising the poets Sidonius Apollinarius and Fortunatus, and the satirist Marcianus Capella; the philosopher Boethius; and the grammarians Priscian, Festus, Nonius Marcellus, and Cresconius Corippus (also poet); and the historians Jornandes and Cassiodorus.

II.—Greek and Roman Chronology,

I. DATING BY OLYMPIADS AND A.U.C.

In each particular Greek state the year was usually named in public documents after one of the chief officers of the state. But the practice of computing by Olympiads, or the recurrence of the Olympic games every fifth year, at the full moon nearest the summer solstice, became general among the Greek historians after the time of Timæus, 300 B.C. The Olympiads count from the victory of Corcebus at the games, 776 B.C. The first year of the 15th Olympiad coincides with A.D. 1; the last Olympiad (the 293rd) was in A.D. 391. Each Olympiad contained four years; and the beginning of the Olympic year was about the 1st of July. To convert a date from a given Olympic year (the first, second, third, or fourth year of an Olympiad) to the year of the Christian era, proceed as follows: (A) If the event happened between the 1st of July and the 1st of December (inclusive), (α) subtract one from the given Olympiad, (β) multiply the remainder by four, (γ) add to the product the year of the current

Olympiad, and (δ) if the sum is *less* than 776, subtract it from 777 (the result being the date B.C.); but if it is *greater* than 776, subtract 776 from it (the result being the date A.D.). (B) For an event that happened between the 1st of January and the 30th of June (inclusive), proceed the same as in (A); but (ε) if the sum in (γ) is *less* than 776, subtract one from the remainder so found; and if it is *greater* than 776, add one to it. Thus, Boedromion, in the 279 year of the 75th Olympiad, corresponds to 479 B.C.

- (α) $75 - 1 = 74$.
 (β) $74 \times 4 = 296$.
 (γ) $296 + 2 = 298$.
 (δ) $777 - 298 = 479$. *Ans.*

And Munychion, in the 3rd year of the 6th Olympiad, corresponds to the spring of 753 B.C.

- (α) $6 - 1 = 5$.
 (β) $5 \times 4 = 20$.
 (γ) $20 + 3 = 23$.
 (δ) $777 - 23 = 754$.
 (ε) $754 - 1 = 753$. *Ans.*

And Anthesterion, in the 1st year of the 224th Olympiad, corresponds to A.D. 118.

- (α) $224 - 1 = 223$.
 (β) $223 \times 4 = 892$.
 (γ) $892 + 1 = 893$.
 (δ) $893 - 776 = 117$.
 (ϵ) $117 + 1 = 118$. *Ans.*

All dates before the 195th Olympiad correspond to years B.C. in our computation. The first year of the 195th Olympiad coincides with A.D. 1.

The ROMAN ERA was the feast of the *Palilia*, 21st April (A.D. XI. Kal. Mai), 753 B.C., the date of the foundation of Rome by Romulus. This computation is denoted by the initial letters A.U.C. (*ab Urbe conditâ*, from the Foundation of the City). To convert any year A.U.C. into the corresponding year of the Christian Era, proceed thus: If the given year A.U.C. is not more than 753 (included), subtract it from 754, and the remainder will be the date B.C. If the year A.U.C. is any number greater than 753, subtract 753 from it, and the remainder will be the date A.D. Thus 322 A.U.C. = 432 B.C. (for $754 - 322 = 432$), 508 A.U.C. = 246 B.C. (for $754 - 508 = 246$), 753 A.U.C. = 1 B.C. (for $754 - 753 = 1$), 754 A.U.C. = A.D. 1 (for $754 - 753 = 1$), 1128 A.U.C. = A.D. 375 (1128 - 753 = 375), 1229 A.U.C. = A.D. 476 (1229 - 753 = 476). To convert a year B.C. to the corresponding year A.U.C., subtract the year B.C. from 754, and the remainder will be the date A.U.C. Thus, 2 B.C. = 752 A.U.C. (for $754 - 2 = 752$). To convert a year A.D. to one A.U.C., add the year A.D. to 753, and the sum will be the date A.U.C. Thus, A.D. 74 = 827 A.U.C. ($74 + 753 = 827$).

2. THE GREEK CALENDAR.

The names and the length of the months varied very much in the various states of Greece, but the *Athenian Calendar* is chiefly followed by ancient authors.

The Athenian year was divided into twelve months, which contained 30 and 29 days alternately. Those which contained 30 days were called *full*, πλήρεις, and also δεκαφθινοί, as ending upon the third *tenth* day. Those which consisted of 29 days were called *hollow*, κοίλοι, and also εννεαφθινοί, as ending upon the *ninth* day. The following were the Athenian months:—

1. *Hēc'ātombæ'on*, of 30 days, corresponding to the latter half of *July* and the first half of *August*, named from the great sacrifices, *Hēc'ātombæa*.
2. *Mētāgeit'nidōn* (the Boeotian *Pa'nēmos* and Spartan *Carneids*), of 29 days, corresponding to the latter half of *August* and first half of *September*; so named because people then *changed* their abodes and neighbours; whence the festival *Mētāgeit'nā*, to *Apollo Mētāgeit'nios*.
3. *Bōēdrōm'ion*, of 30 days, corresponding to the latter half of *September* and first half of *October*, named from the *Bōēdrōmīa*,

games in memory of the defeat of the *Amazons* by Theseus.

4. *Pŷnēp'siōn*, of 30 days, corresponding to the latter half of *October* and first half of *November*, named from the festival *Pŷnēpsia*, when beans, or peeled barley and pulse, were boiled and eaten.
 5. *Māmactē'rīdōn* (Boeotian *Alalcōmē'nōs*), of 29 days, corresponding to the latter half of *November* and first half of *December*, named from the festival to *Zeus Māmactē'rīos* (*Jupiter the boisterous*).
 6. *Pōsi'dēōn*, of 29 days, corresponding to the latter half of *December* and first half of *January*, named from the festival *Pōsi'dōnā*, in honour of *Pōsi'dōn* (*Neptune*).
 7. *Gāmē'līōn* (anciently *Lēnæ'on*, from the *Lēnæa*), of 30 days, corresponding to the latter half of *January* and first half of *February*, named from its being the fashionable month for marriages.
 8. *Anthestē'rīdōn*, of 29 days, corresponding to the latter half of *February* and first half of *March*, named from the three days' festival to *Dionŷsus* (*Bacchus*), the *Anthestē'ria* (*feast of flowers*).
 9. *El'āphēbōl'ion*, of 30 days, corresponding to the latter half of *March* and first half of *April*, named from the festival *El'āphēbōtia*, in honour of *Artēmis El'āphēbōlos* (*Diāna the deer-hunter*).
 10. *Mūnŷch'ion*, of 29 days, corresponding to the latter part of *April* and the beginning of *May*, named from the festival *Mūnŷchia*, in honour of *Artēmis* (*Diāna*), worshipped at the Athenian harbour *Munychia*.
 11. *Thargē'līōn*, of 30 days, corresponding to the latter half of *May* and first half of *June*, named from the festival *Thargēlia*, in honour of *Apollo* and *Artēmis* (*Diāna*).
 12. *Scir'ōphōr'ion*, of 29 days, corresponding to the latter half of *June* and first half of *July*, named from the festival *Scir'ōphōria*, in honour of *Athēna* (*Minerva*) *Sciras* (either from a σκίρον, *white parasol*, being borne by the priestesses in procession, or from a temple built to her by *Sciras*, a man of *Salāmis*, the promontory of *Attica* opposite *Salāmis* being called *Sciridion*).
- Each Athenian month was divided into *three decades*. In the *FIRST DECADE* (of the month) was called νεομηνία (or νουμηνία), from being the time of the *new moon*: the following days of the first decade were reckoned in their order, with the addition of the word ἱσταμένου or ἀρχομένου [μηνός], "*beginning*." The days of the *SECOND DECADE* were numbered, *first, second, third, &c.*, with the addition of ἐπὶ δέκα, "*after ten*," or μεσοῦντος [μηνός], "*in the middle*," the last being called εἰκάς, "*twentieth*." The days of the *THIRD DECADE* were either numbered in their order, *first, second, third, &c.*, with the addition of ἐπ' εἰκάδι, "*after the twentieth*," or, more usually back from the last day of the month (the day from which, as well as the day to which, they reckoned, being included), with the addition of

the word φθινόγοντος or παυομένου or λήγοντος [μηνός], "*ending*." The thirtieth day was generally called ἐνῆ και νῆα, *the old and the new*, so named because the old Greek year being lunar, and the moon's monthly orbit being 29½ days, if the first month began when the sun and moon were together at sunrise, this month would end and the next month begin at sunset, an irregularity which Solon prevented by making the latter half-day belong to the first month. In the six months that consisted of only 29 days there was of course strictly no ἐνῆ και νῆα, but the name was usually applied to the last day in these also. The following is a table of the days in a *Month of Thirty Days*:—

(First Decade.)

1. *Nḗomēnā.*
2. *Histāmēnou deutēra.*
3. *Histāmēnou trītē.*
4. *Histāmēnou tētartē.*
5. *Histāmēnou pemptē.*
6. *Histāmēnou hektē.*
7. *Histāmēnou hebdōmē.*
8. *Histāmēnou ogdōē.*
9. *Histāmēnou ennātē.*
10. *Histāmēnou dēkātē.*

(Second Decade.)

11. *Prōtē ēpi dēka* or *Prōtē mēsountōs.*
12. *Deutēra* " or *Deutēra* "
13. *Trītē* " or *Trītē* "
14. *Tētartē* " or *Tētartē* "
15. *Pemptē* " or *Pemptē* "
16. *Hektē* " or *Hektē* "
17. *Hebdōmē* " or *Hebdōmē* "
18. *Ogdōē* " or *Ogdōē* "
19. *Ennātē* " or *Ennātē* "
20. *Eikas*, or *Eikostē.*

(Third Decade.)

21. *Phthīnontōs* (or *paudmēnou*, or *lēgontōs*)
dēkātē, or *prōtē ēp' eikādi.*
22. " *ennātē*, or *Deutēra* "
23. " *ogdōē*, or *Trītē* "
24. " *hebdōmē*, or *Tētartē* "
25. " *hektē*, or *Pemptē* "
26. " *pemptē*, or *Hektē* "
27. " *tētartē*, or *Hebdōmē* "
28. " *trītē*, or *Ogdōē* "
29. " *deutēra*, or *Ennātē* "
30. *Enē kai nēa*, or *Triākas.*

In a *Month of Twenty-nine Days* the first and second decades were numbered as in a month of 30 days. The last nine days were numbered thus:—

21. *Phthīnontōs ennātē*, or *Prōtē ēp' eikādi.*
22. " *ogdōē*, or *Deutēra* "
23. " *hebdōmē*, or *Trītē* "
24. " *hektē*, or *Tētartē* "
25. " *pemptē*, or *Pemptē* "
26. " *tētartē*, or *Hektē* "
27. " *trītē*, or *Hebdōmē* "
28. " *deutēra*, or *Ogdōē* "
29. *Enē kai nēa*, or *Ennātē* "

3. THE ROMAN CALENDAR, AND TABLE OF THE CALEND, NONES, AND IDES.

Each month was divided into three periods by the *Calendæ*, *Nōnæ*, and *Idus*. The *Calendæ*, Calends, marked the first of the month (being derived from *cālo*, *καλῶ*, the people being anciently called together immediately after the appearance of the New Moon, to be told the arrangement of days for the month); the *Nōnæ*, Nones, the *First Quarter* (from *Nōnus*, the Nones being on the *ninth* day, inclusive, before the Ides); and the *Idūs*, Ides, the *Full Moon* (from an Etruscan verb, *iduāre*, to divide, the Full Moon dividing the lunar month). The Nones sometimes fell as early as the 5th, and sometimes as late as the 7th, and the Ides sometimes as early as the 13th and sometimes as late as the 15th, as the New Moon is sometimes visible on the evening after conjunction and sometimes not for two or three days. When any event did not happen exactly on the Calends, Nones, or Ides, the Romans calculated the day by *reckoning backwards* from the next division of the month. Thus, if it occurred between the Calends and Nones, it was said to take place so many days before the Nones; if between the Nones and Ides, it was said to take place so many days before the Ides; and, if after the Ides, it was said to take place *before the Calends of the ensuing month*: and the day from which, as well as the day to which, they reckoned, was always included. In Latin, by a peculiar contraction of expression, on the sixth day before the Nones of January is expressed by *Ante diem sextum Nonas Januariās*, and so in all cases when the date is marked by "on such and such a day before." When an event occurred on the day before one of the divisions of the month, the word *Fridiæ* was used: thus, the 31st January was *Fridiæ Calendas Februariās*. When it occurred on the day of the division, an ablative was used with the names of the month in the ablative also, or in the genitive (with *mensis*)—"On the Calends (Nones, or Ides) of January," *Calendis (Nonis, Idibus) Januariis*, or *Januarii [mensis]*. *Ante diem* is generally indicated by the initial letters A.D.; thus A.D. VI. Cal. Dec. (for *ante diem sextum Calendas Decembres*, the sixth day before the Calends of December, i.e. 26th November).

Days of the Month.	APR. JUN. SEPT. Nov.	JAN. AUG. Dec.	MAR. MAI. JUL. OCT.	FEBRUARIUS.
1	Calendæ	Calendæ	Calendæ	Calendæ
2	A.D. IV. Nonas	A.D. IV. Nonas	A.D. VI. Nonas	A.D. IV. Nonas
3	A.D. III. Nonas	A.D. III. Nonas	A.D. V. Nonas	A.D. III. Nonas
4	Pridie Nonas	Pridie Nonas	A.D. IV. Nonas	Pridie Nonas
5	Nonæ	Nonæ	A.D. III. Nonas	Nonæ
6	A.D. VIII. Idus	A.D. VIII. Idus	Pridie Nonas	A.D. VIII. Idus
7	A.D. VII. Idus	A.D. VII. Idus	Nonæ	A.D. VII. Idus
8	A.D. VI. Idus	A.D. VI. Idus	A.D. VIII. Idus	A.D. VI. Idus
9	A.D. V. Idus	A.D. V. Idus	A.D. VII. Idus	A.D. V. Idus
10	A.D. IV. Idus	A.D. IV. Idus	A.D. VI. Idus	A.D. IV. Idus
11	A.D. III. Idus	A.D. III. Idus	A.D. V. Idus	A.D. III. Idus
12	Pridie Idus	Pridie Idus	A.D. IV. Idus	Pridie Idus
13	Idus	Idus	A.D. III. Idus	Idus
14	A.D. XVIII. Cal.*	A.D. XIX. Cal.*	Pridie Idus	A.D. XVI. Cal.*
15	A.D. XVII. Cal.	A.D. XVIII. Cal.	Idus	A.D. XV. Cal.
16	A.D. XVI. Cal.	A.D. XVII. Cal.	A.D. XVII. Cal.*	A.D. XIV. Cal.
17	A.D. XV. Cal.	A.D. XVI. Cal.	A.D. XVI. Cal.	A.D. XIII. Cal.
18	A.D. XIV. Cal.	A.D. XV. Cal.	A.D. XV. Cal.	A.D. XII. Cal.
19	A.D. XIII. Cal.	A.D. XIV. Cal.	A.D. XIV. Cal.	A.D. XI. Cal.
20	A.D. XII. Cal.	A.D. XIII. Cal.	A.D. XIII. Cal.	A.D. X. Cal.
21	A.D. XI. Cal.	A.D. XII. Cal.	A.D. XII. Cal.	A.D. IX. Cal.
22	A.D. X. Cal.	A.D. XI. Cal.	A.D. XI. Cal.	A.D. VIII. Cal.
23	A.D. IX. Cal.	A.D. X. Cal.	A.D. X. Cal.	A.D. VII. Cal.
24	A.D. VIII. Cal.	A.D. IX. Cal.	A.D. IX. Cal.	A.D. VI. Cal.
25	A.D. VII. Cal.	A.D. VIII. Cal.	A.D. VIII. Cal.	A.D. V. Cal.
26	A.D. VI. Cal.	A.D. VII. Cal.	A.D. VII. Cal.	A.D. IV. Cal.
27	A.D. V. Cal.	A.D. VI. Cal.	A.D. VI. Cal.	A.D. III. Cal.
28	A.D. IV. Cal.	A.D. V. Cal.	A.D. V. Cal.	Pridie Calendas
29	A.D. III. Cal.	A.D. IV. Cal.	A.D. IV. Cal.	[Martis
30	Pridie Calendas*	A.D. III. Cal.	A.D. III. Cal.	
31		Pridie Calendas*	Pridie Calendas*	

* Of the following month.

III.—Roman Weights, Measures, and Money,

1. ROMAN WEIGHTS.

The As (or *Libra*) was the Roman unit of weight, like the *Pound* in the British system. *As* was used to denote (1) the copper coin, (2) the unit of weight (*libra*), (3) the unit of measure (*jūgerum*), or (4) any unit or integer considered as divisible into equal parts. Its multiples are *Dupondius* (duo pondo), or 2 Asses; *Sestertius* (sesqui tertius), or 2½ Asses; *Tressis*, or 3 Asses; *Quattrussis*, or 4 Asses, and so on to *Centussis*, or 100 Asses. The *As*, whatever unit it represented, was divided into 12 equal parts, called *Unciæ*, and the *Uncia* was subdivided into 24 equal parts, called *Scrupula* (or *Scrupula*), the *Scrupulum* being thus the $\frac{1}{24}$ part of the *As*. The *As*, as unit

of weight, was equal to about $11\frac{1}{2}$ oz. *Avoirdupois*, or to .7375 lb. *Avoirdupois*.

Divisions of the As.

As	.....	=	12	Unciæ.
Dēunx	.....	=	11	”
Dextans	.....	=	10	”
Dōdrans	.....	=	9	”
Bēs, or Bessis	.....	=	8	”
Septunx	.....	=	7	”
Sēmis, or Sēmīssis	.....	=	6	”
Quincunx	.....	=	5	”
Triēns	.....	=	4	”
Quādrans, or Tēruncius	.....	=	3	”
Sextans	.....	=	2	”
Sescunx, or Sēsuncia	.....	=	1½	”
Uncia	.....	=	$\frac{1}{12}$	As.

Divisions of the Uncia.

<i>Sēnuŋcia</i>	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ UNCIA	=	$\frac{1}{24}$ As.
<i>Dūella</i>	=	$\frac{1}{3}$ "	=	$\frac{1}{36}$ "
<i>Sicilicus</i>	=	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	=	$\frac{1}{48}$ "
<i>Sextīla</i>	=	$\frac{1}{6}$ "	=	$\frac{1}{72}$ "
<i>Sēmīsextīla</i>	=	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	=	$\frac{1}{96}$ "
<i>Scrūpūlum</i>	=	$\frac{1}{12}$ "	=	$\frac{1}{144}$ "
<i>Silīqua</i>	=	$\frac{1}{14}$ "	=	$\frac{1}{1728}$ "

The Roman writers occasionally employed the Greek weights *Drachma* and *Obolus*, reckoning

<i>Drachma</i> =	$\frac{1}{3}$ Uncia	=	$\frac{1}{96}$ As.
<i>Obolus</i> =	$\frac{1}{48}$ "	=	$\frac{1}{576}$ "

2. ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The PES was the Roman unit of Lineal Measure, like the British *Foot*. The Pes was equal to about 11.64 inches, or .97 of a foot, imperial measure. The Pes was subdivided into 16 *Digiti* (finger-breadths), or 4 *Palmi* (hand-breadths), or 12 *Pollices* (thumb-joint-lengths), or 12 *Unciae* (whence our inch).

The Measures longer than the Pes were—

<i>Palmipes</i>	=	1	<i>Pes</i> + 1 <i>Palmus</i> .
<i>Cūbitus</i>	=	1	<i>Sesquipes</i> .
<i>Grādus</i>	=	2½	<i>Pēdes</i> .
<i>Passus</i>	=	5	<i>Pēdes</i> .
<i>Dēcempēda</i> or <i>Pertica</i>	=	10	<i>Pēdes</i> .
<i>Actus</i>	=	120	<i>Pēdes</i> .
<i>Mille Passuum</i>	=	5,000	<i>Pēdes</i> .

The Roman Mile, 1,000 *Passus* (*Mille Passuum*), being equal to 5,000 Roman feet, equals only 4,850 British feet, or 1,616 yards 2 feet, and is shorter than the British Mile by 430 British feet, or nearly 144 yards. *Ubia*, the Greek ὠλένη (whence *El*), is used sometimes as *Cūbitus*, and sometimes as = 6 *Pēdes*.

3. ROMAN MEASURES OF SURFACE.

The Roman unit was the JUGERUM. It consisted of two *Actus* put together (each *Actus* being = 120 Roman feet), and was therefore a rectangle 240 Roman feet long and 120 Roman feet broad. Consequently the *Jūgērūm* contained 27,097.92 *British Square Feet*, and was a little under $\frac{2}{3}$ *Acre*. The *Jūgērūm* was subdivided into twelve equal parts, which bore the same names and were in the same proportion to itself as the subdivisions of the *As* (*Denux*, *Dextans*, &c.). The multiples of the *Jūgērūm* were the *Hērēdīnum* (= 2 *Jūgēra*), the *Centūria* (= 100 *Hērēdia* = 200 *Jūgēra*), and the *Saltus* (= 4 *Centūriae* = 400 *Hērēdia* = 800 *Jūgēra*).

4. ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

The Roman unit was the AMPHORA, or QUADRANTAL, which was equal to 5.687 *British gallons*, or nearly 5 *gallons*, 2 *quarts*, 1 *pint*, 2 *gills*. The *Amphōra* (or *Quadrantal*) was usually restricted to liquids, the unit of Dry Measures, in ordinary use, being the *MODIUS*. The *Mōdius* was = $\frac{1}{3}$ *Amphōra*,

and therefore contained 1.896 gallons, or .948 of a peck, British measure. The following were the divisions of the *Amphōra* and *Mōdius* respectively.

LIQUID MEASURE.

4 <i>Līgūla</i>	=	1 <i>Cyāthus</i> .
1½ <i>Cyāthus</i>	=	1 <i>Acētābūlum</i> .
2 <i>Acētābūla</i>	=	1 <i>Quariārius</i> .
2 <i>Quartārii</i>	=	1 <i>Hēmīna</i> .
2 <i>Hēmīna</i>	=	1 <i>Sextārius</i> .
6 <i>Sextārii</i>	=	1 <i>Congius</i> .
4 <i>Congii</i>	=	1 <i>Urna</i> .
2 <i>Urnae</i>	=	1 <i>Amphora</i> .
20 <i>Amphōrae</i>	=	1 <i>Culēus</i> .

DRY MEASURE.

4 <i>Līgūla</i>	=	1 <i>Cyāthus</i> .
1½ <i>Cyāthus</i>	=	1 <i>Acētābūlum</i> .
4 <i>Acētābūla</i>	=	1 <i>Hēmīna</i> .
2 <i>Hēmīna</i>	=	1 <i>Sextārius</i> .
8 <i>Sextārii</i>	=	1 <i>Sēmimōdius</i> .
2 <i>Sēmimōdii</i>	=	1 <i>Mōdius</i> .

5. ROMAN MONEY.

The COPPER coins were the *Tēruncius*, *Sembella*, and *As* or *Libella*; the SILVER, the *Sestertius*, *Quinārius* or *Victōriātus*, and *Dēnārius*; and the GOLD, the *Aurēus*.

	£	s.	d.	
1 <i>Tēruncius</i>	=	0	0	$\frac{1}{200}$
2 <i>Tēruncii</i> = 1 <i>Sembella</i>	=	0	0	$\frac{1}{100}$
2 <i>Sembellae</i> = 1 <i>As</i> or <i>Libella</i>	=	0	0	$\frac{1}{50}$
2½ <i>Asses</i> = 1 <i>Sestertius</i>	=	0	0	$\frac{1}{40}$
2 <i>Sestertii</i> = 1 <i>Quinārius</i> or <i>Victōriātus</i> }	=	0	0	$\frac{1}{20}$
2 <i>Quinārii</i> = 1 <i>Dēnārius</i>	=	0	0	$\frac{1}{10}$
25 <i>Dēnārii</i> = 1 <i>Aurēus</i>	=	0	16	$\frac{1}{4}$

Sums of money were computed either by *Asses* or by *Sestertii*. The following were the ordinary expressions when the computation was by *Sestertii* :—

	£	s.	d.	
<i>Sestertius</i> (or <i>Nummus</i>)..	=	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Decem Sestertii</i>	=	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Centum Sestertii</i>	=	0	16	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Sestertium</i> (or <i>Mille</i> <i>Sestertii</i>)	=	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Dēcem Sestertia</i>	=	80	14	7
<i>Centum Sestertia</i> (or <i>Centum Millia Ses-</i> <i>tertiam</i>)	=	807	5	10
<i>Dēcies Sestertiam</i> (or <i>Dēcies Centēna Millia</i> <i>Nummā</i>)	=	8,072	18	4
<i>Centies</i> (or <i>Centies HS</i>)..	=	80,729	3	4
<i>Millies HS</i>	=	807,291	13	4
<i>Millies Centies HS</i>	=	888,020	16	8

The *Sestertius* having been originally equal to 2½ *Asses* (though later = 4 *Asses*) was represented by the symbol IIS (*i.e.* two units and a *semi*, or half) which has passed into HS. (a line being drawn through the figures to mark that they were to be taken

together) : the symbol is sometimes also LLS. When a line is placed over the numbers, *centēna millia* (100,000) is understood : thus, *HS. MC.* is = Millies centies HS. ; but *HS. MC.* is only 1,100 Sestertii.

6. ROMAN COMPUTATION OF INTEREST.

The ordinary rates of interest (*Fēnus* or *Usūre*) on capital lent (*Cāput* or *Sors*) were the *Fēnus Unciārium* and the *Usūre Centēsima*. Since the capital was regarded as the *As* or unit, and the interest was originally reckoned by the old Roman year of ten months, the *Fēnus Unciārium* was $\frac{1}{12}$ th of the capital, or $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. ; and, on the two months (January and February) being added by Numa, the rate was equivalent to 10 per cent. per year (of 12 months). The mode of reckoning by *Usūre Centēsima* ($\frac{1}{100}$ of the capital), or 1 per cent., was introduced towards the close of the Republic, when the interest was reckoned *monthly*, so that the *Usūre Centēsima*, or *one per cent. per month*, was

12 per cent. per annum. When a higher rate than *Usūre Centēsima* was demanded on doubtful securities, the expressions were *Binæ Centēsima* (24 per cent. per annum), *Quāternæ Centēsima* (48 per cent. per annum), *Quīnæ Centēsima* (60 per cent. per annum), &c. But when a lower rate than the *Usūre Centēsima* was charged on exceptionally good securities, the divisions of the *As* were used to mark the proportions : thus—

	Per cent. per month.	Per cent. per annum.
<i>Usūre Centēsima</i>	= 1	= 12
<i>Sēmises Usūre</i>	= $\frac{1}{2}$	= 6
<i>Trientes Usūre</i>	= $\frac{1}{3}$	= 4
<i>Quādrantes Usūre</i>	= $\frac{1}{4}$	= 3
<i>Sextantes Usūre</i>	= $\frac{1}{6}$	= 2
<i>Unciæ Usūre</i>	= $\frac{1}{12}$	= 1
<i>Quīnunces Usūre</i>	= $\frac{1}{20}$	= 5
<i>Septunces Usūre</i>	= $\frac{1}{25}$	= 7
<i>Besses Usūre</i>	= $\frac{1}{30}$	= 8
<i>Dōdrantes Usūre</i>	= $\frac{1}{40}$	= 9
<i>Deutantes Usūre</i>	= $\frac{1}{50}$	= 10
<i>Dēunces Usūre</i>	= $\frac{1}{60}$	= 11

IV.—Greek Weights, Measures, and Money.

I. GREEK WEIGHTS.

(1.) The Æginetan Scale.

	<i>Avoirdupois.</i>
	lb. oz. gr.
1 Obol (ὀβολός)	= 0 0 18.472 $\frac{2}{3}$
6 Obols = 1 Drachma (δραχμή) }	= 0 0 110.83 $\frac{1}{3}$
100 Drachmas = 1 Mina (μνά) = 1 9 145.83 $\frac{1}{3}$	
60 Minas = 1 Talent (τάλαντον) } = 95 0 0	

(2.) The Euboic Scale, or Attic Commercial Weights.

	<i>Avoirdupois.</i>
	lb. oz. gr.
1 Obol (ὀβολός)	= 0 0 15.393 $\frac{1}{4}$
6 Obols = 1 Drachma (δραχμή) }	= 0 0 92.3611 $\frac{1}{4}$
100 Drachmas = 1 Mina (μνά) = 1 5 48.611 $\frac{1}{4}$	
60 Minas = 1 Talent (τάλαντον) } = 79 2 291.63 $\frac{1}{4}$	

(3.) The Attic Silver Weights.

	<i>Avoirdupois.</i>
	lb. oz. gr.
1 Obol	= 0 0 11.0833 $\frac{1}{3}$
6 Obols = 1 Drachma (δραχμή) }	= 0 0 66.5
100 Drachmas = 1 Mina (μνά) = 0 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	
60 Minas = 1 Talent (τάλαντον) } = 57 0 0	

2. GREEK MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The unit for smaller measures in common use was the πούς (foot), and its multiples were the *Pēchus* (πῆχυς) (Roman *cubitus* or *ulna*, the *fore-arm*, *ell*), and the *Orguia* (ὄργυια) (the length of the *out-stretched arm*, about our *fathom*). In longer measures, *e.g.*, for land, *Pous* was also the unit, its multiples being the *Pēchus*, *Orguia*, and *Stādion* (στάδιον), and occasionally the Persian *Parasang* (παρὰσαγγης).

British Measures.

	ft.	in.
<i>Dactylōs</i>	= 0	.758437 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Kondylōs</i>	= 0	1.516875
<i>Palestē</i>	= 0	3.03375
<i>Lichas</i>	= 0	7.584375
<i>Orthōdōrōn</i>	= 0	8.3428125
<i>Spithamē</i>	= 0	9.10125
<i>Pous</i>	= 1	0.135
<i>Pugnē</i>	= 1	1.651875
<i>Pugnōn</i>	= 1	3.16375
<i>Pēchus</i>	= 1	6.2025
<i>Bēma</i>	= 2	6.3375
<i>Xulōn</i>	= 4	6.6075
<i>Orguia</i>	= 6	0.81
<i>Kalimōs</i> , or <i>Dē-kōpous</i>	= 10	1.35
<i>Hamma</i>	= 60	8.1
<i>Plethrōn</i>	= 101	1.5
<i>Stādion</i>	= 606	9
<i>Diapylōs</i>	= 1,213	6
<i>Hērphikōn</i>	= 2,427	0
<i>Milion</i>	= 4,854	0
<i>Pārāsangēs</i> = 3 miles, 2,362 ft., 6 in.		
<i>Schœnus</i>	= 6	4,735 " 0 "

3. GREEK MEASURES OF SURFACE.

The measures in common use were the unit, *Pous*, πούς (*foot*), and its multiple (10,000 times) the *Plethrōn*, πλεθρον (πέλεθρον in Homer). The *Plethron* is a little above 37 *perches* (exactly 37 *perches* 153.02 *square feet*), or less than a *rood* by about 2 *perches*.

British Measure.
Square feet.

<i>Pous</i>	=	1.0226
<i>Hexāpōdēs</i>	=	36.81456
<i>Akēna</i>	=	102.26266
<i>Hēmiektōs</i>	=	852.1888
<i>Hektōs</i>	=	1,704.3776
<i>Aroura</i> ..	=	2,556.5664
<i>Plethrōn</i> ..	=	10,226.2656

4. GREEK MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

(1.) Attic Liquid Measures.

In common use the unit was the *Cyāthōs*, κύαθος (*small cup*), and its multiples the *Xestēs*, ξέστις (Roman *Sextarius*, nearly a *pint*), *Chous*, χούς (Roman *Congius*), and *Amphōreus*, ἀμφορεύς, or *Metretēs*, μετρήτης (about 9 *gallons*). The *Amphōreus* contained 1½ *Kērāmia*, the *kerāmion* being the Roman *Amphora* (or *Quadrantal*).

British Measure.
Gals. Pints.

<i>Kochliarōn</i>	=	0	.008
<i>Chēmē</i>	=	0	.016
<i>Mustrōn</i>	=	0	.02
<i>Kogchē</i>	=	0	.04
<i>Cyāthōs</i>	=	0	.08
<i>Oxūbāphōn</i>	=	0	.12
<i>Tētariōn</i>	=	0	.24
<i>Kōtūlē</i> or <i>Hēmīna</i> ..	=	0	.48
<i>Xestēs</i>	=	0	.96
<i>Chous</i>	=	0	5.76
<i>Kērāmīōn</i>	=	5	6.08
<i>Amphōreus</i> or <i>Metretēs</i>	=	8	5.12

(2.) Attic Dry Measures.

In common use the unit was the *Cyāthōs*, κύαθος (*small cup*) and its multiples, the *Kōtūlē*, κοτύλη (*half-pint*), *Xestēs*, ξέστις (Roman *sextarius*, nearly a *pint*), *Chœnix*, χœνιξ (about a *quart*), and *Mēdimnos*, μέδιμνος (about six Roman *mōdii*, nearly 12 *gallons*, or 1½ *bushel*).

British Measures.
Gals. Pints.

<i>Kochliarōn</i>	=	0	.008
<i>Cyāthōs</i>	=	0	.08
<i>Oxūbāphōn</i>	=	0	.12
<i>Kōtūlē</i> , or <i>Hēmīna</i> ..	=	0	.48
<i>Xestēs</i>	=	0	.96

British Measure.
Gals. Pints.

<i>Chœnix</i>	=	0	1.92
<i>Hēmiektōn</i>	=	0	7.68
<i>Hektōs</i>	=	1	7.36
<i>Mēdimnos</i>	=	11	4.16

GREEK MONEY.

(1.) The Attic Copper and Silver Coins.

British Money.

<i>Leptōn</i>	£.	0	0	0.116
<i>Chalkōus</i>	0	0	0	.8125
<i>Dichalkōn</i> (<i>Quarter-Obol</i>) ..	0	0	0	.625
<i>Hēmīōbdōlōn</i> (<i>Half-Obol</i>) ..	0	0	0	.25
<i>Obōlōs</i>	0	0	1	.5
<i>Diōbdōlōn</i> (<i>Two Obols</i>)	0	0	3	.5
<i>Triōbdōlōn</i> (<i>Three Obols</i>) ..	0	0	4	.5
<i>Tetrōbdōlōn</i> (<i>Four Obols</i>) ..	0	0	6	.5
<i>Drachma</i>	0	0	9	.5
<i>Didrachmōn</i> (<i>Two Drachmas</i>) ..	0	1	7	½
<i>Tridrachmōn</i> (<i>Three Drachmas</i>)	0	2	5	½
<i>Tetradrachmōn</i> (<i>Four Drachmas</i>)	0	3	3	
<i>Mīna</i>	4	1	3	
<i>Talantōn</i> (<i>Talent</i>)	243	15	0	

The *Mīna*, Μνᾶ, and *Talent*, Τάλαντον, were, of course, *not coins*, but merely expressions of computation, denoting the *weight* of the money. The coins that are generally mentioned are the *Obol*, ὀβολός, and the *Drachma*, Δραχμή.

(2.) The Æginetan and Euboic Standards for Money.

The *Æginetan Drachma* was = 1s. 4½d. *sterling*, and the *Æginetan Talent* was £406. 5s. *sterling*. The *Euboic Drachma* was nearly = 1s. 1½d. *sterling*, and the *Euboic Talent* was = £338. 10s. 10d. *sterling*.

(3.) Greek Gold Coins.

The Athenian gold coin was the *Attic Stäter*, Στατήρ, which was equal to 20 Attic Drachmas, or 16s. 3d. *sterling*. The name *Stater* is also applied to a Persian gold coin, the *Daricus* (Δαρείκος) or *Stater Daricus* (στατήρ Δαρείκος), which was coined of very pure gold by Darius I. Hystaspes (and named from him, like a *Louis-d'or*, a *Napoleon*, &c.). This Persian *Stater* or *Daric*, was = £1. 1s. 10d. *sterling*. The *Cyzicene Stater* was = 28 Attic Drachmas, or £1. 2s. 9d. *sterling*. It was in circulation throughout Greece. There were also staters of several other cities, as *Lampsacus*, Φοῦσα, *Corinth*, *Smyrna*, *Ephesus*, &c.

V.—Pronunciation and Metre.

PRONUNCIATION.

THERE is no generally accepted system for the pronunciation of Latin or Greek: each nation follows the analogy of its own language. But, from the general similarity of the pronunciation in Scotland and on the Continent, it is usual to speak of the *Foreign* or *Continental*, as opposed to the *English*, system of pronunciation. Hitherto it has been customary in England to pronounce *a* generally as in *came*, *e* as in *mere*, *i* as in *ire*, and *u*, *c*, *j*, *g*, and the diphthongs, as in English. But a committee of the Oxford Philological Society has reported in favour of an approximation to the *Foreign* system. It is proposed to sound *ā* as *a* in *father*, *ā* as the first *a* in *papa*, *ē* as *a* in *cake*, *ē* as the first *a* in *aerial*, *ī* as *e* in *he*, *ī* as *e* in *behalf*, *ō* as *o* in *bone*, *ō* as *o* in *rot*, *ū* as *o* in *who*, *ū* as *u* in *fruition*, *æ* as *a* in *cake*, *au* as *ow* in *owl*, *ei* as *i* in *idle*, *eu* as *eu* in *euphony*, *æ* as *a* in *cake*, *ui* (diphthong) as *wee* in *weed*, *j* as *y* in *yard*, *v* as the English *v*, *c* and *g* soft (as *s*, and as *g* in *progenitor*) before *e*, *i*, *æ*, *œ*, and *y*, and hard (as *k*, and as *g* as in *goat*) before the other letters; and all the other letters as in English. In all probability this system of pronunciation will speedily be adopted at Oxford and throughout the country. In this work the division of syllables has been made in accordance with the change. When the accent is on a short syllable, it is therefore placed on the following consonant, if there is one, and not on the short vowel—thus: *Clā'rs*, not *Clā'ros*.

The pronunciation of words which are of less frequent occurrence and are not included in the "Classical Dictionary," may be ascertained from the following list of endings, with the quantity of the last syllable but one (the *penultimate*) marked. The accent is on the penultimate when the vowel is marked long; when the penultimate vowel is short, the accent is on the preceding syllable (the *antepenultimate*), the accent in Latin and Greek never being placed farther back than the third syllable:—*ācus*, *ādes*, *āē*, *anētus*, *agāthus*, *agētus*, *āgon*, *agōras*, *āgros*, *āger* (exception, *Meleāger*), *āis* (in masculines), *āis* (in some feminines), *ālis*, *ālus*, *āmus*, *ānax*, *ānes*, *angētus*, *anīra*, *ānor*, *ānus* (exception, *Eridānus*), *āon*, *āpus*, *arātus*, *āres*, *arētē*, *arētus*, *ārus*, *āsus*, *ātus*, *āus*, *āson*, *āzus*, *bātes*, *bātus*, *bātus*, *brōtus*, *būlus*, *cēdes*, *cephāla*, *cephālus*, *chāris*, *chōrus*, *clēa*, *clīa*, *clītus*, *cōmes*, *cōmon*, *cōmum*, *cōon*, *crātes*, *crēon*, *crītus*, *cjdes*, *dāmas*, *dāmus*, *dātes*, *dēlus*, *dēmus*, *dīcus*, *dōcus*, *dōrus*, *dōtus*, *dromos*, *ēces*, *ēdus*, *ēis*, *ēlus*, *ēnor*, *ēra*, *ērus*, *ēsus* (but *nēsus*), *ētus*,

ēus, but *ēus* (εἶος, lengthened occasionally into *ēius*) in adjectives formed from proper names, *gēnes*, *gētes*, *gētus*, *gītōn*, *gnētus*, *gnōtus*, *gōnus*, *gōras*, *īa* but *īa* in the endings *danīa* and *genīa*, and in names of towns formed from the names of individuals, *īchus*, *īcles*, *īdas*, *īdes*, but *īdes* in patronymics derived from words having the last syllable long (generally from words in *eus*) or from words in which the last syllable but one is long and is followed by a vowel in the last syllable, *īlus*, *īmus*, *īnus*, *īphon*, *īphron*, *īpus*, *īra*, *īri*, *īrus*, *īses*, *īsus*, *ītes*, *īas*, *īus*, *īāus*, *lēon*, *lēos*, *lōchus*, *lŷcus*, *lŷtus*, *māchus*, *mēdes*, *mēdon*, *mēles*, *mēlus*, *mēnē*, *mēnes*, *nōrus*, *nēsus*, *nīcus*, but *nīcus* in those of an adjective termination, *nōmus*, *nōus*, *nŷmus*, *ōchus*, *ōcles*, *ōcus*, *ōdes*, *ōdus*, *ōē*, *ōlis*, *ōlus*, *ōmus*, *ōnax*, *onŷmus*, *ōon*, *ōphon*, *ōphron*, *ōpus*, but *ōpus* in words derived from *ὄψ* (the *voice*, or *face*), *ōsus*, *ōus*, *pāter*, *pētus*, *phāgus*, *phānes*, *phēmus*, *phīlus*, *phōbus*, *phōnus*, *phōrus*, *phōle*, *phylis*, *pīthes*, *sthēnes*, *strātus*, *strōphus*, *tēles*, *thēmis*, *thēus*, *thōus*, *thmus*, *trēphes*, *trōphus*, *ūcus*, *ūdus*, *ūnus*, *ūrus*, *ūsus*, *ūtus*, *xēnus*, *ŷlus* (but *phŷlus*), *ŷnus*, *ŷrus*, *ŷsus*.

METRE.

The ordinary Metrical Feet in Latin and Greek are dissyllabic or trisyllabic. The *dissyllabic* are—the *Pyrrhic*, 0 0; the *Spondee*, - -; the *Trochee*, - 0; and the *Iambus*, 0 -. The *trisyllabic* are—the *Tribrach*, 0 0 0; the *Molossus*, - - -; the *Dactyl*, - 0 0; the *Anapest*, 0 0 -; the *Amphibrach*, 0 - 0; the *Amphimacer*, - 0 -; the *Bacchius*, 0 - -; and the *Antibacchius*, - - 0.

The chief kinds of verse are the following:—
(1.) The *Dactylic Hexameter*,—or *Heroics*, the measure used in *EPIC* poems, of which *HOMER* is the Greek and *VIRGIL* the Latin model—consists of six feet, the first four being *Dactyls* or *Spondees* indifferently, the fifth a *Dactyl*, and the sixth a *Spondee*: thus the line, *Ad nos vix tenuis fama perlabitur aura*, is scanned, or separated into its component feet, as follows:—

Ad nōs | vīx tēnū[s]i[s] fā[m]ae pēr|lābītur āura.

Very rarely a *Spondee* is used in the fifth foot, the line being then called *Spondaic*.

(2.) The *Dactylic Pentameter* consists of two parts, the first containing two feet (*Dactyls* or *Spondees* indifferently) and a long *Cæsural* syllable, and the second two *Dactyls* and a *Cæsural* syllable: thus—

Flebām | succēs[s]ū || possē cākērē dō[ll]ōs.

Dactylic Pentameters are never found in a system by themselves, but always in combination with Dactylic Hexameters. Hexameters and Pentameters placed alternately constitute what is termed the **ELEGIAC DISTICH** (a species of verse originally employed in mournful strains, but generally used by the Greeks in hymns, epigrams, and war-songs, and by the Latins in epigrams, epistles, and all kinds of amatory poetry).

(3.) The *Iambic Trimeter*, the usual measure in the dialogue of **TRAGEDY**, consists of six feet, each of which may be an Iambus. But a Spondee may be substituted for an Iambus in the first, third, and fifth feet (and occasionally in the sixth, in which case the verse is called *Scæzon*, halting), a Dactyl in the first and third, and an Anapæst in the first (and also in the second, third, fourth, or fifth, in the case of Proper Names that could not be otherwise introduced). A verse containing only the first four feet of an Iambic Trimeter is called an *Iambic Dimeter*.

(4.) The Iambic Trimeter is also used in **LYRICS**. Of the other numerous **LYRIC** measures the chief are the *Alcaic Stanza*, the *Sapphic Stanza*, the *Choriambic Metre*, and the *Phalæcian Metre*.

In the four lines of the *Alcaic Stanza* (named from Alcæus, the inventor of the metre) the first two lines are Alcaic Hendecasyllabics, the third an Alcaic Enneasyllabic, and the fourth an Alcaic Decasyllabic. The *Alcaic Hendecasyllabic* consists of two parts, the first containing two feet and a half (viz., a Spondee or an Iambus, an Iambus, and a long Cæsural syllable), the second two feet (viz., a Dactyl,

and a Dactyl or an Amphimacer). The *Alcaic Enneasyllabic* consists of four feet and a half, the first being a Spondee or an Iambus, the second an Iambus, the third a Spondee, and the fourth an Iambus, after which is placed the Cæsural syllable. The *Alcaic Decasyllabic* consists of four feet, the first and second being Dactyls, the third a Trochee, and the fourth a Trochee or Spondee. The following lines from Horace (*Odes*, II. 14, 5) illustrate the scansion of this stanza :—

Nōn, sī | trēcē|nīs, || quōtquōt ē|ūnt dīes
Amī|cē, plā|cēs || illācri|mābilem
Plūtō|nā tau|rīs, quī | tēr ām|plum
Gērŷōn|ēn Tītŷ|ōnquē | tristī.

The *Sapphic Stanza* (named from Sappho) is composed of three Sapphic lines followed by one Adonic line. Each *Sapphic* verse consists of five feet, the first a Trochee, the second a Spondee, the third a Dactyl, the fourth a Trochee, and the fifth a Trochee or Spondee. The *Adonic* line consists of two feet, the first a Dactyl and the second a Spondee or Trochee.

The *Choriambic Metre* (named from the quadrisyllabic foot, *Choriambus*, - o o -), or *Asclepiadæan* (from a lyric poet, Asclepiades, of uncertain date), may be Tetrameter or Trimeter. The *Choriambic Tetrameter* consists of—1st, a Spondee; 2nd and 3rd, a Choriambus; and 4th, an Iambus or a Pyrrhic. The *Choriambic Trimeter* consists of three feet, each being a Choriambus.

The *Phalæcian Hendecasyllabic* consists of five feet—1st, a Spondee or Trochee; 2nd, a Dactyl; 3rd and 4th, a Trochee; and 5th, a Trochee or Spondee.

THE END.

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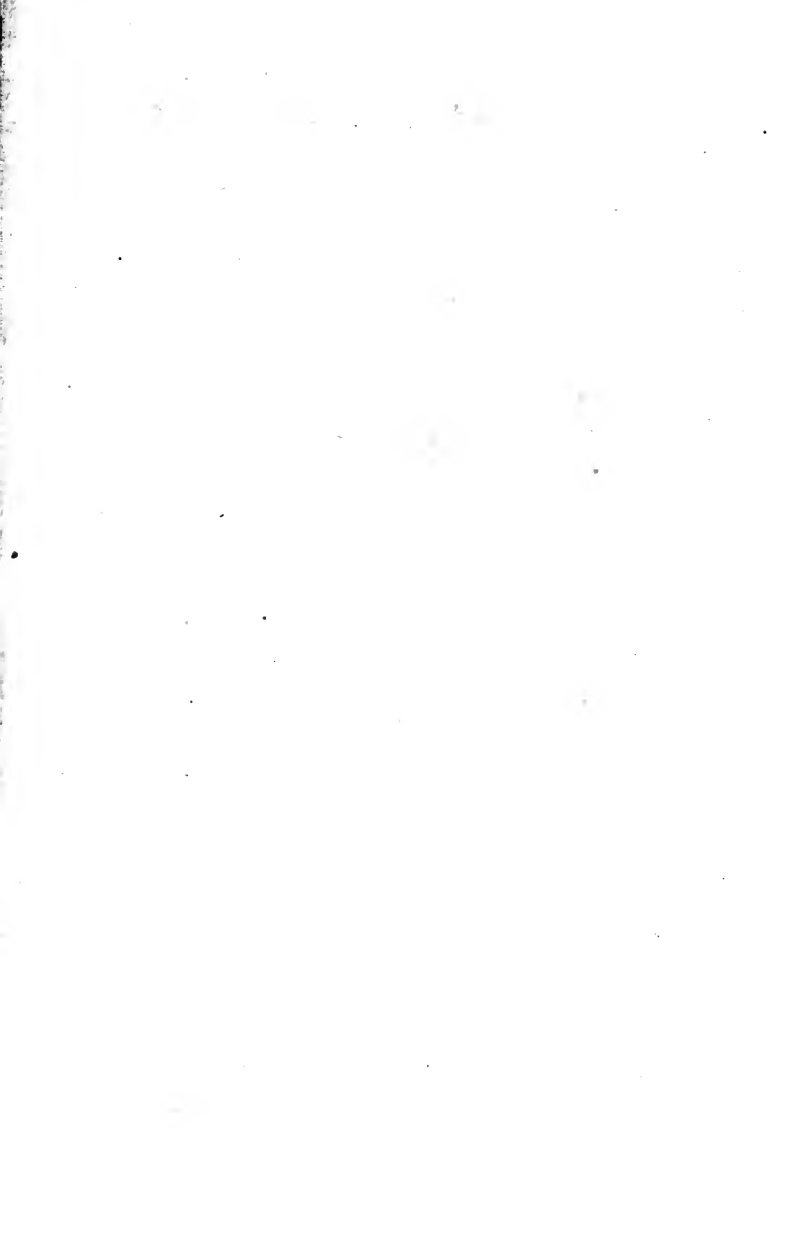
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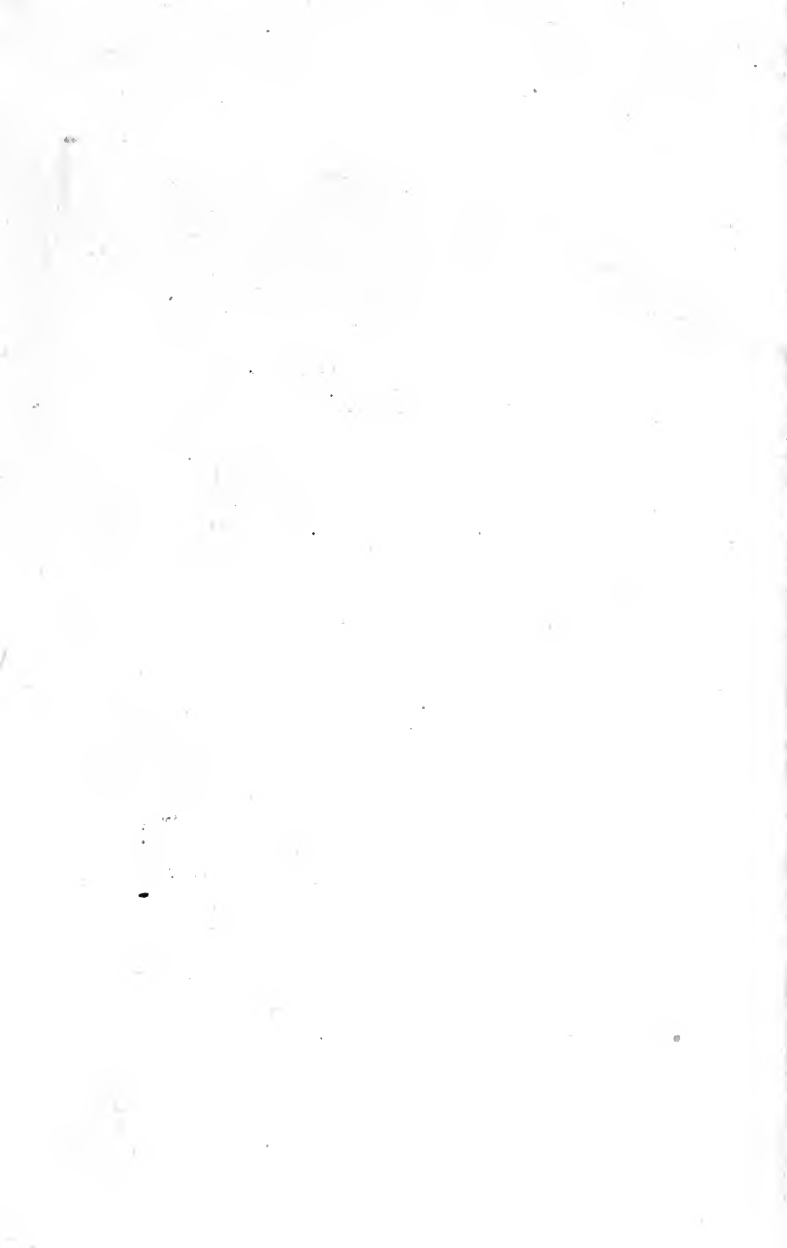
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